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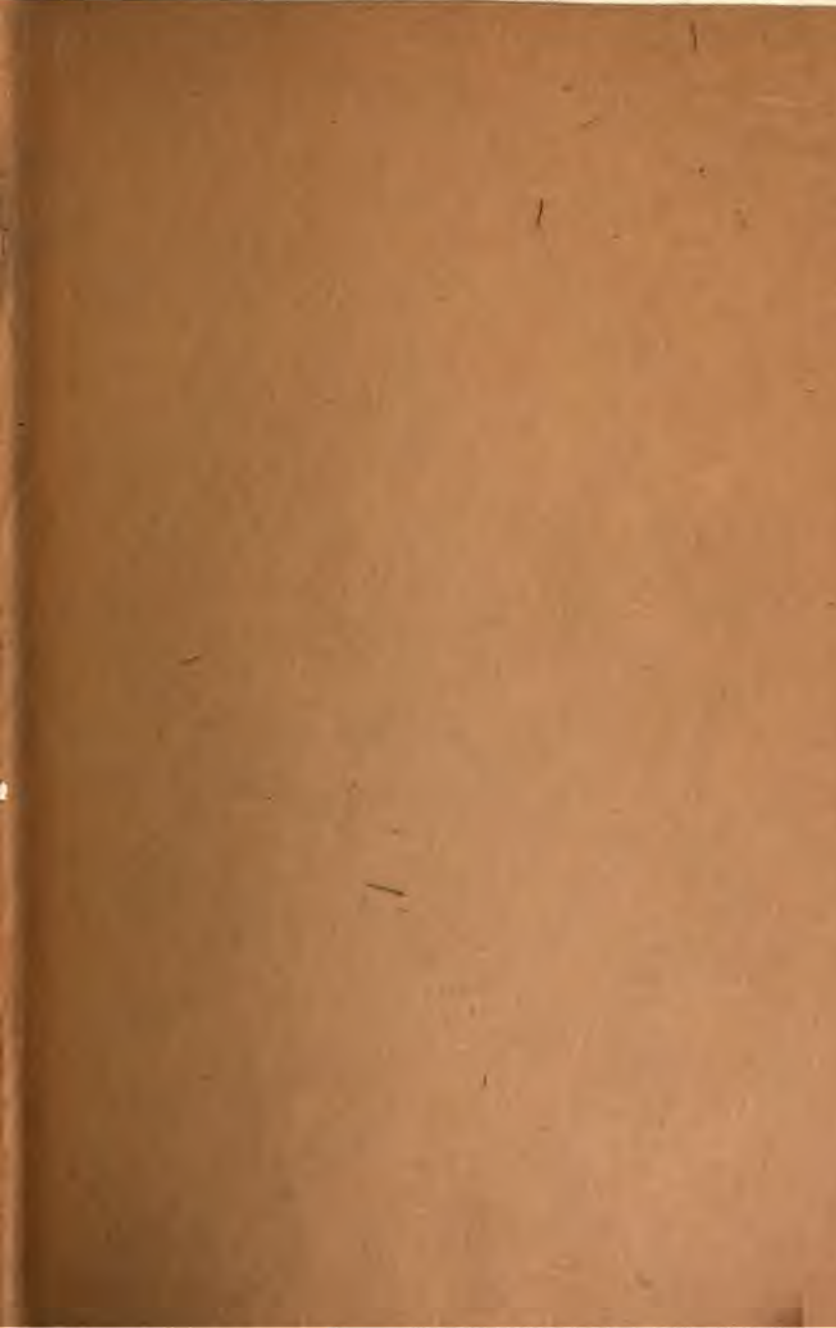


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- Bd. May, 1883









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THE

# WHIG ALMANAC:

1849.

## CALCULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1849.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG ALMANAC, BY DAVID YOUNG, PHILOM

### CUSTOMARY NOTES.

Venus will be Evening Star until May 12, then Morning Star until March 2, 1850.

The Moon will run highest this year about the 7th degree of Cancer, and lowest about the 7th degree of Capricorn.

Latitude of Herschel about 36° south this year.

Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node in the middle of this year, 5 signs, 6 degrees; or 166°.

Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, 23° 27' 32.1". True obliquity at the same time, 23° 27' 32.2".

### CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

### MOVABLE FEASTS.

### EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

Dominical Letter.....	Easter Sunday.....	April 8	D. H. M.
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle.....	Rogation Sunday.....	May 13	Vernal Equinox..... March 20 0 17 evening.
Epact, or Moon's age, Jan. 1.....	Ascension Day.....	May 13	Summer Solstice..... June 21 9 12 morning.
Solar Cycle.....	Whit Sunday, (Pentecost,).....	May 27	Autumnal Equinox..... Sept. 22 11 7 evening.
Roman Indiction.....	Trinity Sunday.....	June 3	Winter Solstice..... Dec. 21 4 46 evening.
Julian Period.....	Advent Sunday.....	Dec. 3	

### ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1849.

There will be four Eclipses this year: two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1. The Sun will be eclipsed on the 23d of February, at the time of the New Moon, in the evening, invisible. This Eclipse will be visible in the eastern part of Asia, in the North Pacific Ocean, and in Russian America. It will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude 153° 9' east from Greenwich, and latitude 41° 32' north.

2. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Thursday, March 8, in the evening, visible and chiefly visible in the United States, as follows:—(See table.) Magnitude at middle of the Eclipse, 8.86 digits on the Moon's southern limb.

3. The Sun will be eclipsed at the time of New Moon on the 12th of August, in the morning, (17th, in the evening, in the Western States,) invisible. This Eclipse will be visible in the greater part of the Indian Ocean, in the south-eastern part of Africa, in Madagascar, and in the southern parts of Australia. It will be central and total on the meridian in longitude 91° east from Greenwich, and latitude 36° 8' south.

4. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Sunday, September 2, at the time of Full Moon, (A. M. in the Valley of the Mississippi, but on the Atlantic declivity P. M.) invisible. It will therefore be visible in the opposite hemisphere. Magnitude, 7.09 digits on the Moon's northern limb.

Names of the PRINCIPAL CITIES.	Moon Rises.	Eclipse begins.	Middle of Eclipse.	End of Eclipse.	Magnitude at rising.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Digits.
Boston.....	5 41	8 11	9 41	9 41	
New-York.....	6 29	7 59	9 29	9 29	
Philadelphia.....	6 24	7 54	9 24	9 24	
Baltimore.....	6 18	7 48	9 18	9 18	
Washington.....	6 17	7 47	9 17	9 17	
Richmond.....	6 15	7 45	9 15	9 15	
Rochester.....	6 14	7 44	9 14	9 14	
Raleigh.....	6 10	7 40	9 10	9 10	
Charleston.....	6 5	7 35	9 5	9 5	
Cleveland.....	5 59	7 29	8 59	8 59	
Detroit.....	5 53	7 23	8 53	8 53	
Milledgeville.....	5 57	Invisible	7 22	8 52	0.78
Lexington.....	5 55	"	7 18	8 48	1.07
Cincinnati.....	5 55	"	7 17	8 47	1.1
Indianapolis.....	5 54	"	7 11	8 41	2.03
Nashville.....	5 56	"	7 8	8 38	2.73
Chicago.....	5 54	"	7 4	8 34	3.84
Mobile.....	5 59	"	7 2	8 32	3.84
St. Louis.....	5 55	"	6 57	8 27	4.13
New-Orleans.....	5 59	"	6 55	8 25	4.9
Austin, Texas.....	6 0	"	6 54	8 24	7.97

### TABLE SHOWING THE MOON'S PLACE FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR:

Months.	Aries.	Taurus.	Gemini.	Cancer.	Leo.	Virgo.	Libra.	Scorpio.	Sagittarius.	Capricornus.	Aquarius.	Pisces.
	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓
Jan. ...	1 2 28 29 30	3 4 31	5 6	7 8 9	10 11	12 13	14 15	16 17 18	19 20	21 22 23	24 25	26 27
Feb. ...	25 26	1 27 28	2 3	4 5	6 7	8 9	10 11 12	13 14	15 16 17	18 19	20 21 22	23 24
March ...	24 25	26 27	1 2 28 29	3 4 30 31	5 6	7 8 9	10 11	12 13 14	15 16	17 18 19	20 21	22 23
April ...	21 22	23 24	25 26	27 28	1 2 3 29 30	4 5	6 7	8 9 10	11 12	13 14 15	16 17	18 19 20
May ...	18 19	20 21	22 23	24 25	26 27	1 2 28 29 30	3 4 5 31	6 7	8 9 10	11 12	13 14 15	16 17
June ...	14 15	16 17	18 19	20 21	22 23 24	25 26	1 27 28 29	3 2 30 31	4 5 6	7 8 9	10 11	12 13
July ...	12 13	14 15	16 17	18 19	20 21	22 23	24 25 26	1 27 28 30 31	2 3 29	4 5 6	7 8	9 10 11
Aug. ...	8 9	10 11	12 13	14 15	16 17	18 19 20	21 22	23 24	25 26 27	1 2 28 29	3 4 30 31	5 6 7
Sept. ...	4 5	6 7	8 9 10	11 12	13 14	15 16	17 18	19 20 21	22 23	24 25 26	1 27 28	2 3 29 30
Oct. ...	1 2 3 29 30	4 5 31	6 7	8 9	10 11	12 13	14 15 16	17 18	19 20	21 22 23	24 25	26 27 28
Nov. ...	25 26	1 27 28	2 3 29 30	4 5	6 7	8 9 10	11 12	13 14	15 16 17	18 19	20 21 22	23 24
Dec. ...	23 24	25 26	27 28	1 2 29 30	3 4 5 31	6 7	8 9	10 11 12	13 14	15 16 17	18 19	20 21 22



1st Month.

**JANUARY, 1849.**

31 Days.

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For the MOON'S PLACE for January and February, see page 1.

2d Month,

**FEBRUARY, 1849.**

28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.		Sun on Mer.		Charleston.		Baltimore.		New-York.		Bost. a.		Calendar for BOSTON; New England, New-York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa.				Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.				Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark.			
When	D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. v. Bost.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. v. N. Y.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. v. Char'n.	
Full Moon	.....	14	0 13 56	1	0 13 56	6 56 morn.	6 20 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 59	6 12	1 15	4 23	7 12	5 16	1 13	0 67	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	6 31	1 2	0 33	
Third Quarter	.....	17	0 14 31	9	0 14 31	6 56 morn.	6 20 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 59	6 12	1 15	4 23	7 12	5 16	1 13	0 67	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	6 31	1 2	0 33	
New Moon	.....	22	0 13 16	17	0 13 16	8 34 even.	8 34 even.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 59	6 12	1 15	4 23	7 12	5 16	1 13	0 67	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	6 31	1 2	0 33	
				17	0 13 16	8 34 even.	8 34 even.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 59	6 12	1 15	4 23	7 12	5 16	1 13	0 67	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	6 31	1 2	0 33	
				22	0 13 16	8 34 even.	8 34 even.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 59	6 12	1 15	4 23	7 12	5 16	1 13	0 67	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	6 31	1 2	0 33	
				23	0 13 16	8 34 even.	8 34 even.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 59	6 12	1 15	4 23	7 12	5 16	1 13	0 67	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	6 31	1 2	0 33	
				24	0 13 16	8 34 even.	8 34 even.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 59	6 12	1 15	4 23	7 12	5 16	1 13	0 67	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	6 31	1 2	0 33	
				25	0 13 16	8 34 even.	8 34 even.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 59	6 12	1 15	4 23	7 12	5 16	1 13	0 67	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	6 31	1 2	0 33	
				26	0 13 16	8 34 even.	8 34 even.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 59	6 12	1 15	4 23	7 12	5 16	1 13	0 67	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	6 31	1 2	0 33	
				27	0 13 16	8 34 even.	8 34 even.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 59	6 12	1 15	4 23	7 12	5 16	1 13	0 67	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	6 31	1 2	0 33	
				28	0 13 16	8 34 even.	8 34 even.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 59	6 12	1 15	4 23	7 12	5 16	1 13	0 67	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	6 31	1 2	0 33	
				29	0 13 16	8 34 even.	8 34 even.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 59	6 12	1 15	4 23	7 12	5 16	1 13	0 67	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	6 31	1 2	0 33	
				30	0 13 16	8 34 even.	8 34 even.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 59	6 12	1 15	4 23	7 12	5 16	1 13	0 67	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	6 31	1 2	0 33	
				31	0 13 16	8 34 even.	8 34 even.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 32 morn.	10 59	6 12	1 15	4 23	7 12	5 16	1 13	0 67	7 10	5 19	1 11	6 57	6 31	1 2	0 33	



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For the MOON'S PLACE for March and April, see page 1.

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For the MOON'S PLACE for July and August, see page 1.

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For the MOON'S PLACE for September and October, see page 1

MOON'S PHASES:		Bishop.		Anglo-Luth.		Baltimore.		Charleston.		(Sun on day).	
When Full.	When Third Quarter.	When New Moon.	When First Quarter.	When Full Moon.	When New Moon.	When First Quarter.	When Full Moon.	When New Moon.	When First Quarter.	When Full Moon.	When New Moon.
1	11	21	31	1	11	21	31	1	11	21	31
2	12	22	32	2	12	22	32	2	12	22	32
3	13	23	33	3	13	23	33	3	13	23	33
4	14	24	34	4	14	24	34	4	14	24	34
5	15	25	35	5	15	25	35	5	15	25	35
6	16	26	36	6	16	26	36	6	16	26	36
7	17	27	37	7	17	27	37	7	17	27	37
8	18	28	38	8	18	28	38	8	18	28	38
9	19	29	39	9	19	29	39	9	19	29	39
10	20	30	40	10	20	30	40	10	20	30	40
11	21	31	41	11	21	31	41	11	21	31	41
12	22	32	42	12	22	32	42	12	22	32	42
13	23	33	43	13	23	33	43	13	23	33	43
14	24	34	44	14	24	34	44	14	24	34	44
15	25	35	45	15	25	35	45	15	25	35	45
16	26	36	46	16	26	36	46	16	26	36	46
17	27	37	47	17	27	37	47	17	27	37	47
18	28	38	48	18	28	38	48	18	28	38	48
19	29	39	49	19	29	39	49	19	29	39	49
20	30	40	50	20	30	40	50	20	30	40	50
21	31	41	51	21	31	41	51	21	31	41	51
22	32	42	52	22	32	42	52	22	32	42	52
23	33	43	53	23	33	43	53	23	33	43	53
24	34	44	54	24	34	44	54	24	34	44	54
25	35	45	55	25	35	45	55	25	35	45	55
26	36	46	56	26	36	46	56	26	36	46	56
27	37	47	57	27	37	47	57	27	37	47	57
28	38	48	58	28	38	48	58	28	38	48	58
29	39	49	59	29	39	49	59	29	39	49	59
30	40	50	60	30	40	50	60	30	40	50	60
31	41	51	61	31	41	51	61	31	41	51	61



MOON'S PHASES.				Sun on Mer.				Calendar for BOSTON;				Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY;				Calendar for BALTIMORE;				Calendar for CHARLESTON;			
When	D.	H. M.	Day of Week.	D.	H. M.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination.	Sun's ris.	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. R. of Boat.	Sun's ris.	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. R. N. Y.	Sun's ris.	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. R. of Boat.	Sun's ris.	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. R. of Boat.
Third Quarter...	14	3.59	even.	14	3.59	even.	14 34	6.35	4.52	6.52	15.54	6.32	4.55	6.9	8.58	6.30	4.57	6.12	6.19	5.8	6.23	7.34	
New Moon.....	17	11.44	12	17	11.44	12	15 12	6.38	4.49	7.45	0.57	6.32	4.52	7.50	10.21	6.32	4.55	7.54	6.21	5.6	8.9	8.65	
First Quarter....	20	9.40	even.	20	9.40	even.	15 49	6.39	4.48	8.44	1.40	6.36	4.51	8.50	11.4	6.33	4.54	8.54	6.22	5.6	9.9	9.40	
Full Moon.....	23	9.40	even.	23	9.40	even.	16 24	6.43	4.47	9.49	2.26	6.37	4.50	9.53	11.50	6.34	4.53	9.57	6.23	5.4	10.11	10.26	
	24	3.59	even.	24	3.59	even.	16 37	6.44	4.45	10.54	3.16	6.38	4.49	10.59	12.02	6.35	4.52	11.2	6.24	5.3	11.15	11.16	
	25	9.40	even.	25	9.40	even.	16 50	6.45	4.42	11.59	4.03	6.39	4.48	11.09	12.09	6.36	4.51	12.09	6.25	5.3	12.05	12.06	
	26	3.59	even.	26	3.59	even.	17 16	6.47	4.41	12.12	4.8	6.41	4.47	11.18	12.10	6.38	4.50	12.10	6.26	5.2	12.17	12.18	
	27	9.40	even.	27	9.40	even.	17 33	6.48	4.40	13.15	5.14	6.44	4.44	11.27	12.11	6.39	4.49	13.15	6.27	5.1	13.18	13.19	
	28	3.59	even.	28	3.59	even.	17 49	6.49	4.39	14.18	5.48	6.45	4.43	11.36	12.12	6.40	4.48	14.18	6.28	5.0	14.19	14.20	
	29	9.40	even.	29	9.40	even.	18 5	6.51	4.38	15.19	6.2	6.46	4.42	11.45	12.13	6.41	4.47	15.19	6.29	4.9	15.20	15.21	
	30	3.59	even.	30	3.59	even.	18 18	6.52	4.37	16.22	6.94	6.47	4.41	11.54	12.14	6.42	4.46	16.22	6.30	4.8	16.21	16.22	
							18 34	6.53	4.36	17.25	7.78	6.48	4.40	12.03	12.15	6.43	4.45	17.25	6.31	4.7	17.22	17.23	
							18 51	6.54	4.35	18.28	8.62	6.49	4.39	12.12	12.16	6.44	4.44	18.28	6.32	4.6	18.23	18.24	
							19 6	6.56	4.34	19.31	9.46	6.50	4.38	12.21	12.17	6.45	4.43	19.31	6.33	4.5	19.24	19.25	
							19 20	6.57	4.33	20.34	10.30	6.51	4.37	12.30	12.18	6.46	4.42	20.34	6.34	4.4	20.25	20.26	
							19 34	6.58	4.33	21.37	11.14	6.52	4.36	12.39	12.19	6.47	4.41	21.37	6.35	4.3	21.26	21.27	
							19 48	6.59	4.32	22.40	11.98	6.53	4.35	12.48	12.20	6.48	4.40	22.40	6.36	4.2	22.27	22.28	
							20 1	7.0	4.31	23.43	12.82	6.54	4.34	12.57	12.21	6.49	4.39	23.43	6.37	4.1	23.28	23.29	
							20 14	7.0	4.31	24.46	13.66	6.55	4.33	13.06	12.22	6.50	4.38	24.46	6.38	4.0	24.29	24.30	
							20 27	7.0	4.30	25.49	14.50	6.56	4.32	13.15	12.23	6.51	4.37	25.49	6.39	3.9	25.30	25.31	
							20 39	7.0	4.29	26.52	15.34	6.57	4.31	13.24	12.24	6.52	4.36	26.52	6.40	3.8	26.31	26.32	
							20 51	7.0	4.29	27.55	16.18	6.58	4.30	13.33	12.25	6.53	4.35	27.55	6.41	3.7	27.32	27.33	
							21 2	7.0	4.28	28.58	17.02	6.59	4.29	13.42	12.26	6.54	4.34	28.58	6.42	3.6	28.33	28.34	
							21 13	7.0	4.28	29.61	17.86	7.0	4.28	13.51	12.27	6.55	4.33	29.61	6.43	3.5	29.34	29.35	
							21 24	7.0	4.27	30.64	18.70	7.0	4.27	14.00	12.28	6.56	4.32	30.64	6.44	3.4	30.35	30.36	
							21 34	7.0	4.27	31.67	19.54	7.0	4.26	14.09	12.29	6.57	4.31	31.67	6.45	3.3	31.36	31.37	
							21 44	7.0	4.27	32.70	20.38	7.0	4.25	14.18	12.30	6.58	4.30	32.70	6.46	3.2	32.37	32.38	

For the Moon's Place for November and December, see page 1.

MOON'S PHASES.	When	Sun on Mer.		Calendar for BOSTON; New England, New York State, Canada West, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa.				Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.				Calendar for CHARLESTON; N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ark			
		D.	H. M.	Sun's ris.	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. R. of Boat.	Sun's ris.	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. R. N. Y.	Sun's ris.	Sun sets	Moon rises	Sun's ris.	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. R. of Boat.	
Third Quarter.....	14	11 49 24	1 33 even.	12 11 52	10 18 morn.	9 50 even.	11 56 34	12 11 52	10 18 morn.	9 50 even.	11 56 34	12 11 52	10 18 morn.	9 50 even.	11 56 34	12 11 52	10 18 morn.	9 50 even.	11 56 34
New Moon.....	17	11 44 44	2 33 even.	13 11 52	11 26 morn.	10 40 morn.	12 55 05	13 11 52	11 26 morn.	10 40 morn.	12 55 05	13 11 52	11 26 morn.	10 40 morn.	12 55 05	13 11 52	11 26 morn.	10 40 morn.	12 55 05
Full Moon.....	23	9 44 24	3 44 even.	15 11 52	12 44 morn.	11 56 morn.	14 55 05	15 11 52	12 44 morn.	11 56 morn.	14 55 05	15 11 52	12 44 morn.	11 56 morn.	14 55 05	15 11 52	12 44 morn.	11 56 morn.	14 55 05
.....	29	9 10 10	4 55 morn.	16 11 52	13 55 morn.	13 10 morn.	16 05 05	16 11 52	13 55 morn.	13 10 morn.	16 05 05	16 11 52	13 55 morn.	13 10 morn.	16 05 05	16 11 52	13 55 morn.	13 10 morn.	16 05 05
.....	30	8 55 05	5 55 morn.	17 11 52	14 55 morn.	14 05 morn.	17 15 05	17 11 52	14 55 morn.	14 05 morn.	17 15 05	17 11 52	14 55 morn.	14 05 morn.	17 15 05	17 11 52	14 55 morn.	14 05 morn.	17 15 05
.....	31	8 40 05	6 40 morn.	18 11 52	15 40 morn.	15 00 morn.	18 00 05	18 11 52	15 40 morn.	15 00 morn.	18 00 05	18 11 52	15 40 morn.	15 00 morn.	18 00 05	18 11 52	15 40 morn.	15 00 morn.	18 00 05
.....	1	8 25 05	7 40 morn.	19 11 52	16 25 morn.	15 45 morn.	19 05 05	19 11 52	16 25 morn.	15 45 morn.	19 05 05	19 11 52	16 25 morn.	15 45 morn.	19 05 05	19 11 52	16 25 morn.	15 45 morn.	19 05 05
.....	2	8 10 05	8 40 morn.	20 11 52	17 10 morn.	16 30 morn.	20 00 05	20 11 52	17 10 morn.	16 30 morn.	20 00 05	20 11 52	17 10 morn.	16 30 morn.	20 00 05	20 11 52	17 10 morn.	16 30 morn.	20 00 05
.....	3	7 55 05	9 40 morn.	21 11 52	17 55 morn.	16 35 morn.	21 00 05	21 11 52	17 55 morn.	16 35 morn.	21 00 05	21 11 52	17 55 morn.	16 35 morn.	21 00 05	21 11 52	17 55 morn.	16 35 morn.	21 00 05
.....	4	7 40 05	10 40 morn.	22 11 52	18 40 morn.	16 40 morn.	22 00 05	22 11 52	18 40 morn.	16 40 morn.	22 00 05	22 11 52	18 40 morn.	16 40 morn.	22 00 05	22 11 52	18 40 morn.	16 40 morn.	22 00 05
.....	5	7 25 05	11 40 morn.	23 11 52	19 25 morn.	16 45 morn.	23 00 05	23 11 52	19 25 morn.	16 45 morn.	23 00 05	23 11 52	19 25 morn.	16 45 morn.	23 00 05	23 11 52	19 25 morn.	16 45 morn.	23 00 05
.....	6	7 10 05	12 40 morn.	24 11 52	20 10 morn.	16 50 morn.	24 00 05	24 11 52	20 10 morn.	16 50 morn.	24 00 05	24 11 52	20 10 morn.	16 50 morn.	24 00 05	24 11 52	20 10 morn.	16 50 morn.	24 00 05
.....	7	6 55 05	1 40 noon.	25 11 52	20 55 noon.	16 55 noon.	25 00 05	25 11 52	20 55 noon.	16 55 noon.	25 00 05	25 11 52	20 55 noon.	16 55 noon.	25 00 05	25 11 52	20 55 noon.	16 55 noon.	25 00 05
.....	8	6 40 05	2 40 noon.	26 11 52	21 40 noon.	17 00 noon.	26 00 05	26 11 52	21 40 noon.	17 00 noon.	26 00 05	26 11 52	21 40 noon.	17 00 noon.	26 00 05	26 11 52	21 40 noon.	17 00 noon.	26 00 05
.....	9	6 25 05	3 40 noon.	27 11 52	22 25 noon.	17 05 noon.	27 00 05	27 11 52	22 25 noon.	17 05 noon.	27 00 05	27 11 52	22 25 noon.	17 05 noon.	27 00 05	27 11 52	22 25 noon.	17 05 noon.	27 00 05
.....	10	6 10 05	4 40 noon.	28 11 52	23 10 noon.	17 10 noon.	28 00 05	28 11 52	23 10 noon.	17 10 noon.	28 00 05	28 11 52	23 10 noon.	17 10 noon.	28 00 05	28 11 52	23 10 noon.	17 10 noon.	28 00 05
.....	11	5 55 05	5 40 noon.	29 11 52	23 55 noon.	17 15 noon.	29 00 05	29 11 52	23 55 noon.	17 15 noon.	29 00 05	29 11 52	23 55 noon.	17 15 noon.	29 00 05	29 11 52	23 55 noon.	17 15 noon.	29 00 05
.....	12	5 40 05	6 40 noon.	30 11 52	24 40 noon.	17 20 noon.	30 00 05	30 11 52	24 40 noon.	17 20 noon.	30 00 05	30 11 52	24 40 noon.	17 20 noon.	30 00 05	30 11 52	24 40 noon.	17 20 noon.	30 00 05
.....	13	5 25 05	7 40 noon.	31 11 52	25 25 noon.	17 25 noon.	31 00 05	31 11 52	25 25 noon.	17 25 noon.	31 00 05	31 11 52	25 25 noon.	17 25 noon.	31 00 05	31 11 52	25 25 noon.	17 25 noon.	31 00 05
.....	14	5 10 05	8 40 noon.	1 11 53	26 10 noon.	17 30 noon.	1 00 06	1 11 53	26 10 noon.	17 30 noon.	1 00 06	1 11 53	26 10 noon.	17 30 noon.	1 00 06	1 11 53	26 10 noon.	17 30 noon.	1 00 06
.....	15	4 55 05	9 40 noon.	2 11 53	26 55 noon.	17 35 noon.	2 00 06	2 11 53	26 55 noon.	17 35 noon.	2 00 06	2 11 53	26 55 noon.	17 35 noon.	2 00 06	2 11 53	26 55 noon.	17 35 noon.	2 00 06
.....	16	4 40 05	10 40 noon.	3 11 53	27 40 noon.	17 40 noon.	3 00 06	3 11 53	27 40 noon.	17 40 noon.	3 00 06	3 11 53	27 40 noon.	17 40 noon.	3 00 06	3 11 53	27 40 noon.	17 40 noon.	3 00 06
.....	17	4 25 05	11 40 noon.	4 11 53	28 25 noon.	17 45 noon.	4 00 06	4 11 53	28 25 noon.	17 45 noon.	4 00 06	4 11 53	28 25 noon.	17 45 noon.	4 00 06	4 11 53	28 25 noon.	17 45 noon.	4 00 06
.....	18	4 10 05	12 40 noon.	5 11 53	29 10 noon.	17 50 noon.	5 00 06	5 11 53	29 10 noon.	17 50 noon.	5 00 06	5 11 53	29 10 noon.	17 50 noon.	5 00 06	5 11 53	29 10 noon.	17 50 noon.	5 00 06
.....	19	3 55 05	1 40 noon.	6 11 53	29 55 noon.	17 55 noon.	6 00 06	6 11 53	29 55 noon.	17 55 noon.	6 00 06	6 11 53	29 55 noon.	17 55 noon.	6 00 06	6 11 53	29 55 noon.	17 55 noon.	6 00 06
.....	20	3 40 05	2 40 noon.	7 11 53	30 40 noon.	18 00 noon.	7 00 06	7 11 53	30 40 noon.	18 00 noon.	7 00 06	7 11 53	30 40 noon.	18 00 noon.	7 00 06	7 11 53	30 40 noon.	18 00 noon.	7 00 06
.....	21	3 25 05	3 40 noon.	8 11 53	31 25 noon.	18 05 noon.	8 00 06	8 11 53	31 25 noon.	18 05 noon.	8 00 06	8 11 53	31 25 noon.	18 05 noon.	8 00 06	8 11 53	31 25 noon.	18 05 noon.	8 00 06
.....	22	3 10 05	4 40 noon.	9 11 53	32 10 noon.	18 10 noon.	9 00 06	9 11 53	32 10 noon.	18 10 noon.	9 00 06	9 11 53	32 10 noon.	18 10 noon.	9 00 06	9 11 53	32 10 noon.	18 10 noon.	9 00 06
.....	23	2 55 05	5 40 noon.	10 11 53	32 55 noon.	18 15 noon.	10 00 06	10 11 53	32 55 noon.	18 15 noon.	10 00 06	10 11 53	32 55 noon.	18 15 noon.	10 00 06	10 11 53	32 55 noon.	18 15 noon.	10 00 06
.....	24	2 40 05	6 40 noon.	11 11 53	33 40 noon.	18 20 noon.	11 00 06	11 11 53	33 40 noon.	18 20 noon.	11 00 06	11 11 53	33 40 noon.	18 20 noon.	11 00 06	11 11 53	33 40 noon.	18 20 noon.	11 00 06
.....	25	2 25 05	7 40 noon.	12 11 53	34 25 noon.	18 25 noon.	12 00 06	12 11 53	34 25 noon.	18 25 noon.	12 00 06	12 11 53	34 25 noon.	18 25 noon.	12 00 06	12 11 53	34 25 noon.	18 25 noon.	12 00 06
.....	26	2 10 05	8 40 noon.	1 11 54	35 10 noon.	18 30 noon.	1 00 07	1 11 54	35 10 noon.	18 30 noon.	1 00 07	1 11 54	35 10 noon.	18 30 noon.	1 00 07	1 11 54	35 10 noon.	18 30 noon.	1 00 07
.....	27	1 55 05	9 40 noon.	2 11 54	35 55 noon.	18 35 noon.	2 00 07	2 11 54	35 55 noon.	18 35 noon.	2 00 07	2 11 54	35 55 noon.	18 35 noon.	2 00 07	2 11 54	35 55 noon.	18 35 noon.	2 00 07
.....	28	1 40 05	10 40 noon.	3 11 54	36 40 noon.	18 40 noon.	3 00 07	3 11 54	36 40 noon.	18 40 noon.	3 00 07	3 11 54	36 40 noon.	18 40 noon.	3 00 07	3 11 54	36 40 noon.	18 40 noon.	3 00 07
.....	29	1 25 05	11 40 noon.	4 11 54	37 25 noon.	18 45 noon.	4 00 07	4 11 54	37 25 noon.	18 45 noon.	4 00 07	4 11 54	37 25 noon.	18 45 noon.	4 00 07	4 11 54	37 25 noon.	18 45 noon.	4 00 07
.....	30	1 10 05	12 40 noon.	5 11 54	38 10 noon.	18 50 noon.	5 00 07	5 11 54	38 10 noon.	18 50 noon.	5 00 07	5 11 54	38 10 noon.	18 50 noon.	5 00 07	5 11 54	38 10 noon.	18 50 noon.	5 00 07
.....	31	9 55 05	1 40 noon.	6 11 54	38 55 noon.	18 55 noon.	6 00 07	6 11 54	38 55 noon.	18 55 noon.	6 00 07	6 11 54	38 55 noon.	18 55 noon.	6 00 07	6 11 54	38 55 noon.	18 55 noon.	6 00 07
.....	1	9 40 05	2 40 noon.	7 11 54	39 40 noon.	19 00 noon.	7 00 07	7 11 54	39 40 noon.	19 00 noon.	7 00 07	7 11 54	39 40 noon.	19 00 noon.	7 00 07	7 11 54	39 40 noon.	19 00 noon.	7 00 07
.....	2	9 25 05	3 40 noon.	8 11 54	40 25 noon.	19 05 noon.	8 00 07	8 11 54	40 25 noon.	19 05 noon.	8 00 07	8 11 54	40 25 noon.	19 05 noon.	8 00 07	8 11 54	40 25 noon.	19 05 noon.	8 00 07
.....	3	9 10 05	4 40 noon.	9 11 54	41 10 noon.	19 10 noon.	9 00 07	9 11 54	41 10 noon.	19 10 noon.	9 00 07	9 11 54	41 10 noon.	19 10 noon.	9 00 07	9 11 54	41 10 noon.	19 10 noon.	9 00 07
.....	4	8 55 05	5 40 noon.	10 11 54	41 55 noon.	19 15 noon.	10 00 07	10 11 54	41 55 noon.	19 15 noon.	10 00 07	10 11 54	41 55 noon.	19 15 noon.	10 00 07	10 11 54	41 55 noon.	19 15 noon.	10 00 07
.....	5	8 40 05	6 40 noon.	11 11 54	42 40 noon.	19 20 noon.	11 00 07	11 11 54	42 40 noon.	19 20 noon.	11 00 07	11 11 54	42 40 noon.	19 20 noon.	11 00 07	11 11 54	42 40 noon.	19 20 noon.	11 00 07
.....	6	8 25 05	7 40 noon.	12 11 54	43 25 noon.	19 25 noon.	12 00 07	12 11 54	43 25 noon.	19 25 noon.	12 00 07	12 11 54	43 25 noon.	19 25 noon.	12 00 07	12 11 54	43 25 noon.	19 25 noon.	12 00 07
.....	7	8 10 05	8 40 noon.	1 11 55	44 10 noon.	19 30 noon.	1 00 08	1 11 55	44 10 noon.	19 30 noon.	1 00 08	1 11 55	44 10 noon.	19 30 noon.	1 00 08	1 11 55	44 10 noon.	19 30 noon.	1 00 08
.....	8	7 55 05	9 40 noon.	2 11 55	44 55 noon.	19 35 noon.	2 00 08	2 11 55	44 55 noon.	19 35 noon.	2 00 08	2 11 55	44 55 noon.	19 35 noon.	2 00 08	2 11 55	44 55 noon.	19 35 noon.	2 00 08
.....	9	7 40 05	10 40 noon.	3 11 55	45 40 noon.	19 40 noon.	3 00 08	3 11 55	45 40 noon.	19 40 noon.	3 00 08	3 11 55	45 40 noon.	19 40 noon.	3 00 08	3 11 55	45 40 noon.	19 40 noon.	3 00 08
.....	10	7 25 05	11 40 noon.	4 11 55	46 25 noon.	19 45 noon.	4 00 08	4 11 55	46 25 noon.	19 45 noon.	4 00 08	4 11 55	46 25 noon.	19 45 noon.	4 00 08	4 11 55	46 25 noon.	19 45 noon.	4 00 08
.....	11	7 10 05	12 40 noon.	5 11 55	47 10 noon.	19 50 noon.	5 00 08	5 11 55	47 10 noon.	19 50 noon.	5 00 08	5 11 55	47 10 noon.	19 50 noon.	5 00 08	5 11 55	47 10 noon.	19 50 noon.	5 00 08
.....	12	6 55 05	1 40 noon.	6 11 55	47 55 noon.	19 55 noon.	6 00 08	6 11 55	47 55 noon.	19 55 noon.	6 00 08	6 11 55	47 55 noon.	19 55 noon.	6 00 08	6 11 55	47 55 noon.	19 55 noon.	6 00 08
.....	13	6 40 05	2 40 noon.	7 11 55	48 40 noon.	20 00 noon.	7 00 08	7 11 55	48 40 noon.	20 00 noon.	7 00 08	7 11 55	48 40 noon.	20 00 noon.	7 00 08	7 11 55	48 40 noon.	20 00 noon.	7 00 08
.....	14	6 25 05	3 40 noon.	8 11 55	49 25 noon.	20 05 noon.	8 00 08	8 11 55	49 25 noon.	20 05 noon.	8 00 08	8 11 55	49 25 noon.	20 05 noon.	8 00 08	8 11 55	49 25 noon.	20 05 noon.	8 00 08
.....	15	6 10 05	4 40 noon.	9 11 55	50 10 noon.	20 10 noon.	9 00 08	9 11 55	50 10 noon.	20 10 noon.	9 00 08	9 11 55	50 10 noon.	20 10 noon.	9 00 08	9 11 55	50 10 noon.	20 10 noon.	9 00 08
.....	16	5 55 05	5 40 noon.	10 11 55	50 55 noon.	20 15 noon.	10 00 08	10 11 55	50 55 noon.	20 15 noon.	10 00 08	10 11 55	5						



## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS ALMANAC.

Alabama, <i>Ala.</i>	Louisiana, <i>La.</i>	Western do., <i>W. Pa.</i>
Southern do., <i>S. Ala.</i>	Maine, <i>Me.</i>	Postmaster, <i>P. M.</i>
Northern do., <i>N. Ala.</i>	Maryland, <i>Md.</i>	Post-office, <i>P. O.</i>
Arkansas, <i>Ark.</i>	Massachusetts, <i>Ms. or Mass.</i>	Prussia, <i>Pr.</i>
Brevet, <i>bret. or bvt.</i>	Michigan, <i>Mich. or Mn.</i>	Rhode Island, <i>R. I.</i>
Brigadier-General, <i>Brig. Gen.</i>	Mississippi, <i>Miss.</i> ; also <i>S. Miss</i>	Scotland, <i>Scot.</i>
California, <i>Cal.</i>	and <i>N. Miss.</i> for Northern and	Secretary of Treasury, <i>Sec. Treas.</i>
Canada, <i>Ca.</i>	Southern do.	South Carolina, <i>S. C.</i>
Colonel, <i>Col.</i>	Missouri, <i>Mo.</i>	Steamer, <i>Str.</i>
Connecticut, <i>Con.</i>	New-Hampshire, <i>N. H.</i>	Tennessee, <i>Te. or Ten.</i> ; also
Delaware, <i>Del.</i>	New-Jersey, <i>N. J.</i>	<i>E. Ten., W. Ten., and M. Ten.,</i>
District of Columbia, <i>D. C.</i>	New-Mexico, <i>N. M.</i>	for East, West and Middle
East Indies, <i>E. I.</i>	New-York, <i>N. Y.</i>	Tennessee.
England, <i>Eng.</i>	Northern do., <i>N. N. Y.</i>	Texas, <i>Tex. or Tx.</i>
Germany, <i>Ger.</i>	Southern do., <i>S. N. Y.</i>	United States, <i>U. S.</i>
Georgia, <i>Ga.</i>	North America, <i>N. A.</i>	Vermont, <i>Vt.</i>
Illinois, <i>Ill.</i>	North Carolina, <i>N. C.</i>	Virginia, <i>Va.</i>
Ireland, <i>Ire.</i>	Ohio, <i>O.</i>	Eastern do., <i>E. Pa.</i>
Florida, <i>Fl.</i>	Oregon, <i>Or.</i>	Western do., <i>W. Pa.</i>
Kentucky, <i>Ky.</i>	Pennsylvania, <i>Pa.</i>	West Indies, <i>W. I.</i>
Lieutenant-Colonel, <i>Lieut.-Col.</i>	Eastern Pennsylvania, <i>E. Pa.</i>	Wisconsin, <i>Wis.</i>

EXPLANATIONS.—Where practicable, the native State, or country, of public officers named, is annexed, usually in an abbreviated form.

Many persons labor under the unfounded impression that citizens from other countries fill an undue proportion of the places of profit, power, honor and trust, in the U. S. Facts, however, are the best arguments. Our political opponents are blamed for many things, but when the numbers of the adopted citizens are considered, no one will accuse Messrs. Polk, Dallas, Bancroft, Allen, Buchanan, Marcy, Walker, Cass, Jackson, Woodbury, and their associates, with tempting them with too many offices. The detailed expenditure for consuls, custom-houses, lights, envoys, the navy, seamen's protection, &c., will enable the reader to compare the cost of protecting foreign commerce, with the charges on inland trade.

## POPULATION, VALUE OF PROPERTY, STATE DEBTS, ELECTIONS, SALARIES, &amp;c.

The 'old thirteen' States, with Vermont, contained 371,124 square miles; the thirty now incorporated contain 1,450,000, which, with the Great West, gives 3,311,110 square miles as the area of the territory of the Republic. The value of real and personal property is nearly 8,500 millions of dollars. In 1775, the population was about 2,500,000; it is now (Nov. 50) estimated at 21,200,000.

States and Territories—(1844).	Members in U. S. of Rep. (1844).	Estimate of Population, Jan. 1, 1847.	Val. property millions of \$.	Rate of Inter. est.	State Elections held 1849.	Governors and their Salaries. Whigs in Italics.	Sent of Government in each State, &c.	State Debts, absolute and contingent, in Dollars.
1. Alabama.....	7	640,000	276	8	August 6.	Reuben Chapman, \$3,500	Montgomery,	12,223,000
2. Arkansas.....	1	152,400	61	6 [1]	August 6.	Thomas S. Drew.....2,000	Little Rock,	3,018,247
3. Connecticut.....	4	230,000	132	6	April 3.	Clark Binell.....1,100	Hartford & N-Haven	32,212
4. Delaware.....	1	80,000	32	6	Nov. 13.	William Tharp.....1,233	Dover,	None
5. Florida.....	1	75,000	30	8	October 1.	Thos. S. Brown.....[5] 2,500	Tallahassee,	Uncertain
6. Georgia.....	8	800,000	320	8	October 1.	Geo. W. B. Towns.....3,500	Milledgeville,	1,779,875
7. Illinois.....	7	745,000	294	6	August 6.	August C. French.....1,000	Springfield,	14,043,718
8. Indiana.....	10	960,000	384	6	August 6.	Paris C. Dunning.....1,500	Indianapolis,	6,221,778
9. Iowa.....	2	120,000	52	7	August 6.	Ansel Briggs.....1,000	Iowa City,	55,000
10. Kentucky.....	10	855,000	342	8	August 6.	John J. Crittenden.....2,500	Frankfort,	4,696,755
11. Louisiana.....	4	470,000	188	5 [2]	Nov. 5.	Isaac Johnson.....6,000	Baton Rouge,	16,253,131
12. Maine.....	7	690,000	240	6	Sept. 10.	John W. Dana.....1,500	Augusta,	1,000,000
13. Maryland.....	6	495,000	198	6 [3]	October 3.	Philip F. Thomas.....2,000	Annapolis,	16,255,402
14. Massachusetts.....	10	850,000	340	6	Nov. 12.	George N. Briggs.....2,500	Boston,	6,000,000
15. Michigan.....	3	370,000	148	7	Nov. 5.	Epaph. Ransom.....1,500	Lansing,	2,165,000
16. Mississippi.....	4	640,000	256	8 [1]	Nov. 4.	Jos. W. Matthews.....3,000	Jackson,	7,507,000
17. Missouri.....	5	600,000	240	6 [1]	August 6.	Austin A. King.....1,500	Jefferson City,	104,000
18. N.-Hampshire.....	4	200,000	120	6	March 13.	Jared W. Williams.....1,000	Concord,	None
19. New-Jersey.....	5	416,000	166	6	Nov. 6.	Daniel Haines.....2,000	Trenton,	77,000
20. New-York.....	34	2,780,000	1112	7	Nov. 6.	Hamilton Fish.....4,000	Albany,	24,469,940
21. North Carolina.....	9	765,000	306	6	August 9.	Charles Manly.....2,000	Raleigh,	977,000
22. Ohio.....	21	1,850,000	740	6	October 9.	Seabury Ford.....1,500	Columbus,	10,230,687
23. Pennsylvania.....	34	2,125,000	850	6	October 9.	Wm. F. Johnston.....3,000	Harrisburg,	5,607,340
24. Rhode Island.....	2	130,000	52	6	April 4.	Elihu Harris.....400	Providence & Newport	293,740
25. South Carolina.....	7	605,000	242	7	October 8.	W. B. Seabrook.....3,500	Columbia,	3,655,105
26. Tennessee.....	11	950,000	380	6	August 2.	Neil S. Brown.....2,000	Nashville,	7,212,000
27. Texas.....	2	140,000	66	—	Nov. 5.	George T. Wood.....2,000	Austin,	11,000,000
28. Vermont.....	4	302,000	121	6	Sept. 4.	Carlos Colville.....750	Montpelier,	None
29. Virginia.....	15	1,270,000	508	6	April 26.	John B. Floyd.....3,333	Richmond,	9,315,713
30. Wisconsin.....	3	215,000	86	7 [4]	Nov. 6.	Selano Dewey.....1,250	Madison,	None
31. Terr. Oregon.....	6, 1	25,000	—	—	—	Joseph Lane, [6].....3,000	Oregon City,	[7]
32. Terr. California.....	—	35,000	—	—	—	Persifer F. Smith.	San Francisco,	None
33. " New-Mexico.....	—	40,000	—	—	—	—	Santa Fé,	None

\* The thirteen original States.

[1] By contract, as high as 10.

[2] Bank Interest 6; conventional as high as 10.

[3] And on tobacco contracts, 8.

[4] On debts and judgments in favor of the United States &c.

[5] William D. Moseley, Governor till July.

[6] Including \$1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

[7] Amount of State Debts, in 25 States, \$305,637,324.



## THE ELECTION OF 1848.

THE year hastening to a close as this Almanac is prepared for the press has been signalized by memorable revolutions in Europe and America. Dissimilar in some of their aspects, they are yet identical in their most vital principles. In either case, the essential end was the replacement of dynasties which had ceased to regard **BENEFICENCE** and the widest diffusion of blessings as the chief end of government, by others which should prove more enlightened and faithful. In monarchical Europe, the security or aggrandizement of the reigning family, the maintenance of Aristocratic caste, or power, or affluence, had come to be practically regarded by most Governments as their 'being's end and aim,' to which the happiness, enlightenment and contentment of the unprivileged millions were made of small account. Hence Ministerial and Court intrigues, rigid Censorships of the Press, the increase of Armies, the multiplication of Police, the exhaustion of Treasuries and the increase of National Debts, until Public Credit was with difficulty sustained, while Employment for the Poor became scanty and precarious, Wages depressed and inadequate, and the condition of immense masses insupportable. Yet while Bread grew scarce Knowledge was day by day more widely disseminated; the Steam-Press, the Primary School, even the Railroad, were, in spite of every obstacle, rapidly though silently educating the People into a clearer understanding of their rights and wrongs, their misery and its authors: and when the train was at length fired, partly through accident, partly through kingly infatuation, and the despotism of Louis Philippe had provoked the Resistance of February, all Europe (Russia excepted,) was found ripe for Revolution. The torch

the whole atmosphere, not of France only, but of Italy, Germany, Hungary and the Principalities of the Lower Danube, and their skies were lurid with the glare of one general conflagration. That conflagration may be checked at this point and driven back on that; it may even seem to be overpowered and expiring; but it cannot be extinguished until it has burnt out of civilized Europe the last vestige of despotic and aristocratic power. The burning of the French Throne after the taking of the Tuileries typified the approaching destruction of all the thrones in Christendom.

The American Revolution of 1848 differed from that simultaneously proceeding in Europe only as dictated on either side by the circumstances and genius of the People. Here, as across the Atlantic, a caste or clique had seized upon the reins of Government and perverted the power of the State in subserviency to their own sordid ends. What Legitimacy and Divine Right were to the governing class in the Old World, that Democracy and the related catch-words were to the governing class here. Instead of being a spirit of freedom and investigation, Democracy had become a mask for self-seeking, a cloak for ambition and grasping intrigue. 'Weigh what is offered on either hand, and judge impartially between them,' says ever True Democracy. 'Ask no questions, but support the regular nominations,' says Sham Democracy—the Democracy of caucuses and office-seeking combinations: 'You may indeed weigh testimony and judge; but if you decide that we have not governed faithfully—that our measures are not wise and beneficent, you prove yourself an enemy of Popular Sovereignty, and thus unfit to judge of the matter at all.'—That none shall suspect us of mistake or exaggeration in the premises, we quote the following passage from the letter of



Gen. Lewis Cass, accepting the nomination for the Presidency of the Baltimore Convention :

"From the days of Gen. Hamilton to our days, the party opposed to us—of whose principles he was the great exponent, if not the founder—while it has changed its name, has preserved essentially its identity of character; and the doubt he entertained and taught of the capacity of man for self-government, has exerted a marked influence upon its actions and opinions. Here is the very starting-point of the difference between the two great parties which divide our country.—All other differences are but subordinate and auxiliary to this, and may, in fact, be resolved into it."

Here you perceive the assertion, the implication, and may discern the practical improvement. The assertion is that a party has existed and does exist in the country which distrusts the capacity of the People for self-government and is secretly if not openly hostile to our entire Republican system. But how shall an alarmed people distinguish these traitors to Liberty from their fellow-citizens?—Very easily : If you find a man opposing the self-styled Democracy and the election of Gen. Cass to the Presidency, you may know there is one of the recreants. Support to Gen. Cass and his coadjutors is the touchstone of fidelity to Human Freedom. The practical improvement follows inevitably : If you wish to be regarded as a friend of Liberty, of America and of Man, you must vote to make Gen. Cass President and keep his party in power, though you may honestly believe their line of policy pernicious and the measures they advocate most adverse to the public interests and general welfare.

Preposterous as this course of argument is, it has by skillful iteration acquired and exerted an immense influence over the popular mind. It is not too much to say that more than Half a Million Votes are thrown every year for the candidates termed Democratic because they are so designated, and without one thought as to how far their professions of superior Democracy are justified by their acts or their opinions. When it was Democratic, in the vocabulary of party strife, to sustain Protection to Home Industry and

liberal appropriations for the improvement of our internal communications, this Half Million of Votes told on that side ; since it has, in the course of the incessant mutations of party interest, become Democratic to oppose those principles or measures, these votes are cast as unhesitatingly on the other side. So in regard to other questions. It is within the truth to assume that the party which, in our political struggles, has possessed itself of the Democratic name, has thereby secured an advantage over its antagonist fully equivalent to One Million Votes.

And yet it became evident to keen observers, at the very outset of the late Presidential struggle, that the party wrapped in the mantle of Democracy was doomed to defeat unless saved by some palpable blunder on the other side. The reasons for this may be briefly summed up as follows :

1. The expiring Administration came into power tainted with fraud. Mr. Polk was elected President by the aid of voters attracted to his standard by the resolution of the Convention which nominated him affirming 'that the right of this country to the whole of Oregon is clear and indisputable,' and the clearly implied pledge that he, if elected, would enforce said right at the cannon's mouth if necessary ; by the aid of voters who hold to the Protection of Home Labor by discriminating duties, who were deluded by the Kane letter ; by the votes of men conscientiously opposed to the acquisition of Texas unless with the free consent of Mexico, and on terms which should relieve our country from the dishonoring imputation of having loaned her flag and her arms to the cause of Slavery Extension. When the just expectations of each of these classes were blasted by the Oregon Treaty, the Tariff of 1846, and the pushing forward of our troops to the Rio Grande, in the heart of a Mexican Department, and directly opposite its chief city, leading inevitably to a bloody, protracted, expensive and deso-



lating War, many thousands who had hitherto 'gone with the party' were repelled and alienated; and though with a large proportion the ties of party were too strong for the dictates of conscience, yet their support of the Administration and its Heir became colder, more hesitating, less effective than it had been, while many openly and utterly renounced the whole concern. When, on the meeting of the XXXth Congress in December, 1847, an Opposition majority in the House was evinced by the choice of a Whig Speaker, the discomfiture of the place-holders was almost ensured. We believe there has never been an instance under our Federal Constitution in which a President has been elected of adverse politics to those of the Speaker of the House last before chosen.

But a concurring cause of weakness and dissolution had already been developed in the ranks of the professing Democracy of the Empire State. Here, in 1843, the name of SILAS WRIGHT had been involved in aid of the election of Polk, and he, an original and earnest opponent of the Tyler Treaty for the Annexation of Texas, had been run as Governor, in order to reconcile many Democratic opponents of Annexation to the support of Polk and the party. The plan succeeded but too well. Mr. Polk carried the State by 5,106 votes, and was thereby elected, while Mr. Wright ran far ahead of him for Governor, receiving 10,030 majority. Although this disparity evinced in the clearest manner the immense service which Mr. Wright had done the party in consenting to run on the ticket, yet there were not wanting sycophants and adventurers to poison the ears of the President elect and his coterie with tales of the treachery of Gov. Wright's especial friends, who (they asserted) had placed him at the head of the poll at the expense of other candidates on the ticket, and even plotted to defeat the Electoral Ticket!—Mr. Polk, a weak man, was like all weak men, jealous of superiority and uneasy under a sense of obligation: every intimation that Mr. Wright had elected him was an agony. A misunderstanding followed, as was natural. It is currently understood that the President elect felt constrained to offer a choice of places in his Cabinet to Gov. Wright, who declined it in view of his obligation to the People of New-York, but asked that Azariah C. Flagg should be made Secretary of the Treasury instead. This, if not absolutely promised, was virtually assured; but Mr. R. J. Walker, to whom the Attorney-Generalship had been assigned in the original cast of the Cabi-

net, refused it as unequal to his deserts, and ex-Gov. Wm. L. Marcy, notoriously adverse to Van Buren and Wright in the internal politics of New-York, was called to the Cabinet, with the portfolio of Secretary of War. It was understood that the Collectorship of New-York would be bestowed as Messrs. Wright and Van Buren should prefer; but this expectation also was blasted; Mr. C. W. Lawrence, a politician of the Croswell and Marcy school, being appointed instead of Mr. Jona. I. Coddington. The alienation thus originated was fed by a thousand following occurrences, until at length, in November, 1846, Gov. Wright was signally defeated in a canvass for reelection, and it was asserted that the Administration had connived at and promoted his discomfiture. Gov. Wright died a few months afterward, but the feud thus commenced was fought out over his grave. A State Convention assembled at Syracuse early in '47 to nominate 'Democratic' candidates for State Officers; each wing made the most desperate exertions to secure a majority of the Delegates, and there were several contests for seats, the settlement of which would determine the character of the Convention. Superior management and tact were clearly on the side of the Croswell or Conservative faction, now well known by the appellation of 'Hunkers'; while the more Radical or Wright and Van Buren faction were equally well known as 'Barnburners,' (in allusion to an anti-Radical story of a thick-skulled Dutchman who had burnt his barn to clear it of rats and mice.) The 'Hunkers' carried most of the contested seats, and proceeded to nominate a State Ticket entirely of their own faith, substituting Orville Hungerford for A. C. Flagg as Controller. In the election which followed, the leading and more ardent 'Barnburners' refused to support the ticket so formed, leaving the Whigs to sweep the State by an average majority of over Thirty Thousand. [See Returns in last year's Almanac.]

But the Hunkers, though beaten, claimed to have got possession of the party machinery; appointed a new State Central Committee, and in due time called another State Convention at Albany, which framed an Electoral Ticket and chose the State Delegates to Baltimore.—Meantime the Barnburners had themselves called a State Convention at Utica, the call being made by a majority of the 'Democratic' Members of the Legislature, and as such held to be regular and according to 'the usages of the party.'—This Convention chose a full Delegation



to the National Convention at Baltimore, while the Hunkers chose Representative Delegates by Congressional District Conventions. When the Baltimore Convention assembled, (May 1, 1848,) each side was fully and ably represented, and their conflicting claims were urged with ability and desperate earnestness, first before a large Committee, then in full Convention. It was finally decided that neither should be admitted to cast the vote of New-York in the balloting for President and Vice-President. The Convention then proceeded to its work, and on the fourth ballot nominated Gen. LEWIS CASS of Michigan for President, and Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER of Kentucky was afterward nominated for Vice-President. The 'Hunkers' promptly and heartily concurred in these nominations; but the 'Barnburners,' to whom Gen. Cass was especially obnoxious, utterly repudiated them, and promptly called a State Convention, which assembled at Utica, (May 22d,) and nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and HENRY DODGE (ex-Governor, and now U. S. Senator,) of Wisconsin, for Vice-President. Gov. Dodge declined the nomination and adhered to Gen. Cass; but Mr. Van Buren, though accepting with unfeigned reluctance, resolved to abide the issue. Several gentlemen from other States participated in the doings at Utica, but New-York alone was regularly and fully represented. The New-York Delegates were therefore empowered to attend and take part in a more general Convention called upon farther notice to meet at Buffalo in August, and which did meet accordingly.

Meantime, (June 1, 1848,) a Whig National Convention assembled at Philadelphia, every State in the Union being represented; Texas, which alone had no Delegates present, having instructed Louisiana to vote for her. Hon. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Ex-Governor of North Carolina, was chosen President. An excited struggle for the Presidential nomination had long been anticipated. A large majority of the Whig voters, in the opinion of this writer, ardently desired and confidently expected the nomination of their old and dearly loved standard-bearer, HENRY CLAY, believing that the People were now ready to do justice to his eminent statesmanship, abilities, devoted patriotism, and unsurpassed public services. A less numerous but most respectable body, especially in New-England, but by no means confined to that section, regarded the transcendent abilities and world-wide fame of DANIEL WEBSTER as eminently calculated to shed lustre on the

Chief Magistracy, while his signal and long-continued labors for the Whig cause were deemed fairly to entitle him to this recognition of his worth. Another class perceived in the brilliant achievements, the blameless life and the sound principles of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, the Conqueror of Mexico, the elements of unquestionable and merited success; and rigorously urged his nomination. JOHN MCLEAN and THOMAS CORWIN of Ohio had each of them advocates for the Presidency, but they had withdrawn their names from the canvass. And finally, a large majority of the prominent politicians of the party, especially throughout the South and West, and including most of the Whig Members of Congress, discerned in the character and life of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR the elements of a popularity which nothing could withstand, and deemed his nomination equivalent to an election. It is not alone or mainly, they urged, that he has been uniformly successful in the field, winning decisive victories over armies numbering treble and quadruple his own, but that he has uniformly shown himself so wise, so simple, so modest, so scrupulous in his obedience to the civil power, that we urge his nomination, and pledge to it the support of a large majority of the People.

These considerations prevailed with the Convention. Gen. TAYLOR was nominated for President on the fourth ballot, the votes running as follows:

	1st ballot.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Zachary Taylor.....	111	118	133	171
Henry Clay.....	97	86	74	32
Winfield Scott.....	43	49	54	63
Daniel Webster.....	22	22	17	13
John M. Clayton.....	4	4	1	0
* John McLean.....	2	0	0	0
Total.....	279	279	279	279

\* Withdrawn before.

In point of fact, this nomination had been settled from the beginning. Many Delegates who voted for other candidates at first were known to be really in favor of Gen. Taylor, and only voting for others in deference to the opinions of their constituents.

MILLARD FILLMORE of New-York was on the second ballot nominated for Vice-President by a decided majority.

The opposition to Gen. Taylor in the Whig ranks had been in no considerable degree personal. The merits claimed for him by his friends were very generally conceded. But it was objected to him that his Military achievements formed, after all, the basis of his aspiration to the Presidency, since without these his personal merits and virtues would never have made him a formidable candidate—and to elevation to high civil trusts on the strength of



brilliant Military achievements the Whig party had ever been strongly opposed. It was farther urged that his opinions on the great leading principles of National Policy had never been clearly enunciated, nor his qualifications for the highest civil station conclusively demonstrated; and especially that on the great absorbing question respecting the admission of Human Slavery into or its exclusion from the Territories of the Union just acquired from Mexico, his opinions were not known to accord with those of that great majority of the Whig party which stood firm for Freedom, but were with reason suspected and even confidently claimed to incline the other way. The objections thus raised were strengthened by the refusal of the Convention to pass a resolution affirming the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, or even to put forth any formal declaration of fundamental Whig principles at all. On these grounds, many Whigs felt constrained for months after the nomination to withhold their support. But by letters subsequently written by Gen. Taylor the doubts of his fidelity to Whig principles and the apprehensions that he would veto any bill which Congress might pass embodying the principle of Freedom in the Territories, were pretty generally dispelled, and a very general concurrence of the party in his support ultimately secured.

We return to the dissenters at Baltimore from the Cass and Butler nomination. In the progress of the Wright and Crosswell controversy in this State, a difference of opinion on a great National question had been gradually developed. When, after the victories on the Rio Grande and the simultaneous declaration of War against Mexico, it became evident that an acquisition of Territory would be among the results of that War, the disposition and future institutions of that Territory become objects of general concern. Just as the XXIXth Congress was closing its first or long session, Mr. David Wilmot, a Representative from Pennsylvania, after a hasty consultation with several of his Northern 'Democratic' friends, moved to add to a bill before the House, designed to give the President control of Three Millions of Dollars wherewith to make Peace, a Proviso in the words following:

"And be it further enacted, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any Territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatsoever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided, always*, That any person claiming

into such Territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed out of said Territory to the person claiming his or her labor or service."

This Proviso was adopted with little discussion (but not without evoking much feeling) by the House, nearly all the Members from the Free States supporting it, while those from the Slave States opposed it. The bill thus amended was sent to the Senate, and was promptly met by Mr. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, with a motion to strike out the Proviso. Mr. Davis of Mass. rose in opposition to this motion, and was speaking against it when word was brought that the House had adjourned without day—the hour of adjournment (noon) having been struck by the House clock, though not yet reached by the Senate's. The bill thus failed for the session, and among the most vociferous mourners over its loss was Gen. Lewis Cass, a Senator from Michigan, who deeply regretted, in repeated conversations that so fair an opportunity to establish the principle of Freedom in the Territories had been lost.

The next Session witnessed a revival of the bill, and of course of the Proviso; both of which again passed the House, but the latter was now defeated in the Senate—Gen. Cass now ranging himself with its opponents, but in his speech avowing his concurrence in the principle of the Proviso, while he regarded the attempt to establish it as untimely and inauspicious. But soon after the next Congress assembled (Dec. 28, 1847,) the same Gen. Cass addressed an elaborate letter to Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson of Tenn., avowing that a change had taken place in his views, and that he was now opposed to the Proviso altogether, as at best of doubtful constitutionality and at once perilous and useless. This letter was widely circulated, and was doubtless effectual in securing the defeat of the Proviso when the close of the War had removed most of the original grounds of opposition to it. It doubtless exerted an influence also in winning Southern support to Gen. Cass, and thus securing his nomination for President.

Long ere this, however, the Proviso or Free Soil question had become a potent element in the feud which divided the party in New-York. The Wright or Radical wing had never cordially approved the policy of Annexation, though they had acquiesced in it under the stringency of a party necessity, giving pledges to their followers that the acquisition of Texas should not be permitted to operate as an



unbalanced aggrandizement of the Slave Power. Their votes in Congress had been gained for Annexation, upon a distinct pledge that Mr. Polk would select the mode of effecting it prescribed by Mr. Benton's alternative joint resolution—a pledge falsified by the maneuver of having Mr. Tyler make the selection just as he was bidding adieu to power.—Of course the Radicals unanimously and cordially supported the Proviso, and adhered to it throughout, while their adversaries fell away from it. At the Syracuse Convention which rejected Flag and nominated Hungerford, one of the last acts was the laying on the table by the Hunker majority a resolution proposed by the Barnburners which affirmed the principle of the Wilmot Proviso.

When, therefore, a call was issued by an Ohio State Convention of dissenters from both the Philadelphia and Baltimore nominations for a more general Convention at Buffalo of all devoted adherents to the Proviso to nominate a National ticket, the 'Barnburners' naturally responded to the call, as did the Liberty party and a large body of Whig dissenters from the support of Gen. Taylor. The Buffalo Convention assembled on the 8th of August, and was imposing alike in numbers, in ability and in character. Nearly or quite all the Free States, with several of the Slave States, were represented. The deliberations of the Convention were continued through three days, were signally harmonious and dignified, and resulted in the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS of Massachusetts, (son of the late venerated ex-President,) for Vice-President. A series of resolutions were adopted proclaiming the most devoted attachment to the principle of Freedom in the Territories, to the exclusion of Slavery therefrom; declaring in favor of free grants of Public Lands in limited quantities to Actual Settlers; in favor of the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors by the General Government; of the raising of an adequate Revenue by Duties on Imports, &c. &c.—These Resolutions constitute the Buffalo Platform, which was ably and forcibly commended to the People of the Free States thenceforward to the close of the Presidential canvass, by a number of the ablest and most effective public speakers in the country, and which, we hazard nothing in saying, were commended to the judgment and approval of the People to an extent far beyond what was indicated by the vote for Van Buren and Adams Electors. There is an irresistible tendency in a protracted and engrossing Political contest wherein

more than two parties are engaged, to away from the weaker into the ranks the two principal parties. Many thousands who would have preferred the election of Van Buren to that of either of the leading candidates, were constrained ultimately to reason thus—'True, I prefer Van Buren, but my vote will not elect him, while it may decide the contest between Taylor and Cass, and I so greatly prefer one of these to the other that I cannot consent to throw it away.' That the argument did not prevail still more universally is a striking proof of the strength of the Free Soil sentiment throughout the Free States. Only by convincing the people that the election of Gen. Cass would prove detrimental to the cause of Freedom in the Territories, could the great mass of the voters be brought to sustain one or the other.

On the 7th of November, Electors for President were chosen in every State save that in Massachusetts (where a majority of all the votes is requisite to choice,) no election was made by the People, but it was well known that the Legislature would choose the Taylor Electors. A decided majority of the Electors chosen having been nominated and supported by the Whig party as in favor of ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, these candidates are already virtually and will soon be actually chosen respectively President and Vice-President while the Congressional Election thus far indicate a very decided preponderance of Whigs in the next House of Representatives. The Senate will be more equally divided, probably not more than five majorities either way, but no indiscriminate and factious opposition to the new President from a majority of this dignified body need be apprehended.

On the 5th of March, 1849, (the 4th falling on Sunday,) Gen. Taylor will doubtless be inaugurated as President and Mr. Fillmore as Vice-President, and the former will immediately form his Cabinet and enter upon the direction of our National concerns. On the 4th of December following, the XXXIst Congress will assemble to consider and adopt such Legislative measures as the condition of the Country, of its depressed Industry and dilapidated Finances, may render necessary. May the Divine blessing attend their mutual labors; and general thrift, plenty, contentment, happiness, crown their efforts with that true glory which springs not from carnage and desolation but which results from exalted power wisely and unselfishly devoted to the lasting good of Mankind!



## EUROPE IN 1848.

THE year now closing, will in all time to come remain an epoch in the History of Europe. Within its compass are included events of more importance to the future than any which have occurred for centuries, and the rapidity with which the entire condition and relative positions of the European nations have been changed, is something for which we find no adequate parallel in the records of any age. The history of the two or three previous years, it is true, demonstrated the existence of the causes which have led to these conclusions, but even those who were most confident of the result, did not dream the crisis was so near at hand.

The first token of the approach of these changes, was given on the first day of the year, though its cause may be traced back to the Amnesty granted by Pius IX. The Milanese, who had never borne the Austrian yoke patiently, toward the end of December, 1847, formed a league by which they bound themselves to abstain entirely from the use of tobacco, after the first of January. This league would have drawn an important source of revenue from the Austrian Government, and in order to break down the growing opposition, Radetsky, the Military Governor of Milan, took measures to bring on a collision between the troops and the people. Cigars were given to the garrison, with directions to smoke them in the public streets, and on the afternoon of the 3d, bands of soldiers, thus provided, traversed the promenades. The people gave vent to their disapprobation in murmurs and hisses; the troops fell upon them, and a massacre commenced, which lasted till midnight. The indignation of the Italians at these barbarities was not confined to Milan. At Brescia, Pavia, and other cities of Lombardy, disturbances occurred, in which persons were killed on both

sides. The troubles increased from day to day, and Lombardy was declared by the Government at Vienna to be in a state of insurrection. The army of Radetsky was increased, and on the other hand, the King of Sardinia, whose sympathies were known to be in favor of the Italian cause, called out an additional force of 25,000 men on the 10th of the month, and concentrated his army on the line of the Ticino.

In the meantime, similar movements had taken place in Sicily. The people demanded concessions from the King of Naples, which were not granted. An attempt was made to force them into submission, but the Swiss troops refused to fire on the people, and the Duke of Serra Capriola declined accepting the Vice-royalty, unless he should have power to make the desired reforms. Signs of resistance soon began to show themselves; on the 4th a serious outbreak occurred in Messina, which was followed on the 12th—the time secretly appointed for a general rising—by the descent of the country people upon the garrison at Palermo.—The Cavalry which attacked them, was repulsed with a loss of fifty, and, aided by the citizens, they commenced barricading the town. A Provisional Government was appointed on the 15th, and the troops soon after opened a bombardment, which lasted twenty hours. A temporary suspension of hostilities was procured by the intervention of the Foreign Consuls, but the strife was finally terminated on the 19th by a sanguinary battle, which resulted in the taking of the Bank and Royal Palace by the people, after which the soldiers withdrew and the whole city was surrendered to them. Trapani, Catania, Syracuse, and other towns, followed the example of Palermo, and the struggle now commenced in earnest, for the Independence of Sicily.



The news of this Revolution created a great sensation throughout Italy, and hastened the fulfillment of promises which other Princes had made to the People.—The King of Naples resisted the demands of his subjects for a long time. Roberti, Governor of Naples, and Statello, Commander of the Forts, having refused to obey his command to fire upon the populace, he was brought to terms, and on the 29th a Constitution was proclaimed, based mainly upon the French Charter of 1830. A general rejoicing followed this declaration. Early in February, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who had previously given token of his liberal designs, granted a Constitution to his dominions, and the Dukes of Parma and Modena proposed to do the same.

Lombardy, whose example had partly contributed to bring about these changes, was now in turn sustained by them.—Martial law was proclaimed by the Austrian Governor, and the most stringent measures taken to suppress the revolutionary feeling, but without effect. The Municipality of Milan addressed a request to the Government at Vienna, that they should grant a separate jurisdiction to the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, that the Government be administered by an Aulic Council, independent of that of Vienna, and that the Austrian *employés* be withdrawn, and the stamp and excise laws abolished. This received no immediate attention, and the troubles increased so rapidly that on the 15th of February the Austrian Government issued a manifesto to the Italians, bidding them remember the fate of Poland, and admonishing them to obedience. The activity of the Liberal party, however, was not in the least diminished, and the Government found it impossible to suppress the manifestations of sympathy with the movements in other quarters. The King of Sardinia proclaimed a Constitution in his dominions on the 8th of February, similar in its features to that of France. The general rejoicing on this occasion was strongly expressed in Milan. The troops of Sardinia continued to increase on the Lombard frontier, and it was now evident that their assistance would not be denied, when the Revolution should openly break out.

At this time, public sentiment was aroused in Paris, by a question involving the right of free assemblages of the people to discuss measures of political reform. The growing oppression of Louis Philippe and his Government had not been able to prevent the rapid spread of liberal principles among the people. As a means of organizing this opposition and

enlightening its followers in regard to the character of the desired reforms, the practice of public dinners arose, at which they were freely discussed. These dinners soon grew into "banquets," which were held in Paris and the Provinces, and attended by large numbers of persons.—The health of the King was purposely omitted at many of these, and addresses of a bold and energetic character frequently delivered, reports of which found their way into many of the public journals. It was at length decided on the part of the Government to suppress them, and a stormy discussion on this subject took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th of February. It was again taken up on the 13th, when 100 Deputies of the left, many of whom had already taken part in the banquets, resolved to attend them.

The Reform Banquet of the 12th Arrondissement of Paris, which was appointed to be held on the 20th, on a grand scale, gave the Government the occasion they desired. It was forbidden by the Minister of the Interior, and in anticipation of any resistance, the fortifications of Paris were silently inspected and put in order. The Banquet was postponed to the 22d, and in the meantime a body of 250 Deputies, with Odilon Barrot at their head, went to the Minister and declared that his course was illegal. They obtained no satisfaction, however, and after some discussion, it was resolved to abandon the Banquet and impeach the Government. On the 22d the city was filled with troops, between whom and the people there were several collisions, though without bloodshed, and toward night some barricades were erected. A charge of impeachment, signed by 50 Deputies, was handed to the President of the Chamber, but not read.

The next morning, several bodies of the National Guards fraternized with the people. Barricades were again erected on the Boulevards, which were attacked by the troops of the Line and carried with considerable loss. Fighting also took place at other points, and at 3 o'clock the King was constrained to empower Count Molé to form a new Ministry. A temporary pause followed, but toward night the crowd before the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were fired on, and the Revolution began in earnest. The dead bodies were borne along the Boulevards: the night was spent in arming and building barricades, and several companies of the Line having fraternized with the National Guards, the city was next morning in the hands of the people. At 12½ o'clock the Palais Royal was attacked and taken



with great slaughter; at 1 o'clock the abdication of Louis Philippe in favor of the Count of Paris, was announced, but without effect, and immediately afterward the Tuileries was taken and sacked. The King and Queen escaped at the last moment, and after traveling several days in disguise, reached Havre, and went on board an English steamer, which landed them at New-Haven, near Brighton.

The Duchess of Orleans appeared before the Deputies with her sons, accompanied by the Princes, but the Regency was refused, and the victorious mob having invaded the Chamber, they were obliged to fly. After a scene of indescribable tumult, the people agreed that Dupont de l'Eure, Lamartine, Arago, Ledru-Rollin, Marie and Cremieux should constitute a Provisional Government, with Marrast, Pagnerre, Ferdinand Flocon and Albert as Secretaries. The announcement of these names was received with loud cries of *Vive la République!* and the Assembly then proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where, after a sitting of two days and nights, surrounded by an armed and threatening mob, the Republic was finally proclaimed by Lamartine. This was followed on the 27th by the opening of the National Workshops for those who were without work, and a decree for a National Assembly of 900 Representatives, elected by universal suffrage, to meet on the 9th of April. The Chambers of the Peers and Deputies were dissolved; the emancipation of Slaves in all French Colonies proclaimed; the Liberty of the Press established; with many other reforms of nearly equal importance. The Republic gained strength with every day, and those factions which had held aloof from it in the commencement, soon found it advisable to pronounce in its favor.

The effect of this startling and unexpected Revolution was tremendous: its rebound came back from nearly every capital in Europe. The Italians, seeing a war with Austria inevitably at hand, prepared to face it with a confident courage; the Irish and Scotch celebrated the news with enthusiastic public demonstrations, and especially in the former country, the spirit of opposition to British rule rose to an alarming height. Meetings of the Old and Young Ireland parties were held almost nightly, addressed by John Mitchel, W. Smith O'Brien, T. F. Meagher and others, and the *United Irishman*, the organ of the Young Ireland or Physical Force party, was filled with articles on the subject of defence and military discipline. The popular leaders openly avowed their determination to push matters to the last

extremity in case their hopes of a Repeal of the Union should be frustrated. Without preventing by force the assemblages of the people, the British Government opposed them in every way, and all the military strength which could be spared from other points, was ordered to Dublin and the disturbed districts. Ireland thus wavered for a time in that position, where a slight preponderance would have turned the balance either way.

Germany was ripe for a change, and the effect of a newly-created Republic of France was instantaneously manifested. The people rose up everywhere, and again demanded those reforms which had been so long promised and withheld. Their call was this time stern and peremptory, and their Kings and Princes found it convenient to listen. The first concessions were made by the Grand Duke of Baden, who, on the 29th of February, granted his people Freedom of the Press, a National Guard, Trial by Jury, and the Right of Public Assembly. On the same day, the Canton of Neuchâtel, which had previously had some misunderstanding with the Swiss Diet, declared itself an Independent Republic. The Elector of Hesse Cassel, after a stubborn resistance to the wishes of his people, was besieged in his palace on the first of March, and obliged to grant the desired reforms. On the 2d the King of Wirtemberg proclaimed Liberty of the Press, which was also promised to the people by the King of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The Duke of Nassau followed on the 4th by conceding the usual reforms, and the King of Bavaria on the 6th, after a violent tumult which lasted two days.

The citizens of the two great German Capitals, emboldened by the changes in other quarters, now assumed a firmer attitude toward their Governments, and pressed their demands with urgency.— They received no satisfactory reply, and an insurrection broke out simultaneously in Vienna and Berlin, on the 13th of March. In Vienna, a body of 2,000 Students, with the officers of the University, marched to the Palace to demand Freedom of the Press. Refusing to retire at the command of the Archduke Adalbert, they were fired upon, and several killed. Having been joined by 20,000 of the populace, they attacked the soldiers, captured some cannon, and barricaded the city. The fight lasted till night, terminating in the triumph of the People, and the granting of all their demands. The Villa of Prince Metternich was destroyed, and that Minister was obliged to flee from Austria.



In Berlin, an outbreak took place on the 13th, followed, on the 15th, by barricades and a fight between the citizens and soldiers. The King retired to Potsdam, but returned on the morning of the 18th, and issued a decree granting the usual liberal measures. A collision with the troops was again brought on, resulting in a bloody struggle, which lasted 18 hours. Order was finally restored, but the dead bodies were carried in solemn procession to the King, who was obliged to stand uncovered before them. The Ministry having been changed, immediate measures were taken to call together a Constitutional Assembly, elected by the people.—Similar revolts took place in Magdeburg, Halle and Erfurt.

Up to this time Lombardy had remained in a highly inflamed and unsettled state. On the 18th, the Emperor of Austria issued a proclamation at Milan, promising to grant a Constitution. Cassati, the chief Magistrate, immediately hoisted the Italian tricolor, and a battle ensued, which lasted till the 23d, when the army of Radetsky retreated to Mantua, and Charles Albert entered the city at the head of the Piedmontese troops. At the same time this Monarch declared war against Austria. On the 1st of April he was in possession of Lodi, and, gradually advancing with his army, threw up a line of fortifications between Parma and Piacenza, while Radetsky invested Mantua, Verona and Peschiera. Parma took advantage of this state of affairs, to force a liberal Constitution from its Duke, and in Modena a Provisional Government was declared.

The King of Bavaria abdicated his throne on the 22d of the month, in favor of his son, Maximilian II. Four days afterward, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein declared themselves free of allegiance to Denmark, and were insured of the protection of Prussia. In Ireland, as a means of checking the revolutionary spirit, the Government caused the arrest of O'Brien, Mitchel and Meagher on the 22d of March, on a charge of sedition.—These proceedings created a great excitement among the people, who in many districts were in a starving and desperate condition. The greatest anxiety at this time, however, was felt in regard to the Chartists' movement in England. Their meetings had been revived, and a system of organization adopted, which excited great alarm. The 10th of April was fixed upon for the presentation of their monster petition to Parliament, and in anticipation of an outbreak, upward of 50,000 Special Constables were enrolled and large bodies

of troops held in readiness. But the meeting on Kennington Common proved a failure in point of numbers and sentiment, and the petition was presented without violence. The objects of the movement were comprised in the following six points: 1. Universal Suffrage; 2. Vote by ballot; 3. No property qualification; 4. Annual Parliaments; 5. Payment of Members; 6. Equal Electoral Districts.

The French Republic was not inactive during these occurrences. The Provisional Government labored hard to mold the convulsed elements of France into their new form, yet, on account of physical difficulties, the election of Representatives was necessarily postponed till the 23d of April, and the opening of the Assembly to the 4th of May. Large demonstrations of the people were constantly held, and the Deputations of Irish, Poles and Italians, who demanded assistance from the Provisional Government, considerably embarrassed its operations, yet the country was preserved from serious difficulty by the admirable line of policy adopted by Lamartine. There were also dissensions in the Government concerning the Organization of Labor, and on the 16th of April Paris was so violently agitated on this subject, that the rappel was beaten and the National Guard called out. Nevertheless, the elections passed over without serious disturbance, and on the 4th of May the National Assembly, about 800 in number, met together in Paris, and commenced the labor of organizing a Constitution, Lamartine, Arago, Garnier-Pages, Marie, and Ledru-Rollin, having been elected as an Executive Council, to administer the Government.—The disturbances occasioned by the design of the Council to abolish the National Workshops, and other causes, increased nevertheless, and on the 15th of May the National Assembly was invaded by a large body of rioters headed by Barbès, Blanqui, and others. The Assembly was declared to be dissolved, and the mob proceeded to the Hotel de Ville to form a new Provisional Government, where they were surrounded by the National Guard and arrested. This was the second crisis in the history of the Republic.

In Italy, the army of Charles Albert, augmented by troops from all parts of Italy, continued to gain advantages over the Austrian forces. By the 28th of April it had broken the Austrian line in three places and advanced to Vallegio; on the 4th of May the King crossed the Adige, and on the 18th commenced the siege of Peschiera. Gen. Nugent, whose forces had threatened Venice, now effected a



junction with Radetsky, and Vicenza was attacked, but without success. A grand battle between the united armies took place at Goito on the 29th, and the Italians were victorious. Peschiera surrendered the following day. On the 9th of June Lombardy was united to Piedmont by a popular vote of 561,002 to 681. The other portions of Italy were nearly equally agitated. Sicily declared herself independent on the 13th of April, and the Neapolitan fleet immediately commenced the bombardment of Messina. A most imminent riot broke out in Rome on the 1st of May, which resulted in the establishment of a popular Ministry.

Scarcely any part of Europe had by this time escaped the effect of these great Revolutions. In Posen a fierce and sanguinary warfare was carried on between the forces of Mierolawski, the Polish leader, and the German troops. Hungary and Bohemia were on the point of open rebellion against Austria; the Ban of Croatia summoned a Diet of the Slavonic nations, and the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, on the Danube, forced their rulers to fly, and appointed a Provisional Government. The war between Denmark and Schleswig Holstein was prosecuted with changing advantages, but the blockade of the German ports by Denmark rendered this quarrel very burdensome to Prussia.

The condition of Ireland grew more exciting and momentous. John Mitchel, from his cell in Newgate, continued to write his bold and defiant epistles to Lord Clarendon, which were published in the *United Irishman*. The organization, arming and drilling of clubs was carried on diligently in secret, and the population of the Southern Provinces was ready at any moment to break out in open rebellion.—The Irish Confederation addressed the friends of Ireland in America for assistance in prosecuting the struggle. On the 5th of May a union took place between the Confederation and the Repeal Association, and thenceforth a Revolution was considered almost inevitable. The trials of Smith O'Brien and Meagher for sedition took place about the middle of May, but the Juries could not agree upon a verdict. On the 27th, John Mitchel was found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. He was immediately put on board of a war steamer for Bermuda. The country continued in a highly excited state through the month of June and July. The papers devoted to the Irish cause were one by one suppressed; small collisions took place between the peasantry and the police, and many

of the leaders of the Rebellion were arrested and imprisoned. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon, O'Gorman, Doherty, and others, resisted the warrant of arrest and took refuge in the mountains of Waterford. The headquarters of the Rebellion was on the mountain of Slievenamon, in the neighborhood of which a camp of three or four thousand troops, under the command of Gen. McDonald, was formed. Toward the end of July, the state of the country became very imminent, and the Government took every possible measure of precaution and defence, in momentary expectation of an outbreak. Lord Hardinge was called to the command of the forces in Ireland. The City of Dublin, and the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick, &c., were declared under martial law, and on the 29th of July a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, offering £500 for the apprehension of Smith O'Brien, and £300 each for Meagher, Dillon, O'Reilly and Doherty.—On the same day a body of the constabulary, under the command of Inspector Trant, attempted to arrest Smith O'Brien at Ballingarry, when a skirmish ensued, in which several persons were killed.—Riots also broke out at Kilkenny, Clonmel, and other places in the insurgent Districts, but no important conflict took place, the influence of the Clergy having contributed greatly to prevent a complete union of the Irish. Many of the leaders escaped to France and America, and on the 5th of August Smith O'Brien was arrested at the Railroad station of Thurles. Meagher was soon afterward taken, but the insurrection was not finally subdued until the latter part of September. The State Trials, which opened at Clonmel in the early part of October, have since resulted in the conviction of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, O'Donoghue and McManus, for high treason, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence of death was passed upon them; but as a fiat on a writ of error has been granted by the Attorney-General, there is a probability of their obtaining a new trial.

In France, after the insurrectionary attempt of May 15 had been overcome, the dangerous position of the Government was by no means ended. The thousands of workmen who were employed in the National Workshops, seeing that they would soon be without regular means of support, furnished ready material for the designs of those parties who aspired to the ascendancy. For more than a month the city remained in a disturbed and anxious state, which increased from day to day, until the 22d of June, when opportunity



was given for the long-gathering storm to find vent, by the draughting of 3,000 operatives to the Provinces. These men returned—and large numbers of others joining with them, the eastern portion of the city was barricaded during the night and next day, so that by the morning of the 24th about 40,000 insurgents were armed for a struggle, protected by formidable defences. The National Guards were repulsed on the evening of the 23d in attempting to force a barricade. The executive authority was confided to Gen. Cavaignac by the Council, and the Assembly appointed him Military Dictator on the 24th, and declared Paris in a state of siege. The bombardment of the barricades was commenced on the same day. On the 25th, after terrible conflicts at the Pantheon and the Clos St. Lazare, the insurrection was quelled on the left bank of the Seine, the Archbishop of Paris having been killed in endeavoring to mediate between the opposing parties. The insurgents were finally subdued on the 26th, after great slaughter in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and at the Clos St. Lazare.—Four Representatives and seven Generals were killed in the battle; the number of dead is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. About 8,000 persons were taken prisoners.

The Executive Power was confided to Gen. Cavaignac, upon his resignation of the Dictatorship, and he has since continued to exercise it. The country has been at times seriously disturbed, principally through the endeavors of the Legitimists and Bonapartists to advance the interests of their leaders. The Legitimist riots were mainly confined to the South of France, where the support of the people was relied on. The National Guard, however, proved true to the Republic, and the attempts were soon quelled. A great deal of apprehension was felt, on account of the election of Prince Louis Bonaparte to fill one of the vacancies in the National Assembly, and the Government prepared itself to subdue any violent demonstration. The crisis passed over, nevertheless, without disturbance, and the Prince quietly took his seat in the Assembly.—The measures of Cavaignac, in suppressing a number of the journals belonging to the Legitimists and Bonapartists, and in prolonging a state of siege, drew upon him much censure, and his situation was for a time not without danger. The report of the Commission of Inquiry concerning the Insurrections having been laid before the Assembly by M. Bauchard, that body decided on the 26th of August to prosecute Louis Blanc and Caussidière for

complicity in those movements. These men immediately made their escape to London.

The condition of France has since been comparatively tranquil. The discussion upon the Constitution was hastened by the Assembly, and the entire instrument was completed by the end of October.—The 10th of December was appointed for the first Presidential Election, and public attention is, at this writing, taken up by the claims of the various candidates for the office. The main struggle will lie between Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon, and there is much reason to believe that the latter will be chosen.

Turning back to Charles Albert, whom we left in his victorious march against the army of Radetsky, we are obliged to change the character of our record. On the 10th of June the Austrians appeared before Vicenza, which capitulated after a bombardment of 18 hours. Padua surrendered on the 15th, Palma Nuova on the 25th, and notwithstanding partial victories gained by the Piedmontese at Rivalta and Rivoli, their course was completely checked. A month passed without any decisive action having taken place, but toward the end of July the Austrian army, reinforced by fresh troops, drove the forces of Charles Albert, after a series of severe engagements, beyond the line of the Mincio.—Following up his advantage, Radetsky besieged Milan, which city capitulated on the 4th of August. The Sardinians, retreating constantly before the Austrians, reached the frontier after great losses, and by the 9th of August Lombardy was re-occupied by its old rulers. The loss of the Austrians was set down at 2,700, and that of the Italians at 2,500; but the actual number who perished from their wounds and from sickness, must have been much greater. An Armistice of eight weeks was immediately negotiated, to give time for mediation. England and France united to settle the question of Italian independence, and within a short time the central power at Frankfort has also offered its interposition. The Armistice has been renewed from time to time, and the terms which it is stated will be finally accepted, are, that Lombardy shall continue an Austrian province, yet with a separate legislature, and that she shall at the same time be represented in the Italian General Diet.

The condition of Rome, Naples and Sicily has not materially changed since the expulsion of the Neapolitan troops from the latter country. Calabria was for some time in a state of insurrection; a Provisional Government was appointed by



the people, and the Government was menaced so threateningly that the King sent his treasures to a vessel of war in the harbor, and held himself in readiness to fly at any moment. This disturbance finally subsided, and at our last advices from Naples there was some prospect of a settlement with Sicily, on the basis of the Constitution of 1812, being successfully accomplished.

The theatre of Revolutions, since the suppression of the June Insurrection in Paris, and the unsuccessful termination of the Irish Rebellion, has been transferred to Central and Eastern Europe and the movements which are going on in Germany and among the Slavonic nations, continue to excite a deep and universal interest. The Federative Diet of Germany, which met on the last day of March, gave place on the 18th of May to the German Parliament, whose members were elected by the people, according to a regular system of Representation. This body, constituting a Central Power, and possessing a controlling influence over the nations which constituted the Union, resolved to commit the chief executive authority to a Regent, elected by its members. The choice fell upon the Arch-Duke John of Austria, who was installed at Frankfort, as Regent of the Empire, on the 12th of July. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the acknowledgment of his authority in Prussia and Hanover, but the matter was finally settled by compromise. Another source of trouble was the armistice agreed upon between Prussia and Denmark on the 10th of July. The opposition to its ratification by the Central Power was so great, that the Ministry resigned, and the Regent had great difficulty in finding substitutes. The measure was finally ratified on the 17th of September, by a bare majority, and the opposition among the liberal members and the populace of Frankfort and the neighboring cities was so great, that the next day a large body of people collected before the gates, and penetrating the city, began to erect barricades. A sanguinary conflict ensued, and after two hours' cannonade the insurgents were beaten. Order was speedily restored, but the struggle cost the lives of Prince Lychnowsky and Von Auerswald.

In Austria, after the successful issue of the Vienna Revolution, the hostility between the two parties continued to agitate the country. The fierce civil war raging between the Croatian and Hungarian provinces was favorable to the hopes of the liberal party, and its opposition to the Government rose to such a pitch that on the 18th of May the Emperor left the Capi-

tal and established himself at Innsbruck in the Tyrol. A revolt broke out in Prague on the 12th of July, between the people and the soldiery commanded by Prince Windischgrätz, which continued three days, and was only quelled by the bombardment of the city. Communications passed between the Austrian Diet and the Emperor, which resulted in his return to Vienna on the 12th of August. The measures adopted by the Government proved unsatisfactory, and the capital was far from remaining tranquil. No serious disturbance occurred, however, until the 6th of October, when an order of the Emperor was issued to march several bodies of soldiers against the Hungarians. The National Guards joined with the people to prevent their departure; the troops fraternized with them, and a battle commenced, which raged fiercely the whole day and night, until the morning of the 7th, when the Arsenal, which was strongly garrisoned, surrendered, and the city was in possession of the people. Latour, Minister of War, was seized by the mob and murdered, during the fight. The Emperor fled to Olmutz, while his army, commanded by Gen. Auersperg, encamped near the city. Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, advanced with his forces to aid the former; and Windischgrätz, with another army, afterwards joined them. Vienna being thus surrounded, an attempt was made to come to terms. This failed, however, and the bombardment of the city by the combined armies commenced on the 28th of October. After a great deal of severe and desperate fighting at the gates, and the defeat of a portion of the Hungarian army which had marched to the assistance of the besieged, the people were finally overcome, and the city capitulated on the 30th.

The government of Windischgrätz has thus far been signalized by tyrannous and bloody acts. Robert Blum, a Deputy of the Frankfort Diet, and Messenhausen, Commander of the National Guard, have been secretly tried and executed by his order, and the conquered citizens are still treated with great severity. An army has been organized for the war with Hungary, but its operations are now suspended by the season. Russia is concentrating her troops on the Hungarian frontier. Such is the present aspect of Eastern Europe.

The principles which are involved in these Revolutionary movements have been silently developing for years. The final issue is not doubtful, but the intervening struggle must necessarily be long and severe.

December 24, 1848.



# THE EXECUTIVE ELECT.

(March 4, 1849, to March 4, 1853.)

**President.**—ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana.

Major General Taylor was born in Orange County, Virginia, November 24, 1784, and is in his 65th year. John Taylor of Caroline, Zachary Taylor, and several other eminent citizens of the Union, are descendants of James Taylor, who emigrated from England to Virginia, toward the close of the 17th century.

**Vice-President.**—MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York.

Mr. Fillmore is the son of a New-England Farmer, who settled at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, toward the close of the 18th century, where the Vice-President elect, who is a distinguished lawyer, was born on the 7th of January, 1800.

## XXXIst CONGRESS.—[Incomplete.]

Assembles Dec. 3, 1849; Expires March 3, 1851.

When this Almanac went to press last December, only 138 members of the House of Representatives had been chosen; 93 remained to be elected from Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New-Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Massachusetts.—Only 45 Senators are as yet chosen, some of whom are but temporarily appointed by Governors of States. We annex a list of the returns.

**EXPLANATIONS.**—Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; independents in SMALL CAPS; (A. R.) antirent; (F. S.) free soil; (\*) Taylor men The figures denote Congressional Districts; the seats thus marked (f) will probably be contested.

### SENATE—61 Members.

ALABAMA.—Benjamin Fitzpatrick;  
ARKANSAS.—Wm. K. Sebastian; Solon Borland.  
CONNECTICUT.—R. S. Baldwin; Truman Smith.  
DELAWARE.—Jno. M. Clayton; Presey Spruance.  
FLORIDA.—David Levy Yulee; Jackson Morton.  
GEORGIA.—John M. Berrien; Wm. C. Dawson.  
INDIANA.—Jesse D. Bright; James Whitcomb.  
ILLINOIS.—Stephen A. Douglass; Jas. Shields.  
IOWA.—Augustus C. Dodge; Geo. W. Jones.  
KENTUCKY.—Joseph R. Underwood; Henry Clay.  
LOUISIANA.—Solomon U. Downs; Pierre Soulé.  
MAINE.—Hamibal Hamlin; Jas. W. Bradbury.  
MASSACHUSETTS.—Daniel Webster; John Davis.  
MARYLAND.—Reverdy Johnson; James A. Pearce.  
MISSISSIPPI.—Jefferson Davis; Henry S. Foote.  
MICHIGAN.—Lewis Cass; Alpheus Felch.  
MISSOURI.—Thos. H. Benton; D. R. Atchison.  
N. HAMP.—J. P. Hale, (F. S.); Moses Norris.  
NEW-YORK.—Daniel S. Dickinson;  
N. JERSEY.—Wm. L. Dayton; Jacob W. Miller.  
N. CAROLINA.—W. P. Mangum; G. E. Badger.  
OHIO.—Thomas Corwin.  
PENNSYLVANIA.—Daniel Sturgeon; Jas. Cooper.  
RHODE ISLAND.—Albert C. Greene; J. H. Clarke.  
SOUTH CAROLINA.—J. C. Calhoun; A. P. Butler.  
TENNESSEE.—Hopkins L. Turney; John Bell.  
TEXAS.—Thomas J. Rusk; Samuel Houston.  
VERMONT.—Samuel S. Phelps; William Upham.  
VIRGINIA.—J. M. Mason; Robt. M. T. Hunter.  
WISCONSIN.—Henry Dodge; Isaac P. Walker.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

231 Members.

ARKANSAS.—1, Robert W. Johnson.  
DELAWARE.—1, John W. Houston.  
FLORIDA.—1, E. C. Cabell.  
GEORGIA.—1, Thomas B. King; 2, M. J. Welborn; 3, Allen F. Owen; 4, H. A. Haralson; 5, Thos. C. Hackett; 6, Howell Cobb; 7, Alexander H. Stephens; 8, Robert Toombs.  
ILLINOIS.—1, W. H. Bissell; 2, Jno. A. McClelland; 3, Thomas R. Young; 4, Jno Wentworth; 5, William A. Richardson; 6, Edward D. Baker; 7, Thomas L. Harris.

IOWA.—1, Wm. Thompson; 2, Sheph'd Leffler.  
MAINE.—1, Elbridge Gerry; 2, Nathan S. Littlefield; 3, John Otis; 4, Rufus K. Goodenow; 5, Cullen Sawtelle; 6, Charles Stetson; 7, Thomas J. D. Fuller.

MASSACHUSETTS.—1, Robt. C. Winthrop; 2, D. P. King; 3, James H. Duncan; 4, Chas. Allen, (F. S.); 5, Geo. Ashmun; 7, Julius Rockwell; 8, Hor. Mann, (F. S.); 9, Orin Fowler; 10, Joseph Grinnell.

MICHIGAN.—A. W. Buel; 2, William Sprague, (F. S.); 3, K. S. Bingham.

MISSOURI.—1, Jas. B. Bowlin; 2, William V. N. Bay; 3, James S. Green; 4, Willard P. Hall; 5, John S. Phelps.

NEW-YORK.—1, John A. King; 2, Dav. A. Rokee; 3, J. Phillips Phenix; 4, Walter Underhill; 5, Geo. Briggs; 6, James Brooks; 7, William Nelson; 8, R. Holloway; 9, Thomas McKissock; 10, Herman D. Gould; 11, P. H. Sylvester; 12, Gideon O. Reynolds, (A. R.); 13, John L. Schoolcraft; 14, George R. Andrews; 15, J. R. Thurman; 16, Hugh White; 17, H. P. Alexander; 18, Preston King, (F. S.); 19, Charles E. Clarke; 20, O. H. Mattison; 21, Hiram Walden; 22, Henry Bennett; 23, William Duer; 24, Daniel Gott; 25, Harmon S. Conger; 26, W. T. Jackson; 27, W. A. Sackett; 28, A. M. Schermerhorn; 29, Robert L. Rose; 30, David Rumsey; 31, E. Halsey; 32, E. G. Spaulding; 33, Harvey Putnam; 34, Lorenzo Burrows.

NEW-JERSEY.—1, Andrew K. Hay; 2, Wm. A. Newell; 3, Isaac Wildrick; 4, John Van Dyke; 5, James G. King.

OHIO.—1, David T. Disney; 2, L. D. Campbell, (F. S.); 3, R. C. Schenck; 4, Moses B. Corwin; 5, Emery D. Potter; 6, Rodolphus Dickinson; 7, Jonathan D. Morris; 8, John L. Taylor; 9, Edson B. Olds; 10, Charles Sweetzer; 11, John K. Miller; 12, Samuel F. Vinton; 13, W. A. Whittlesey; 14, Nathan Evans; 15, Wm. F. Hunter, (F. S.); 16, Moses Hoagland; 17, Joseph Cable; 18, David K. Carter; 19, John Crowell, (F. S.); 20, Jos. R. Giddings, (F. S.); 21, Jos. M. Root, (F. S.).

PENNSYLVANIA.—1, LEWIS C. LEVIN; 2, Joseph R. Chandler; 3, Henry D. Moore; 4, John Robins, Jr.; 5, John Freedley; 6, Thomas Ross; 7, Jesse C. Dickey; 8, Thaddeus Stevens; 9, William Strong; 10, M. M. Dimmick; 11, Chester Butler; 12, David Wilmot, (F. S.); 13, Joseph Casey; 14, Charles W. Pitman; 15, Henry Nes; 16, James X. McLanahan; 17, Samuel Calvin; 18, A. Jackson Ogil; 19, Job Mann; 20, R. R. Reed; 21, Moses Hampton; 22, John W. Howe, (F. S. W.); 23, James Thompson; 24, Alfred Gilmore.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—1, Daniel Wallace; 2, \*J. L. Orr; 3, J. A. Woodward; 4, John McQueen; 5, A. Burt; 6, \*Isaac E. Holmes; 7, W. F. Colcock.

VERMONT.—1, William Henry; 2, Wm. Hubbard; 3, George P. Marsh; 4, L. B. Peck.

WISCONSIN.—1, CHARLES DURKEE, (F. S.); 2, Orsamus Cole; 3, James D. Doty.



## GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(NOVEMBER 30, 1848.)

## THE EXECUTIVE.

JAMES K. POLK\* of Tennessee, *President of the United States*.....Salary \$25,000  
 GEORGE M. DALLAS† of Pennsylvania, *Vice-President*....." 5,000

## THE CABINET.

JAMES BUCHANAN of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of State*.....Salary \$6,000  
 ROBERT J. WALKER of Mississippi, *Secretary of the Treasury*...." 6,000  
 WILLIAM L. MARCY of New-York, *Secretary of War*....." 6,000  
 JOHN Y. MASON of Virginia, *Secretary of the Navy*....." 6,000  
 ISAAC TOUCEY of Connecticut, *Attorney-General*....." 4,000  
 CAVE JOHNSON of Tennessee, *Postmaster-General*....." 6,000

XXX<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS.

Assembled Dec. 6, 1847; Expires March 3, 1849; The 2d Session commenced, Monday, Dec. 4, 1848.

## SENATE.

GEORGE M. DALLAS of Pennsylvania, *President*.

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Free Soil in SMALL CAPS. Before each Senator's name is the year when his term closes, and after his name the State in which he was born, where known. The wages paid to each Senator who attended, was \$2,021 for the first, and \$696 for the second session of the XXIXth Congress.]

ALABAMA.		IOWA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Term expires.	Native State.	Term expires.	Native State.	Term expires.	Native State.
1849..Wm. Rufus King.....	.....	[New State. First Senators.]	.....	1849..Charles G. Atherton.....	N.H.
1853..Benjamin Fitzpatrick.....	.....	KENTUCKY.	.....	1853..John P. Hale.....	N.H.
Arthur P. Bagby, late Senator		1849..Thomas Metcalf.....	.....	Mileage, 2 Senators, previous	
(native of Va.) sent Minister to		1853..Joseph R. Underwood.....	Va.	Congress, \$864 and \$—.	
Russia; outfit \$9,000; salary \$9,		Mr. Metcalf succeeds Mr.		Moses	
000. Mileage of two Senators,		Crittenden, elected Governor of		Norris, Jr. is elected for six years	
XXIXth Cong. \$1,744 and \$1,920.		Kentucky. Mileage, two Sena-		from March 3, 1849.	
ARKANSAS.		tors, XXIXth Cong. \$1,280 each.		NEW-JERSEY.	
1849..Solon Borland.....	Ten.	LOUISIANA.		1851..William L. Dayton.....	N.J.
1853..W. K. Sebastian.....	Ten.	1849..Henry Johnson.....	.....	1853..Jacob W. Miller.....	N.J.
Ambrose H. Sevier, late Sena-		1853..Solomon U. Downs.....	Ten.	Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth	
tor (native of Ten.) sent Commis-		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		Congress, \$329 and \$451.	
sioner to Mexico; salary and outfit		Cong. \$3,706 and \$4,149. Pierre		NEW-YORK.	
\$18,000. Mileage of two Senators,		Soulé, (France,) elected for six		1849..JOHN A. DIX.....	N.H.
XXIXth Cong. \$3,520 and \$3,400.		years from 3d March, 1849.		1851..Daniel S. Dickinson.....	Con.
CONNECTICUT.		MAINE.		General Dix was the Free Soil	
1849..John M. Niles.....	Con.	1851..Hannibal Hamlin.....	Me.	candidate for Governor of New-	
1851..Roger S. Baldwin.....	Con.	1853..James W. Bradbury.....	Me.	York. Mileage, 2 Senators, last	
Mileage of two Senators, last		[Mr. Hamlin succeeds the late		Congress, \$640 and \$921.	
Congress, \$600 and \$640.		Mr. Fairfield. Mileage, 2 Sena-		NORTH CAROLINA.	
DELAWARE.		tors, last Cong. \$960 and \$1,088.]		1849..George E. Badger.....	N.C.
1851..John M. Clayton.....	Del.	MARYLAND.		1853..Willie P. Mangum.....	N.C.
1853..Freley Spruance.....	Del.	1849..James A. Pearce.....	Va.	Mileage, 2 Senators, last Con-	
Mileage—2 Senators, last Cong.		1851..Reverdy Johnson.....	Md.	gress, \$460 and \$512	
\$192 each.		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		OHIO.	
FLORIDA.		Congress, \$67 and \$208. Pearce		1841..William Allen.....	N.C.
1849..Jas. D. Westcott, Jr.....	N.J.	is reelected for six years from 3d		1851..Thomas Corwin.....	Ky.
1851..David Levy Yulee.....	W.I.	March, 1849.		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth	
Mileage—2 Senators, last Cong.		MASSACHUSETTS.		Congress, \$766 and \$1,146. A	
\$1,863 and \$2,381. A Whig Senator		1851..Daniel Webster.....	N.H.	Whig Senator will probably suc-	
will probably succeed Westcott.		1853..John Davis.....	Ms.	ceed Allen, for six years from	
GEORGIA.		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		March 3, 1849.	
1849..Herschell V. Johnson.....	Ga.	Congress, \$704 and \$849.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
1853..John McP. Berrien.....	N.J.	MICHIGAN.		1849..Simon Cameron.....	Pa.
Mileage, two Senators, last		1851..Thomas Fitzgerald.....	.....	1851..Daniel Sturgeon.....	Pa.
Congress, \$1,664 and \$1,316. Wm.		1853..Alpheus Felch.....	Vt.	Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth	
C. Dawson is elected for six years		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		Congress, \$268 and \$480. A Whig	
from 4th of March, 1849.		Congress, \$1,729 and \$1,863.		Senator will probably succeed	
ILLINOIS.		MISSISSIPPI.		Cameron, after 3d March, 1849.	
1849..Sidney Breese.....	N.Y.	1851..Jefferson Davis.....	Ky.	RHODE ISLAND.	
1853..Stephen A. Douglass.....	N.Y.	1853..Henry Stuart Foote.....	.....	1851..Albert C. Greene.....	R.I.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		1853..John H. Clarke.....	R.I.
Congress, \$2,672 and \$2,712.		Congress, \$3,328 and \$3,488.		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth	
INDIANA.		MISSOURI.		Congress, \$720 each.	
1849..Edward A. Hannegan.....	O.	1849..David R. Atchison.....	Ky.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1851..Jesse D. Bright.....	Ky.	1851..Thomas H. Benton.....	N.C.	1849..A. P. Butler.....	S.C.
Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth		1853..John C. Calhoun.....	S.C.
Congress, \$2,563 and \$1,489.		Congress, \$2,672 and \$3,392.		Mileage, 2 Senators, former	

\* A native of North Carolina.

† But entered in Blue-Book, 1846 as a native of Vermont.

† A native of Pennsylvania.



**TENNESSEE.**  
Term expires. Native State.  
1851..Hopkins L. Turney...Ten.  
1853..John Bell.....Ten.  
[Mileage, 2 Senators, former Congress, \$1,586 and \$1,736.]

**TEXAS.**  
1851..Thomas J. Rusk.....  
1853..Samuel Houston.....Ten.  
Mileage—Samuel Houston per Congress, \$248 and \$360.]

**TEXAS—(Continued.)**  
Term expires. Native State.  
session, \$2,496, or \$4,992 for his traveling charges during a Cong.  
Mr. Rusk, \$4,694 for 2 sessions.  
**VERMONT.**  
1849..William Upham.....Ms.  
1851..Samuel S. Phelps.....Con  
[Mileage, 2 Senators, former Congress, \$248 and \$360.]

**VIRGINIA.**  
Term expires. Native State.  
1851..James M. Mason.....Va.  
1853..R. M. T. Hunter.....Va.  
[Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, \$264 and \$358.]

**WISCONSIN.**  
1849..Isaac P. Walker.....  
1851..Henry Dodge.....Ia.  
[Mileage—not known.]

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP of Massachusetts, Speaker.

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Natives in SMALL CAPS. After each member's name is placed that of his native state or country. In the XXIXth Congress, every member, eighteen excepted, received for wages \$2,024, during the first session, and \$696 for wages, were paid to those present during the second session. Speaker Davis's wages, during both sessions, amounted to \$4,948 and \$1,392.

Each member of Congress receives \$8 for every twenty miles he travels between Washington and his own residence, both coming and going. The mileage paid to a number of the members of the XXIXth Congress is stated below, and those conversant with the routes, can judge whether the compensation is an equitable one.

Speaker Winthrop was elected on the third ballot, thus: Members present 218; for Winthrop 110; Boyd 64; McClelland 14; McClernand 8; others 22.]

**ALABAMA.**  
Dist. Members. Native State.  
1..John Gayle.....Ala.  
2..Henry W. Hilliard.....N.C.  
3..Sampson W. Harris.....Ga.  
4..William M. Inge.....N.C.  
5..George S. Houston.....Ten.  
6..W. R. W. Cobb.....Ten.  
7..F. W. Bowdon.....S.C.  
Mileage—Dargin 2 sess. \$2,063;  
Chapman 2 do. \$2,080.

**ARKANSAS.**  
Robert W. Johnson.....Ky.  
Mileage—Yell one ses. \$1,708.  
Johnson is elected to the XXXIst Congress.

**CONNECTICUT.**  
1..James Dixon.....Con.  
2..Samuel D. Hubbard.....Con.  
3..John A. Rockwell.....Con.  
4..Truman Smith.....Con.  
Mileage—Dixon 1 ses. \$300.

**DELAWARE.**  
John W. Houston.....Del.  
Mileage—ses. \$160.

**FLORIDA.**  
Edward C. Cabell.....Va.  
Mileage—Brockenborough per ses. \$941.—Cabell is re-elected.

**GEORGIA.**  
1..Thomas B. King.....Ms.  
2..Alfred Iverson.....Ga.  
3..John W. Jones.....Md.  
4..Hugh A. Haralson.....Ga.  
5..John H. Lumpkin.....Ga.  
6..Howell Cobb.....Ga.  
7..Alexander H. Stephens.....Ga.  
8..Robert Toombs.....Ga.  
Mileage—Jones 2d ses. \$787;  
Toombs \$612.—[Members of the XXXIst Cong. King, Haralson, Cobb, Stephens, Toombs, re-elected with—2. M. J. Welborn; 3. Allen F. Owen; 5. Thos. C. Hackett.]

**ILLINOIS.**  
1..Robert Smith.....N.H.  
2..John A. McClernand.....Ill.  
3..Orlando B. Picklin.....Ky.  
4..John Wentworth.....N.H.  
5..Wm. A. Richardson.....Ky.  
6..Thomas J. Turner.....Ohio.  
7..Abraham Lincoln.....Ky.

**ILLINOIS—(Continued.)**  
Dist. Members. Native State.  
Mileage—Hoge 2 sess. \$3,084;  
Douglass 2 sess. \$2,564; Wentworth, each session. \$1,445. McClernand, Wentworth and Richardson, re-elected, to XXXIst Congress, with—1. Wm. H. Bissell; 3. T. R. Young; 6. Edward D. Baker; 7. Thos. L. Harris.]

**INDIANA.**  
1..Elisha Embree.....Ky.  
2..Thomas J. Henley.....Va.  
3..John L. Robinson.....Ia.  
4..Caleb B. Smith.....Ms.  
5..William W. Wick.....Pa.  
6..George G. Dunn.....Ky.  
7..Richard W. Thompson.....Va.  
8..John Pettit.....N.Y.  
9..Chas. W. Cathcart.....Madeira.  
10..William Rockhill.....N.J.  
Mileage—Cathcart 1 ses. \$1,456; Owen, each ses. \$893.

**IOWA.**  
1..William Thompson.....Pa.  
2..Shepherd Leffler.....  
Mileage per session—Dodge \$1,354; Leffler \$1,440. Thompson and Leffler are elected to XXXIst Congress.

**KENTUCKY.**  
1..Linn Boyd.....Ten.  
2..Samuel O. Peyton.....Ky.  
3..Beverly L. Clark.....Va.  
4..Aylett Buckner.....Ky.  
5..John B. Thompson.....Ky.  
6..Green Adams.....Ky.  
7..Garnett Duncan.....Ky.  
8..Charles S. Morehead.....Ky.  
9..Richard French.....Ky.  
10..John P. Gaines.....Ky.  
Mileage each session—Boyd \$1,040; Trumbo. \$572.

**LOUISIANA.**  
1..Emile La Sere.....La.  
2..B. G. Thibodeaux.....La.  
3..J. M. Harmanson.....Va.  
4..Isaac E. Morse.....La.  
Mileage each ses.—Harmanson \$1,840; Thibodeaux \$1,944.

**MAINE.**  
1..David Hammons.....Me.  
2..Asa W. H. Clapp.....Me.

**MAINE—(Continued.)**  
Dist. Members. Native State.  
3..Hiram Belcher.....Me.  
4..Franklin Clark.....Me.  
5..Ephraim K. Smart.....Me.  
6..James S. Wiley.....Me.  
7..Hezekiah Williams.....Vt.  
Mileage each session—Hamlin \$575. [Elected to XXXIst Congress—1. Elbridge Gerry; 2. N. S. Littlefield; 3. John Otis; 4. R. K. Goodenow; 5. C. Sawtelle; 6. Charles Stetson; 7. Thos. J. Fuller; all new members.]

**MARYLAND.**  
1..John G. Chapman.....Md.  
2..J. Dixon Roman.....Md.  
3..T. Watkins Ligon.....Va.  
4..Robert M. McLane.....Del.  
5..Alexander Evans.....Md.  
6..John W. Crisfield.....Md.  
Mileage each session—Ligon \$56; Perry \$184.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
1..Robert C. Winthrop.....Ms.  
2..Daniel P. King.....Ms.  
3..Amos Abbott.....Ms.  
4..John G. Palfrey.....Ms.  
5..Charles Hudson.....Ms.  
6..George Ashmun.....Ms.  
7..Julius Rockwell.....Con.  
8..Horace Mann.....Ms.  
9..Artemas Hall.....Ms.  
10..Joseph Grinnell.....Ms.  
Mann succeeded John Quincy Adams. Mileage each session—Winthrop \$366.

**MICHIGAN.**  
1..Robert McClelland.....Pa.  
2..Charles E. Stuart.....N.Y.  
3..Kinsley S. Bingham.....N.Y.  
Mileage each session—Chipman \$963.

**MISSISSIPPI.**  
1..Jacob Thompson.....N.C.  
2..W. S. Fetherston.....Ten.  
3..Patrick W. Tompkins.....Ky.  
4..Albert G. Brown.....  
Mileage each session—Roberts \$1,600; Adams, (2d ses.) \$1,408; Jefferson Davis, (ea. ses.) \$1,520.

**MISSOURI.**  
1..James B. Bowlin.....Va.



**MISSOURI—(Continued.)**  
 Dist. Members. Native State.  
 2. John Jameson.....Ky.  
 3. James S. Green.....Va.  
 4. Willard P. Hall.....Va.  
 5. John S. Phelps.....Con.  
 Mileage, 2 sessions—Sims \$2-804; Relfe \$2,443. [Elected to XXXIst Congress—2. Wm. V. Bay; Bowlin, Green, Hall and Phelps, are reelected.]

**NEW-HAMPSHIRE.**  
 1. Amos Tuck [Free Soil].....Me.  
 2. Charles H. Peaslee.....N.H.  
 3. James Wilson.....N.H.  
 4. James H. Johnson.....N.H.  
 Mileage each sess.—Moulton \$422.

**NEW-JERSEY.**  
 1. James G. Hampton.....N.J.  
 2. William A. Newell.....Ohio.  
 3. Joseph E. Edsall.....Vt.  
 4. John Van Dyke.....N.J.  
 5. Dudley S. Gregory.....Con.  
 Mileage each session—Hampton \$139.

**NEW-YORK.**  
 1. Frederick W. Lord.....Con.  
 2. Henry C. Murphy.....N.Y.  
 3. Henry Nicoll.....N.Y.  
 4. William B. Macley.....N.Y.  
 5. Frederick A. Tallmadge.....Con.  
 6. Horace Greeley.....N.H.  
 7. William Nelson.....N.Y.  
 8. Cornelius Warren.....N.Y.  
 9. Daniel B. St. John.....Con.  
 10. Eliakim Sherrill.....N.Y.  
 11. Peter H. Sylvester.....N.Y.  
 12. Gideon O. Reynolds.....N.Y.  
 13. John I. Slingerland.....N.Y.  
 14. Orlando Kellogg.....N.Y.  
 15. Sidney Lawrence.....Vt.  
 16. Hugh White.....N.Y.  
 17. George Petrie.....N.Y.  
 18. Joseph Mullen.....Ireland.  
 19. William Collins.....N.Y.  
 20. Timothy Jenkins.....Ms.  
 21. G. A. Starkweather.....Con.  
 22. Auburn Birdsell.....N.Y.  
 23. William Duer.....N.Y.  
 24. Daniel Gott.....Con.  
 25. Harman S. Conger.....N.Y.  
 26. William T. Lawrence.....N.Y.  
 27. Ebon Blackmar.....N.Y.  
 28. Elias B. Holmes.....Vt.  
 29. Robert L. Rose.....Vt.  
 30. David Rumsey.....N.Y.  
 31. Dudley Marvin.....Con.  
 32. Nathan K. Hall.....N.Y.  
 33. Harvey Putnam.....Vt.  
 34. Washington Hunt.....N.Y.

Vith Dist.—Horace Greeley was elected, vice D. S. Jackson, declared unduly returned.

XXVith Dist.—E. Blackmar, do., vice J. M. Holley, deceased. Mileage—Lawrence \$188; King, \$480; Strong \$512; Smith \$522.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**  
 1. Thomas M. Chingman.....N.C.  
 2. Nathaniel Boyden.....Ms.  
 3. Daniel M. Barringer.....N.C.  
 4. Augustine H. Shepperd.....N.C.  
 5. Abram W. Venable.....Ky.  
 6. James J. McKay.....N.C.  
 7. John R. J. Daniel.....N.C.  
 8. Richard S. Donnell.....N.C.  
 9. David Outlaw.....N.C.  
 Mileage each session—Boggs \$218; Graham \$400.

**OHIO.**  
 Dist. Members. Native State.  
 1. James J. Faran.....O.  
 2. David Fisher.....Pa.  
 3. Robert C. Schenck.....O.  
 4. Richard S. Canby.....O.  
 5. William Sawyer.....O.  
 6. Rodolphus Dickinson.....Ms.  
 7. Jonathan D. Morris.....O.  
 8. John L. Taylor.....Va.  
 9. Thomas O. Edwards.....Md.  
 10. Daniel Duncan.....Pa.  
 11. John K. Miller.....O.  
 12. Samuel F. Vinton.....Mi.  
 13. Thomas Richey.....Pa.  
 14. Nathan Evans.....O.  
 15. William Kennon, Jr. Ireland.  
 16. John D. Cummins.....Pa.  
 17. George Fries.....Pa.  
 18. Samuel Lahm.....Md.  
 19. John Crowell.....Con.  
 20. Joshua R. Giddings.....Pa.  
 21. Joseph M. Root.....N.Y.

Mileage each session—Faran \$585; Giddings and Sawyer, each \$680.

The present members for Dists. 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 19, 20 and 21, are elected to XXXIst Congress. Also, 1. David T. Disney; 2. L. D. Campbell; 4. Moses B. Corwin; 5. Emery D. Potter; 9. Edson B. Olds; 10. Charles Sweetzer; 13. W. A. Whittlesey; 15. Wm. F. Hunter; 16. Moses Hoagland; 17. Joseph Cable; 18. David K. Carter.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
 1. LEWIS C. LEVIN.....S.C.  
 2. Joseph R. Ingersoll.....Pa.  
 3. Charles Brown.....Pa.  
 4. Charles J. Ingersoll.....Pa.  
 5. John Freedly.....Pa.  
 6. Samuel A. Bridges.....Pa.  
 7. Abraham R. McLeaine.....Pa.  
 8. John Strohm.....Pa.  
 9. William Strong.....Con.  
 10. Richard Brodhead.....Pa.  
 11. Chester Butler.....Pa.  
 12. David Wilmot.....Pa.  
 13. James Pollock.....Pa.  
 14. George N. Eckert.....Pa.  
 15. Henry Nes.....Pa.  
 16. Jasper E. Brady.....Pa.  
 17. John Blanchard.....Vt.  
 18. Andrew Stewart.....Pa.  
 19. Job Mann.....Pa.  
 20. John Dickey.....Pa.  
 21. Moses Hampton.....Pa.  
 22. John W. Farrelly.....Pa.  
 23. James Thompson.....Pa.  
 24. Alexander Krin.....Pa.

Mileage each session—Ramsay \$100; Ingersoll \$110; Thompson \$628; Wilmot \$312.

The present members for Dists. 1, 5, 9, 11, 12, 15, 19, 21 and 23, are elected to XXXIst Congress. —Also, 2. Joseph R. Chandler; 3. Henry D. Moore; 4. John Robbins, Jr (contested); 6. Thomas Ross; 7. Jesse C. Dickey; 8. Thaddeus Stevens; 10. M. M. Dimmick; 13. Joseph W. Casey; 14. Charles W. Pitman; 16. Jas. X. McLanahan; 17. Samuel Calvin; 18. Andrew Jackson Ogle; 20. Robert R. Reed; 22. John W. Howe; 24. Alfred Gilmore.

**RHODE ISLAND.**  
 Dist. Members. Native State.  
 1. Robert B. Cranston.....R.I.  
 2. Benjamin B. Thurston.....R.I.  
 Mileage each session—Cranston \$344.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
 1. Daniel Wallace.....—  
 2. Richard F. Simpson.....S.C.  
 3. Joseph A. Woodward.....S.C.  
 4.....—  
 5. Armistead Burt.....S.C.  
 6. Isaac E. Holmes.....S.C.  
 7. R. Barnwell Rhett.....S.C.  
 Mileage each session—Simpson \$650; Rhett \$519. Wallace, Woodward, Burt and Holmes, are elected to next Congress, the latter as a supporter of General Taylor; also, 2. James L. Orr; 4. John McQueen; 7. Wm. F. Colcock.

**TENNESSEE.**  
 1. Andrew Johnson.....N.C.  
 2. William M. Cocke.....Ten.  
 3. John H. Crozier.....Ten.  
 4. H. L. W. Hill.....Ten.  
 5. George W. Jones.....Va.  
 6. James H. Thomas.....N.C.  
 7. Meredith P. Gentry.....N.C.  
 8. Washington Barrow.....Ten.  
 9. Lucien B. Chase.....Vt.  
 10. Frederick P. Stanton.....S.C.  
 11. William T. Haskell.....Ten.  
 Mileage each session—Gentry \$812; Brown \$1,076; Stanton \$1,100.

**TEXAS.**  
 1. David S. Kaufman.....Pa.  
 2. Timothy Pillsbury.....Ms.  
 Mileage each session—Pillsbury \$2,267; Kaufman, 2 sessions, \$2,028 and \$2,291.

**VERMONT.**  
 1. William Henry.....N.H.  
 2. Jacob Collamer.....N.Y.  
 3. George P. Marsh.....Vt.  
 4. Lucius B. Peck.....Vt.  
 Mileage each session—Foot \$432. [Wm. Henry elected to the XXXIst Congress, 1st District; 5. Marsh, reelected; 4. Peck, do.]

**VIRGINIA.**  
 1. Archibald Atkinson.....Va.  
 2. Richard K. Meade.....Va.  
 3. Thomas S. Flournoy.....Va.  
 4. Thomas S. Bocock.....Va.  
 5. William L. Gentry.....Va.  
 6. John M. Botts.....Va.  
 7. Thomas H. Bayly.....Va.  
 8. Robert T. L. Beale.....Va.  
 9. John S. Pendleton.....Va.  
 10. Henry Bedinger.....Va.  
 11. James McDowell.....Va.  
 12. William B. Preston.....Va.  
 13. Andrew S. Fulton.....Va.  
 14. Robert A. Thompson.....Va.  
 15. William G. Brown.....Va.

Mileage each session—Hunter \$80; Brown \$264; Hopkins \$369.

**WISCONSIN.**  
 1. William Pitt Lynde.....—  
 2. Mason C. Darling.....—  
 Mileage per session—Martin (2d) \$1,500.



**OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.**—Asbury Dickens, N.C. Secretary, \$3,000; Lewis H. Machen, Md. Chief Clerk, \$1,800; R. Beale, Va. Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper, \$1,500; and twelve others.

**OFFICERS, &c. OF THE HOUSE.**—Thomas Jefferson Campbell, Tenn. Clerk, \$3,000; Daniel Gold, N.Y. Chief Clerk of office, \$1,800; eight clerks at \$1,500; Nathan Sargent, Sergeant-at-Arms, \$1,500; John M. Johnson, Post Master, \$1,500; Robert E. Hornor, N.J. Door-keeper, \$1,500; and others.

**LIBRARIAN TO CONGRESS.**—John S. Meehan, N.Y. \$1,500. Assist. E. B. Stelle.

**CHAPLAINS.**—Henry Slicer, Senate; R. R. Gurley, House.

**EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.**—The expenditure during the XXIXth Congress—Dec. 1845 to March 1847, two sessions—in wages of members, their mileage and contingencies, salaries of officers, &c. was as follows:

*First Session.*—Wages of Senators, \$110,408; mileage of Senators, \$44,309. Wages of Representatives, \$453,738; mileage of Representatives, \$130,634.

*Second Session.*—Wages of Senators, \$38,206; their mileage, \$45,767. Wages of Representatives, \$156,064; their mileage, \$135,077.

Services of officers and clerks of the Senate, \$17,706. Services of officers of the House of Representatives, \$23,212. Contingent expenses of the Senate, including books, &c. bought for Senators, \$134,123. Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, \$216,336. Contingen-

cies of Congress: viz. to Ritchie & Co. \$36,339; to others, \$11,500; books to members, &c. \$141,100.

This statement exhibits an expenditure of \$1,684,969, per Congress, or \$342,434 average, per session—being for wages, \$758,416; mileage of upward of 300 Congressmen, \$355,787; salaries of officers, \$40,918; contingencies or casual requirements, \$529,748. The average charge of Representatives, for expenses on the road, coming to Congress and returning, is, \$1,154.50 in two sessions, beside their wages at \$3 a-day. The postages of the Senate in the year to March 4, 1847, were \$18,821; Representatives, \$49,934.

On the 12th of Aug. 1848, Congress reduced the compensation, after that year, to persons bringing to Washington the vote of any State, for President, to 12 cents per mile traveled, "by the most usual route." If \$2.50 cents per twenty miles are enough for State Messengers, why do Congressmen continue to vote themselves \$3 for traveling a like distance?

Toward the expenses of the second or short session, XXXth Congress, there was voted, Aug. 12, 1848, compensation and mileage of Members, \$388,440; Officers and Clerks, \$39,557.50; Senate's contingencies, \$75,000; House's contingencies, \$117,756.50; Librarian and Library, \$11,300.

Also, to T. Jefferson Randolph, executor, \$20,000, for all the papers and manuscripts of a public nature, left by President Jefferson, and \$6,000 to defray the cost of printing them; and \$6,000 for printing Alexander Hamilton's manuscripts.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

*Secretary of State.*—JAMES BUCHANAN, Pa. \$6,000. *Acting Chief Clerk.*—Wm. S. Derrick, Pa. \$2,000. *Diplomatic Bureau.*—A. H. Derrick, Pa. \$1,600; W. Hunter, Jr. R.I. \$1,500; F. Markoe, Jr. \$1,400. *Consular Bureau.*—R. S. Chew, Va. \$1,400; S. L. Gouverneur, N. Y. \$1,400.

*Home Bureau.*—A. J. Glassbrenner, \$1,400; Lund Washington, Jr. Va. \$1,400; and nine other officers and agents, at \$800 to \$1,600 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$22,131; Contingencies, including the publication of the Laws, \$33,849; Postages, \$1,763.

In session of 1848, \$2,000 were voted to pay a Clerk to examine the claims of American citizens and foreigners on each other's Governments.

### PATENT-OFFICE.

*Commissioner.* Edmund Burke, Vt. \$3,000. *Chief Clerk.* H. H. Sylvester, Ms. \$1,700. *Examiners.* Charles G. Page, Ms. \$2,500; W. P. N. Fitzgerald, Vt. \$2,500. Salaries in office, 1847, \$22,643; Contingencies, \$7,920. *Addl. Examiners.* H. B. Renwick, N. Y. \$2,500; L. D. Gale, Ma. \$2,500. *Assist. Examiners.* J. H. Lane, S. Cooper, W. B. Storms, T. R. Peale, \$1,500 each. *Machinist.* A. B. Stoughton, \$1,250. *Draughtsman.* Arthur L. MacIntyre, D.C. \$1,200. Fifteen other persons employed.

In the first session, 1848, there was voted for the Patent Office, \$1,500 for scientific books; \$3,500 for collecting Agricultural Statistics, &c.; \$1,000 for Chemical Analyses of vegetables used as food.

*New Law for Regulating the Renewal of Patents, and increasing the number of officers in the Patent Office.* Passed May 27, 1848.

This statute takes from the Secretary of State, Solicitor of the Treasury and Commissioner of Patents, the power they had jointly to extend Patents, by authority of Section 18, of the Act of July 4, 1836, and vests the sole power of extending the duration of all Patents, for not more than seven years additional, in the Commissioner of Patents ALONE, who is to refer every application

for a renewal to the "Principal Examiner having charge of the class of inventions to which said case belongs, who shall make a full report, and particularly whether the invention or improvement, secured in the Patent, was new and patentable when patented; and, thereupon, the said Commissioner shall grant or refuse the extension of said Patent, upon the same principles and rules that have governed" the Board of Officers in whom the power was vested before.

This Act provides for the appointment of two additional Principal Examiners, at \$2,500 a-year each, and two additional Assistant-Examiners, at \$1,500 a-year each; also, two Copying and Recording Clerks, at \$1,200 each.

### MINISTERS AND CONSULS ABROAD.

*Great Britain.*—George Bancroft, Ms. Envoy, London, \$9,000. J. R. Brodhead, Pa. Secretary of Legation, \$2,000. Thomas Aspinwall, Ms., Consul, London, \$2,000 and fees. Robert Armstrong, Tenn., Consul, Liverpool, fees. H. Sprague, Gibraltar, fees. T. B. Livingston, Halifax, N.S., fees.

*France.*—Richard Rush, Pa. Envoy, Paris, \$9,000. Secretary of Legation, \$2,000. Robert Walsh, Md., Consul, Paris, fees. W. J. Staples, N.Y., Consul, Havre, fees.

*Spain.*—Romulus M. Saunders, N.C. Envoy, Madrid, \$9,000. T. C. Reynolds, S.C. Secretary of Legation, \$2,000. Robert B. Campbell, S.C. Consul, Havana, Cuba, fees.

*Envoys.*—Arthur P. Bagby, St. Petersburg, Russia, \$9,000; Andrew J. Donelson, Tenn. Berlin, Prussia, \$9,000; Dabney S. Carr, Md. Minister Resident, Constantinople, Turkey, \$6,000; J. W. Davis, Ia., Commissioner, Canton, China, \$5,000; Charles Eames, Commissioner, Sandwich Islands, \$5,000; David Tod, O., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, \$9,000. Nathan Clifford, Me., Mexico, \$9,000.

*Chargés d'Affaires.* [\$4,500 each.]—G. W. Hopkins, Va. Lisbon; T. G. Clemson, U.S. Brussels; Auguste Davezac, W.I., The Hague; R. P. Flen-



nikin, Pa., Copenhagen; Henry W. Ellsworth, Con. Stockholm; W. H. Stiles, Ga., Vienna; Nathaniel Niles, Vt. Turin; Benj. A. Bidlack, Pa. Bogota; B. J. Shields, S.C. Caracas, Venezuela; W. A. Harris, Va. Buenos Ayres; Seth Barton, Md. Santiago, Chili; John R. Clay, Pa., Lima, Peru; Lewis Cass, Jr., Mich., Rome.

*Consuls*.—T. W. Gilpin, Ireland, Belfast; F. T. Bush, N.Y. Hong Kong; G. W. Ellis, Me. Bombay; F. B. Wells, N.H. Bermuda; J. H. Williams, Ms. Sidney, New South Wales; A. F. Gibson, N.Y. St. Petersburg; G. Reed, Pa. Malaga; C. Nichols, Con., Amsterdam; David Rogers, U.S. Santa Cruz; John Cuthbert, Pa. Hamburg; W. H. Robertson, U.S. Bremen; A. Hammett, Md. Naples; P. S. Forbes, Ms., Canton, China; Gorham Parks, Ma. Rio de Janeiro; W. G. Moorhead, N.Y. Valparaiso; John Black, Mexico (City); Jas. Cowdin, Glasgow.

The sum expended in the payment of outfits, suits, salaries, clerk-hire, interpreters, traveling charges, guards, &c. &c. (over and above ships to convey them to their missions in certain cases,) for Envoys, Plenipotentiaries, Chargés, Consuls, Commissioners, Secretaries, &c. *abroad*, was \$304,303 in 1846-7.—Executive Doc. 7, pp. 274-5. Of this, \$64,444 were for Envoys; \$58,713 for Chargés des Affaires; \$1,047 to Secretaries; \$56,750 for outfits; \$42,876 for missions to Turkey, Barbary, China and the Sandwich Isles; and \$53,176 Contingencies of Missions and Foreign intercourse.

To countries where there is little diplomatic business to transact, like Russia, Austria and Naples, Ambassadors are frequently appointed, which enables gentlemen to make the tour of Europe, as Ministers and Secretaries, at the public cost. Each Ambassador to Russia gets \$18,000 the first year, besides contingencies, and \$13,500, if he return the next, which is often done. Since Jackson's entry into office, we have had Randolph, Buchanan, Wilkins, his brother-in-law, Dallas, Cambreleng, Dickerson, Ralph Ingersoll, Bagby, and, perhaps, one or two more Russian Ambassadors. Mr. Bagby's position on the Texas question, his resignation as Senator, and his Russian Mission, may be compared. When Duane would neither resign nor remove the De-

posits, Jackson said to him, "My dear Duane, we must separate as friends. Far from desiring that you should sustain any injury, you know I have intended to give you the highest appointment now in my gift. You shall have the *Mission to Russia*." President Polk's brother had a pleasant journey to Paris, Naples, &c. as Minister to the latter place.

The Consuls at Liverpool, London, Havre, the Havana, &c. receive very large incomes in the way of fees; the amounts are not known. The true policy would be to pay them salaries and no fees, or allow such fees only as would secure the services of competent officers. Of the details of contingent expenses of missions, very little can be known from the public accounts. In 1846-7, our Consuls expended \$37,416 for relief and protection of American seamen; of which, only \$1,086 were repaid. The chief places of expenditure were, \$18,050 by Job Turrell, Society Islands; \$14,604, Abel, Sandwich Islands; \$6,000, Aspinwall, London; \$6,081, Society Islands.

The votes of 1848 for Foreign intercourse, are six Ministers' salaries and one outfit, \$63,000; Secretaries, \$12,000; seventeen Ministers, including a Chargé d'Affaires to the Pope, at \$4,500, \$76,500; Turkey, \$8,500; Barbary, &c. \$12,000; Contingencies, \$60,000; J. Dodge, late Tobacco Agent to Europe, \$4,500; China, \$7,500; other Foreign Missions, \$33,335. Running a Boundary Line with Mexico, \$50,000.

#### FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

France, Guillaume Tell Poussin, Envoy; Britain, John F. Crampton, Acting Chargé; Russia, Alexander Bodisco, Envoy; Spain, Calderon de la Barca, Envoy; Austria, The Chevalier Hillebrand, Acting Chargé; Argentine Confederation, General Carlos Maria de Alvear, Envoy; Chili, Manuel Carvallo, Envoy; Peru, Joaquin Jose de Omas, Envoy; New-Granada, General Pedro Alcantara Herran, Envoy; Portugal, J. C. de Figueiredo e Morão, Minister Resident; Prussia, Baron Von Roenne, Min. Res.; Belgium, The Chevalier Beaulieu, Min. Res.; Denmark, Steen de Billé, Chargé; Netherlands, F. M. W. Testa, Chargé; Sicily, Chevalier Martuscelli, Chargé; Brazil, Felipe Jose Pereira Leal, Chargé; Sweden, A. D. Lövenakiöld, Chargé.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

*Secretary of the Treasury*.—ROBERT, J. WALKER, Pa. \$6,000.

*Chief Clerk*, McClintock Young, Md., \$2,000. Fourteen other Clerks, at \$1,000 to \$1,800 each, &c. Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$21,850; Contingencies, \$16,966; Watchmen, \$3,420; Contingencies of S. E. executive building \$9,400; Postages, \$2,960.

*First Controller*.—James M. McCulloh, Pa. \$3,500. *Chief Clerk*, J. Larned, Ms. \$1,700. Eighteen other Clerks, at \$1,000 to \$1,400 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$25,050; Contingencies, \$1,900; Postages, \$324.

*Second Controller*.—Albion K. Parris, Me., \$3,000. *Chief Clerk*, J. M. Brodhead, N.H. \$1,700. Ten other Clerks, at \$800 to \$1,400 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$12,245; Contingencies, \$1,100.

*Auditors*, [\$3,000 each].—1st, Wm. Collins, Va.; 2d, John M. McCalla, Ky.; 3d, Peter Hagner, Pa.; 4th, Aaron O. Dayton, N.J.; 5th, Stephen Pleasonton, Del.; Auditor for Post Office, Peter G. Washington, D.C.

In the six Auditors' Offices there are over 160 Clerks employed, at wages from \$800 to \$2,000; probably \$1,350 on an average. The Treasury Auditor for the Post Office has 66 Clerks, four at \$1,000; twelve at \$1,400; twenty-six at \$1,200; and twenty-four at \$1,000.

The salaries or wages of Clerks and Messengers in the Auditors' Offices for 1847, were.—1st Auditor, \$17,603; 2d Auditor, \$23,176; 3d Auditor, \$35,350; 4th Auditor, \$20,825; 5th Auditor, \$11,800; Post Office Auditor, \$82,690. Contingencies, incidentals of the six Auditors, \$10,680; Postages of Auditors, \$12,517.

*Treasurer of the United States*.—Wm. Selden, Va. \$3,000; with fifteen Clerks, at \$800 to \$1,700 each. Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$14,707; Contingencies, \$1,173; Postages, \$1,286.

*Assistant Treasurers*.—Boston, Henry Hubbard, \$2,500; New-York, Wm. C. Bouck, N.Y. \$4,000; Charleston, Wm. Lavall, \$2,500; St. Louis, Geo. Penn, \$2,500. Ten Clerks, 1847, \$3,974; Repairs, &c. \$5,000.

*Register*.—Daniel Graham, Tenn. \$3,000; with twenty-eight Clerks, at \$800 to \$1,700 each. Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$26,838; Contingencies, \$7,300; Postages, \$2,147.

*Solicitor*.—Ransom H. Gillet, N.Y. \$3,500; with eight Clerks, average of salaries, \$1,180. Clerks and Messenger, 1847, \$9,651; Postages, \$340.

Besides the above public agencies and contingencies, the Secretary of the Treasury charges \$6,128, and the Register \$200, as "Expenses on Loans;" \$434 as expenses in issuing Treasury Notes; Rawdon, Hatch & Co.'s bill, \$15 135.



Among the payments are, \$9,292 to Amos Kendall for Counsel fees, &c. in the Stokes suit; a \$5,000 draft on Reeside on Post Office protested, with interest, &c. \$5,128; another \$8,400; J. W. Newcombe, heir of Gen. Warren, killed on Bunker Hill, \$8,321; Chas. F. Sibbald for injuries, &c. \$26,080; Dr. J. Gray's Administrator, for dwelling destroyed in the war of 1814, \$5,000; E. F. Norton, for Tupper's barn burnt, near Buffalo, same war, \$450; Boston Custom-house building, in part, \$50,000. Postages of the President and Vice-President, 1846-7, \$739.

In any really efficient and clearly understood system, the hosts of Auditors, Clerks, Accountants, and other officers on the roll of the Departments at Washington and elsewhere, might be expected to keep the Public Accounts in the most perfect order, and to render them promptly to Congress. This, however, is not done, although the additional staff of extra Clerks and Accountants at Washington, far exceeds all precedent in the New World.

Among the EXTRA Clerks voted in 1848, for one year, in one Department, were seven additional to the Second Controller, at \$1,200; two additional to First Auditor, at \$1,150; three additional, at \$1,150; and nine more at \$1,000 to Second Auditor; thirteen additional Clerks in the Secretary of the Treasury's Office, to expedite the settlement of Paymasters' accounts, accounts of Captains of Companies, &c. \$12,000; six additional Clerks to Third Auditor, \$6,400; eight more Clerks in Land Office, \$8,000. Total, \$51,750 to pay forty-eight new Clerks, who were as much wanted, had the old staff been kept at work, as the twosome of "Measurers" in the N.Y. Custom-House, who get \$1,500 a-year each for enabling Inspectors to stand idle, or for attending to politics now and then. Secretary Forward proposed to remove all or most of them.

The fiscal year, instead of ending at a time as near to the session of Congress as it would be possible to make up the detailed accounts to, ends in June; so that it will be some time in 1849, before the particulars, up to July, 1848, are printed and before the country. Of what use can the supervision of such documents be, by the Press, the Public and Congress, in a session ending March 3d, every second year?

Last Winter the Public Accounts were so mystified as to baffle an able Committee of Congress, and everybody else. It is said that very large balances are allowed to accumulate in the hands of Quartermasters and others, on the pretext that Examining Clerks are still scarce!

#### GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

*Commissioner*—Richard M. Young, Ky. \$3,000.  
*Recorder*—Samuel H. Laughlin, Va. \$2,000.

Also, sixty-one Clerks at \$1,000 to \$1,800 each.

Compensation paid in 1847, of Clerks, Messengers, Porters, Recorder and "Agent for paying salaries" in General Land Office, \$82,424; Contingent expenses, \$21,334; Postages, \$3,294.

*Surveyors-General*, [\$2,000 each.]—Detroit, Lucius Lyon, Vt.; St. Louis, F. S. Conway, Tenn.; Florence, Ala. J. H. Weakley, Va.; Donaldsonville, La. Pierre T. Landry, La.; Jackson, Mi. C. A. Bradford, Pa.; Little Rock, Wm. Pelham, Ky.; St. Augustine, Fl., Robert Butler, Pa.; Dubuque, Iowa, Caleb H. Booth. With forty-seven Clerks, Draughtsmen, &c.; and forty Registers, who get \$5 per day at Public Land Sales.

Paid, in 1847, to Clerks in the above Surveyors-General's Offices—in Lyon's office, \$6,800; in Bradford's, \$2,369; Conway's, \$7,820; Weakley's, \$2,754; Landry's, \$5,023; Pelham's, \$6,739; Butler's, \$3,874; Jones's, \$7,040.

The above expenditures on Land management in the year 1846-7, amount to \$171,451. Then,

there is a charge of "Compensation for depositing Money," of \$33,082; also, \$112,440 paid to 83 persons for receiving money for Land, the income of a number of Registers, and \$24,406 of "incidentals."

Receivers get \$500 a-year, one per cent. on collections, and et ceteras. Of the 83, we give some of the best incomes, for the year, viz. John Dement, Dixon, Ill. \$6,912; Thos. Dyer, Chicago, \$3,682; A. J. Irwin, Green Bay, Wis. \$6,147; J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee, \$4,796; Paschal Bequette, \$3,686; S. Langworthy, Dubuque, \$4,000; V. P. Van Antwerp, Fairfield, Iowa, \$3,774. The above have also, as "Compensation for and cost of deputies, &c." Dement, \$2,492; Dyer, \$533; Irwin, \$3,616; Helfenstein, \$1,987; Bequette, \$1,497; Langworthy, \$1,078; Van Antwerp, \$1,008.

Beside this, \$139,225 and \$4,749 are charged as payments to Surveyors and Geologists, for "Surveying the Public Lands;" of which W. A. J. and A. Burt had \$8,833; late Douglass Houghton, Geologist, Mich. \$9,367; John Mullett, Surveyor, Mich. \$5,496; James Mullett, Mich. \$3,029; others in Mich. \$7,654; Conway, Surveyor-General, Ill. &c. \$2,738; Deputy Surveyors in Missouri, \$20,000; do. in Mississippi, \$5,171; do. in Alabama, \$15,000; do. in Louisiana, \$9,542; Landry, Surveyor-General, La. \$4,920. [What is this paid for? His clerks, deputies and contingencies, are charged elsewhere.] Surveyor-General and fifteen Deputies, Arkansas, \$15,352; Surveyor-General, Florida, \$2,616; his Deputies, \$9,184; Surveyor-General, Iowa and Wisconsin, \$1,300; his Deputies, \$22,112.

For Lands "erroneously sold," but in what State or Territory is not stated, \$21,720 and \$29,179 were paid back to many persons; also \$6,976 of purchase money of Lands in Louisiana. If an enormous outlay for clerks, surveyors, receivers, recorders and overseers, will not prevent mistakes by the hundred, why pay them \$465,000 a-year?

To Receiver and Register of Lands, Newmansville, Florida, for issuing permits, \$2,500; do. St. Augustine, Fl. \$2,500. To D. D. Owen, Geologist, Wis. and C. T. Jackson, Geologist, Mich. \$2,000 each, on Mineral Lands.

LAND REVENUES.—Receivers, out of office, over a year, in arrears for moneys that had been paid them—July, 1847. Sam. Finlay, Chillicothe, \$24,779; J. T. Canby, Crawfordville, Ia. \$33,898; W. L. D. Ewing, Vandalia, \$16,272; Wm. Linn, do. \$55,962; J. W. Stephenson, Galena, \$23,808; S. Hammond, St. Louis, \$21,574; Samuel Smith, St. Stephens, Ala. \$33,590; John H. Owen, do. \$41,940; W. Taylor, Cahawba, Ala. \$21,459; H. G. Perry, do. \$6,075; U. G. Mitchell, do. \$7,410; A. T. Perry, do. \$28,156; G. B. Dameron, Choctaw, \$22,867; Columbus, W. P. Harris, \$100,117; G. D. Boyd, \$50,977; J. A. Girault, Grenada, \$25,493; R. M. Carter, New-Orleans, \$80,210. Opelousas, W. Garrard, \$27,231; W. H. Gantt, \$21,606; B. Lawrents, Natchitoches, \$33,128; L. Hawkins, Helena, Ark. \$99,059, &c. &c.

*Commissioner under Art. VI. with Great Britain*, 1842, Albert Smith, Me., \$3,000.

#### COAST SURVEY.

Survey of the U. States Coast, 1846-7, \$111,000.

A. D. Bache, Superintendent, \$4,500, (and other \$1,500 as Superintendent of Weights and Measures, with an assistant, J. Saxton, at \$2,000)—Edmund Blunt, F. H. Gerder, C. M. Erskine, W. M. Boyce and John Farley, Assistants, at \$2,500 each; and nine others at \$1,000 to \$1,500 each. Samuel Hein, Disburser, \$2,000.

#### OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS REVENUE.

*Maine*.—Passamaquoddy, Eastport, Bion Bradbury, Me., Collector, \$3,000; Portland, Rob't P.



Dunlap, Me., Collector, &c. &c., \$2,800. 100 other employees, collectors, deputies, inspectors, weighers, &c. at various rates. Natives, U.S., 108; of Britain, 1.

*New-Hampshire and Vermont.*—Forty-four persons employed. All natives of the U.S.

*Boston.*—Marcus Morton, M. Collector, \$6,400; Wm. Farmer, M. Naval Officer, \$5,000; John McNeil, N.H., Surveyor, \$4,900; twenty-four Weighers, Measurers, &c. at \$1,500 each; fifty-three Inspectors at \$1,095 each; sixty-nine Clerks, Deputies, Night Inspectors, &c. at from \$300 to \$1,800.—*Gloucester*, Eli F. Stacy, M. Collector, \$1,624.—*Salem*, Jas. Miller, N.H. Collector, \$2,431.—*New-Bedford*, J. T. Adams, M., Collector, \$2,538. Other officers in M. 89.

Natives, U. S. in M. District 237; of Ireland 3; of Canada 1. Salaries in 1847, \$172,497.

*Rhode-Island and Connecticut.*—Collectors, Inspectors, Clerks, Surveyors, &c. 105 persons. Natives, U.S. 103; of Bermuda 2 casual, at \$13 a-year.

*New-York City.*—C. W. Lawrence, N.Y., Collector, &c. \$7,800; H.T. Kiersted, N.Y., Cash'r, \$2,500; S. G. Ogden, Jr., N.Y., Auditor, \$3,000; Cornelius S. Bogardus, Naval Officer, \$5,000; Elijah F. Purdy, N.Y., Surveyor, \$4,900; four Deputy Collectors, five Assistant-Appraisers, a Storekeeper, thirty-six Weighers and Measurers, twelve Guaguers and Markers, three Deputy Naval Officers, and a Deputy Surveyor, all at \$1,500 each; 172 Clerks, at \$600 up to \$1,400 each; Vanbrugh Livingston, N.Y., Geo. W. Pomeroy, M. and S. W. Willis, Appraisers, \$2,000 each; fourteen Assistant-Storekeepers; 178 Inspectors, at \$1,095 each; 75 Night-watchmen, at \$547 50 each.

Natives, U.S. 466 [\$478,300;] Ireland 39 [\$32,385;] England 10 [\$10,827;] Scotland 4 [\$4,200;] Germany 5 [\$3,638;] other countries 8 [\$8,157;]—total, 526 persons.

The business of refunding duties collected under one act, by authority of another, appears to be an extensive one, \$48,015; \$2,801; \$41,324; \$32,204; \$2,604; \$3,267 and \$1,318, were received and paid back in 1846-7.

#### Salaries in New-York City.

Aggregate of the incomes of the officers actually, and also those who are nominally, employed at the Custom-Houses in New-York, taken from the latest Blue-Book :

178 Inspectors.....	\$1,095	\$194,910
19 Weighers.....	1,500	28,500
17 Measurers.....	1,500	25,500
12 Guaguers and Markers.....	1,500	18,000
18 others.....	1,500	27,000
75 Night Watch.....	547 50	41,052
14 Assistant-Storekeepers.....	1,000	14,000
Col'r., Naval off'r, &c., 8 officers..		27,800
68 Clerks, &c.....	1,000	68,000
26 do. 800, and 32 at.....	900	49,600
9 do. 1,050, and 7 at.....	1,200	17,550
46 Officials, at 35 rates of wages...		25,175
		<b>\$537,387</b>

The above is but a fraction of the charges made on the public through this mammoth establishment, in which there is much idleness, and no efficient check, as experience and voluminous official Reports have too clearly shown. Vast sums are paid for printing, advertising, &c. The salaries do not all come under the revision of Congress, nor appear in the Appropriation Bills, and where the fees go, those who know may tell—we cannot. Mr. J. Q. Adams kept the above \$337,387 down at about \$120,000, and the men who rallied at his extravagance have sought to override free judgment and control our elections by more than quadrupling the old outlay. In the Custom-Houses the officers are periodically assessed, by a sort of semi-official practice, a per

centage on their incomes, from the Collector downward, and the proceeds placed in the hands of party leaders, to aid in electing the men of the dominant faction.

*New-York State.*—Ninety officers, clerks, inspectors, &c. &c. Natives, U.S. 85; Ireland 4; Scotland 1; aggregate income of the five of foreign birth \$2,957.

*N.C., Va., D.C., Del. and N.J.*—Conway Whittle Va., Collector, at Norfolk, Va., \$2,527, and 127 others. Natives, U.S. 125; foreign-born \$1,976.

*Philadelphia.*—James Page, Pa., Collector, \$6,073; Henry Welsh, Pa., Naval Officer, \$5,000; John Davis, Pa., Surveyor, \$4,500; also, four Measurers, two Appraisers, four Deputy Collectors, &c. two Guaguers, and two Markers, at \$1,500 each; 41 Inspectors, at \$1,095; 29 Clerks, at \$700 to \$1,300, and 70 to 80 other persons.

Natives, U.S. 134 [\$130,517;] Ireland 17 [\$12,741;] other countries 12 [\$8,244;] The charge for salaries alone, at Philadelphia, where two millions *not* are collected, is \$151,502, or \$30,000 more than the salaries came to, in New-York, during J. Q. Adams's Whig Administration, where ten to twelve millions *not* were collected!

*Baltimore.*—Wm. H. Marriott, Md., Collector, \$6,000; James Polk, Md., Naval Officer, \$4,640; W. H. Cole, Jr., Md., Surveyor, \$2,528; one weigher, two appraisers, one guager, one measurer, two deputies, one marker, at \$1,500 each; 28 inspectors, at \$1,095; six clerks; 41 other persons, including the State. Natives, U.S. 64 [\$67,477;] other countries 16 [\$11,334;] total salaries, \$78,811.

*Charleston.*—W. J. Grayson, S.C., Collector, \$3,985; R. Howard, S.C., Naval Officer, \$1,569; 38 inspectors, clerks, &c. at \$600 to \$1,500. Natives, U.S. 35; other countries 5.

*Savannah, Ga.*—27 persons.—*Florida*, S. W. Spencer, Md., Collector, \$1,900; and 24 other persons. Natives, U.S. 48; Europe 5.

*Mobile.*—Jas. E. Saunders, Tenn., Collector, \$3,000; 18 other persons. Nat. U.S. 17; Europe 2.

*New-Orleans.*—Denis Prieur, La., Collector, \$6,000; Alcée Labranche, La., Naval Officer, \$5,000; David Hayden, Con., Surveyor, \$4,500; five deputies, two appraisers, one weigher, one guager, one measurer, at \$1,500 each; 21 clerks, \$900 to \$1,500; 72 inspectors, at \$1,095; 11 others. Natives, U.S. 97 [\$107,042;] Ireland 15 [\$17,545;] France, &c. 7 [\$8,715;]

*Texas.*—H. G. Runnels, Ga., Collector, Galveston, \$1,537; nine others.—*Tenn., Ky., Ohio, Ill., &c.* 25 persons.

*Detroit.*—C. G. Hammond, Con., Collector, \$1,618; with 31 employees.

The gross amount of revenue from Customs, in the year ending June 30, 1847, was \$27,067,364, after deducting the drawback on Foreign Goods exported (\$1,238,101.) The direct expenses of collection were \$2,088,52; Duties that had to be refunded, notwithstanding the vast array of lawyers in Congress and near the Collectors, \$252,875; Bounties on fisheries, \$282,917.

Much of the annual cost of the Navy is owing to protection required to our Foreign trade; and of Light-house expenses, the cost of Revenue Cutters, Diplomatic gentlemen, the Federal Courts, the Custom-Houses, Public Stores, &c. &c., a large share should be ascribed to the same cause.

Of the annual loss by DEFAULTERS, in the Customs, we cannot give the average, but we find that Collectors and others, who had been more than a year out of office, were due large sums on the 1st of July, 1847. Among these were J. F. Wingate, Bath, \$10,989; J. B. Swanton, do. \$13,861; Jer. Clark, York, \$27,080; H. Warren, Plymouth, \$16,330; S. S. Allen, Bristol, \$20,037; S. Swartwout, N.Y., \$1,200,000; Jesse Hoyt, N.Y.,



\$247,500; Rob. Arnold, Perth Amboy, \$77,905; N. F. Williams, Baltimore, \$368,148; J. Fitzgerald, Alexandria, \$30,072; L. Muse, Tappahannoc, \$33,249; J. Stith, Va., \$11,900; Asa Rogerson, Camden, \$31,321; T. Bloodgood, Wilmington, \$22,527; R. Cochran, do. \$102,817; Isaac Holmes, Charleston, S.C., \$161,872; Ed. Mounser, Savannah, \$17,924; Rich. Wall, do. \$114,873; Ab. B. Fanning, do. \$43,506; Andrew Erwin, Tennessee, \$36,337; Ben Wall, late marshal, Tenn., \$23,325; W. Brown, N. Orleans, \$107,011; P. F. Dubourg, do. \$36,912; T. G. Morgan, do. \$212,332; H. B. Trist, do. \$66,631; Th. Barrett, \$79,000; E. R. Hopkins, St. Louis, \$12,063; Dav. Duncan, Mackinaw, \$30,681. These names and a host of others, in arrears, appear in Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 14, 1847.

#### CUSTOMS, REVENUE AND COLLECTION.

The expenditures at eighty Custom-houses, exceeded all the moneys received for duties, by \$481,996; and of these the excess of expenditure at Passamquoddy was \$23,548; at Frenchman's Bay, \$14,044; at Penobscot, \$38,936; at Waldoboro', \$24,644; at Wiscasset, \$30,130; at Gloucester, \$41,731; at Marblehead, \$17,476; at Plymouth, \$20,919; at Barnstable, \$39,855; at Sacket's Harbor, \$10,090; Niagara, \$7,455; Oswego, \$5,615; Buffalo, \$3,080; Presque Isle, \$16,350; Delaware, \$39,160; Richmond, Va., \$9,423; Detroit, \$6,108; Key West, \$3,794.

The gross revenue collected at the eight principal Custom-houses in 1846-7, was—New-York, \$17,237,846; Boston, \$4,657,688; New-Orleans, \$1,621,355; Baltimore, \$719,490; Philadelphia, \$2,670,325; Portland, \$100,601; Salem, \$196,145; Charleston, \$335,247. The expense of collection was—New-York, \$758,148; Boston, \$187,025; New-Orleans, \$200,622; Baltimore, \$95,523; Philadelphia, \$170,504; Portland, \$19,628; Salem, \$15,477; Charleston, \$56,175.

We incline to the belief that large sums in fees, &c. are only accounted for by orders from the Secretary of the Treasury to apply them in such and such ways, and that they do not appear on the record as Revenue collected. *Is not this so?*

**REVENUE MARINE—LIGHT-HOUSES.**—Captains 23, at \$1,200; six of them unemployed, i.e. "waiting orders." Lieutenants 64, at \$790 to \$960; 17 of them unemployed. Light-house keepers and assistants 227, at \$100 to \$600 each.

Cost of Light-houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys and steamages, 1847, \$508,566.

Marine Hospitals, 1847, \$130,137.

#### MINTS.

**Philadelphia.**—R. M. Patterson, Pa., Director, \$3,500; J. R. Snowden, Pa., Treasurer, \$2,000; also, a chief coiner, melter and engraver, each \$2,000; and five others. Officers and clerks, 1847, \$19,200; Workmen's wages, \$24,000; Contingencies, \$6,300.

**New-Orleans.**—John M. Kennedy, La., Superintendent, \$2,500; J. R. MacMurdo, Treasurer, \$2,000; a coiner, refiner, assayer, \$2,000 each. Officers and clerks, 1847, \$12,900; Wages, \$17,000; Contingencies, \$22,000.

Also, branches at Dublin and Charlotte; Officers and clerks, 1847, \$12,750; Wages, \$7,100; Contingencies, \$4,573; a new mint, (old one burnt,) \$9,000.

Votes of Congress in the District of Columbia, in 1846-7.

Interest on \$760,000, the debt of Washington City, \$40,700; do. on \$190,000, the debt of Georgetown, and \$190,000, the debt of Alexandria, \$20,350—less, repaid, \$3,578 from Wash.; \$57,472; also paid \$60,000 debt of Wash.; Insane, \$5,770; Penitentiary, \$12,719; City Auxiliary Guard, \$6,777; President's House, \$4,538; Public buildings,

\$25,342; Greenough for statues, \$7,500; Gas to the Capitol, \$5,000; Assistants, &c., to Chas. Douglass, Com., Commissioner of Buildings, \$3,800.

**VOTES OF CONGRESS FOR SUPPLY BILL, OF AUG 12, 1843.**—To uphold 4 mints for 1847-8, the aggregate money vote was \$165,640. Among other votes in the same Supply Bill were, \$30,000 for free bridges, Washington; \$6,775 to Auxiliary Guard there; \$17,497 for repairs to the Capitol; painting it \$20,000; lighting with gas, laying gas-pipe, &c., \$36,210; improvements to President's House, \$14,368; to continue the Survey of the Lakes, \$25,000; ditto U. S. Coast, \$165,000; to clerks of U. S. District Courts for stating proceedings had under Bankrupt Act, \$6,166; special agents to examine Sub-Treasuries, \$5,000; Sub-Treasurers, clerks and contingencies, \$37,500, being a large additional charge; \$24,763, Blair & Rives, for Congressional Globe delivered to Members of Congress, in two sessions.

For a vol. of Documentary History, \$24,827; an edition of Gordon's Compend of Revenue Laws for use of Treasury, \$4,270; *in part*, for a Custom-house at Savannah, \$30,000, [where the net revenue collected in 1846-7, was just \$31,257, and the expenses of collecting it, \$21,558.]

For a site on which to build a Custom-house at Charleston, \$100,000, besides \$30,000 voted before; also, *in part*, toward building a New-Orleans Custom-house, \$130,758; *in part*, for new Custom-house, Boston, \$12,500. Improving streets of Washington, \$38,578, [these outlays will greatly increase the value of property, without troublesome debts and assessments on the citizens.]

For continuing the publication of the work of the Exploring Expedition and pay of corps, \$37,753; to repay Virginia money paid by her to Revolutionary officers, and their representatives, for half pay or commutation, not over \$31,273 17; Light-house and floating-light votes, 1847-8, \$621,082; of which \$3,522 are for building a Light-house at Monroe, Mich., \$38,365 for do. at Vangoshance, do.; \$39,471 for do. on Sand Key, Florida; \$12,000 for a light on Bartlett's Reef, L.I.; six Revenue Cutters, to be built, \$90,000.

For Surveys of Public Lands, viz. Mineral region of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, and locating private claims, Florida, \$115,000; Surveys in Florida, \$16,500; Clerks to Surveyors-General, \$22,950; Surveys in Louisiana, &c., \$27,710; Geological Surveys (continued), of Mineral Lands in Mich., Wis. and Iowa, \$40,000.

#### PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC PRINTERS.

Congress requires, or receives, through the Blue-Book, the most minute and detailed accounts of the expenditures on public printing and advertising, all sums paid to editors, whose presses influence the National sentiment. It is desirable that a far greater minuteness of detail than is now gone into, should be enforced with reference to the Military and Naval expenses, which amount to many millions. It ought to be shown in the Blue-Book what the amount of each officer's income is; and, also, the allowances, where they are considerable.

The Blue-Book states the payments to Public Printers, for printing, binding and advertising, during the two years ending October 1, 1847, as follows:

Ritchie & Heiss, Washington, \$377,045; Gales & Seaton, do. (chiefly for arrears due them.) \$67,104; Blair & Rives, \$2,864 payment for Congress Globe; E. Hill & Son, Concord, \$23,119; J. & S. Gideon, Wash., \$4,823; Columbus Alexander, \$15,957; J. T. Towers, \$1,781; Pennsylvania, H. & F., \$1,778; Sheet & Co., \$7,010; Swan, Abell & Simmons, \$4,216; Boston Times, \$2,130; and many others. The patronage of collectors, marshals, district attorneys, postmasters



public officers, &c., amounts to a large sum, but very little is known to the public, as it takes the form of contingencies, &c.

#### ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.

Successive Administrations, professing extreme Democracy, have sought to retain power by a profuse and lavish expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Morehead's Senate Report, in 1844, on Retrenchment, states, that of persons employed in offices from 1828 to 1843, the rate of increase is— in the State Department 106 per cent; Treasury do. 58; War do. 67; Navy do. 68; Judiciary do. 75; Printers 571 per cent; Post Office Department 107; average increase 156 per cent. In 1828 Government thus employed 11,714 persons; and 27,647 in 1843. The increase since is beyond all precedent.

In 1835, the U. S. Senate appointed a Committee to inquire into the extent, &c. of Executive Patronage, who were Messrs. Calhoun, Southard, Bibb, Webster, Benton and King of La., which reported that the public expenditure had doubled in eight years, and that

"When offices, instead of being considered as public trusts, to be conferred on the deserving, were regarded as the spoils of victory, to be bestowed as rewards for partisan services, without respect to merit; when it came to be understood that all who hold office hold by the tenure of partisan zeal and party service—it is easy to see that the certain, direct and inevitable tendency of such a state of things is to convert the entire body of those in office into corrupt and supple instruments of power, and to raise up a host of hungry, greedy and subservient partisans, ready for every service, however base and corrupt. Were a premium offered for the best means of extending to the utmost the power of patronage; to destroy the love of country, and to substitute a spirit of subservience and man worship; to encourage vice and discourage virtue; and, in a word, to prepare for the subversion of Liberty and the establishment of Despotism—no scheme more perfect could be devised."

Mr. Calhoun's Committee showed, that in 1825, there were 55,777 persons in the employment and pay of the Executive Departments, (the State, War, Navy, Treasury and Post Office); and, that in 1835, their numbers had increased to 100,078.

A similar Committee sat in 1826, which consisted of Messrs. Benton, Macon, Van Buren, Dickin-

son, R. M. Johnson, White of Tenn., Holmes of Me., Hayne and Findley. It reported—

I. "That the power and influence of Federal Patronage....its workings will contaminate the purity of all elections, and enable the Federal Government, eventually to govern throughout the States, as effectually as if they were so many provinces of one vast empire."

II. "That the whole of this power will center in the President....He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs and contracts. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters."

III. "That patronage will penetrate this body (the Senate of the U.S.) chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily, and much more securely, with than without the nominal check of the Senate."

IV. That "if the President was himself the officer of the People, checked by them, and responsible to them, there would be less danger from this concentration of all power in his hands."

V. That "we must look forward to the time when the Public Revenue will be doubled; when the Civil and Military officers of the Government will be quadrupled.... when the principle of human action will be open and avowed—the President wants my vote, and I want his patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for. What will this be but the government of one man....a Monarchy?"

VI. "Those who make the President must support him....right or wrong....and if he is made contrary to the will of the People....by arms....the array of man against man will be the prelude to the array of army against army, State against State."

In 1847, the Revenue, as compared to that of 1828, had doubled, and the Federal offices and officers had quadrupled in number and value. The Committee described the 174 Custom-house officers in New-York as a formidable list; that list has since increased to 500. Men who assume the name of 'Democrat' have had the power since 1828, without making a single effort to arrest the tide of corruption, of which the effects were, in 1828, so clearly foretold. In the twelve years of Mr. Van Buren's power, and in the eight of Messrs. Tyler and Polk's, who can name a solitary effort of themselves or their friends, to arrest an evil that more than threatens to crush the spirit of Republican Freedom?

The Committee of 1826, proposed to give the people the DIRECT appointment of the President; but what Congressional majority has ever yet dreamed of allowing the citizens of the U.S. to NOMINATE and appoint the President? "For Congress to refuse to propose the amendment is to prevent decision, and to act upon the principle that the people are incompetent to decide."

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

[NOVEMBER 30, 1848.]

#### THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, Baltimore, Maryland, *Chief Justice*, \$5,000.

*Associate Justices*, \$4,500 each.

Names.	Residence.	Native State.
JOHN MCLEAN, Cincinnati.....		N.J.
JAS. M. WAYNE, Savannah.....		Ga.
JOHN CATRON, Nashville.....		Va.
JOHN MCKINLEY, Louisville.....		Va.
PETER V. DANIEL, Richmond.....		Va.

Names.	Residence.	Native State.
SAMUEL NELSON, Cooperstown.....		N.Y.
LEVI WOODBURY, Portsmouth.....		N.H.
ROBERT C. GRIER, Pittsburgh.....		Pa.
Clerk, Wm. T. Carroll, Washington, fees, &c., Md. Reporter, B. C. Howard, Baltimore, .....		\$1500.

*Attorney-General, U. S.*, Isaac Toucey, Con., Washington, \$4,000.

*Clerk*, John T. Reed, Scot., \$1,600.

#### DISTRICT JUDGES.

Names.	Native of.	Dist.	Salary.
*Wm. Crawford.....	Va.	Ala.	\$3,300.

#### DISTRICT JUDGES—(Continued.)

Names.	Native of.	Dist.	Salary.
Benj. Johnson.....	Va.	Ark.	2,800
And. T. Judson.....	Con.	Con.	1,500
Willard Hall.....	Del.	Del.	1,500
Isaac H. Bronson.....	Con.	Fl.	2,000
William Marvin.....	D.C.	S. Fl.	2,000

\* In the public accounts we find Crawford entered as Judge of the District of Alabama, at \$3,300; in page 259 of Blue Book for 1847, he is entered as Judge of the Northern District of Alabama at \$3,500, and, again, as Judge of the Southern District at another \$3,500. Looking at the extent and business of the several Districts, the incomes seem disproportioned: \$4,000 for Florida, almost a desert, and only \$3,500 for S. New York; \$1,800 for Maine, \$1,500 for Michigan, \$1,500 for Kentucky; and as much as \$3,500 [Blue Book, p. 259] for two Districts in Alabama, \$2,000 for two in Mississippi. The Statutes give McCaleb of La. \$3,800 a year; the Blue Book, page 260, only \$3,000; and Wells, p. 261, \$1,500, should be \$3,500. The Blue Book indicates \$1,500 salary to M. W. Brown for three Judgeships.



## DISTRICT JUDGES—(Continued.)

Name.	Native of.	Dist.	Salary.
John C. Nicoll.....	Ga.....	Ga.....	2,500
Nathaniel Pope.....	Ky.....	Ill.....	1,500
E. M. Huntington.....	N.Y.....	Ia.....	1,500
John J. Dyer.....	.....	Io.....	1,500
Th. B. Monroe.....	Ky.....	Ky.....	1,500
T. H. McCaleb.....	Miss.....	La.....	3,800
Ashur Ware.....	Ms.....	Me.....	1,800
Upton S. Heath.....	Md.....	Md.....	2,000
Peleg Sprague.....	Ms.....	Ms.....	2,500
Ross Wilkins.....	Pa.....	Mich.....	1,500
S. J. Gholson.....	Ky.....	Miss.....	2,800
R. W. Wells.....	Va.....	Mo.....	2,300
Matthew Harvey.....	N.H.....	N.H.....	1,000
Phil. Dickinson.....	N.Y.....	N.J.....	1,500
Alfred Conkling.....	N.Y.....	N.Y.....	2,000
Samuel R. Betts.....	N.Y.....	N.Y.....	3,500
Henry Potter.....	Va.....	N.C.....	1,500
H. H. Leavitt.....	N.J.....	Ohio.....	2,000
William P. Bryant.....	Ia.....	Or.....	2,500
John K. Kane.....	N.Y.....	E. Pa.....	1,800
Thos. Irwin.....	Pa.....	W. Pa.....	1,800
John Pitman.....	R.I.....	R.I.....	1,500
R. B. Gilchrist.....	S.C.....	S.C.....	2,500
Morgan W. Brown.....	Ten.....	Ten.....	1,500
Jno. C. Watrous.....	Con.....	Tex.....	2,000
Samuel Prentiss.....	Con.....	Vt.....	1,200
J. D. Halyburton.....	Va.....	E. Va.....	1,800
J. W. Brockenbrough.....	Va.....	W. Va.....	1,600

## DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.—[Name and District.]

Geo. F. Shepley, Me; Josiah Minot, N. H.; Chas. Linsley, Vt.; Jonathan Stoddard, Ct.; W. S. Burgess, R. I.; G. W. Clinton, N. Y.; L. B. Shepherd, S. N. Y.; James S. Green, N. J.; Thos. M. Pettit, E. Pa.; Jno. L. Dawson, W. Pa.; W. H. Rogers, Del.; Wm. L. Marshall, Md.; R. C. Nicholas, E. Va.; G. Thompson, W. Va.; Duncan K. McRae, N. C.; Edw. McCready, S. C.; Henry R. Jackson, Ga.; Joseph A. S. Acklin, N. Ala.; Alex. B. Meek, S. Ala.; And'w K. Blythe, N. Miss.; R. M. Gaines, S. Miss.; Thomas J. Durant, La.; Thos. C. Lyon, E. Ten.; Thos. D. Moseley, M. Ten.; H. W. McCorry, W. Ten.; P. S. Loughborough, Ky.; Thos. W. Bartley, O.; L. Barbour, Ia.; David L. Gregg, Ills.; Thos. T. Gantt, Mo.; Samuel H. Hempstead, Ark.; John Norvell, Mich.; Chandler C. Yonge, Fl.; Wm. P. Lynde, Wis.; Isaac M. Preston, Iowa; Frank H. Merriman, Tex.; Ie. W. R. Bromley, Or.

## MARSHALS.

Showing the name, native State, District, and so much of the expenses of the United States Courts in each District, during the year ending June 30, 1847, as are paid out of the public revenue—in figures.

Nat. State.	Name.	Dist.	Expenses
Ala.....	James G. Lyon.....	S. Ala.	\$8,000
Va.....	Benjamin Patterson.....	N. Ala.	500
Ark.....	Elias Rector.....	Ark.	15,515
N. H.....	Benning Mann.....	Con.	2,900
Del.....	Alexander Porter.....	Del.	900
N. Y.....	Robert Myers.....	N. Fl.	19,319
Va.....	Joseph B. Browne.....	S. Fl.	
Ga.....	T. M. Griffin.....	Ga.	3,300
Ten.....	Stinson H. Anderson.....	Ill.	6,045
Va.....	Abel C. Pepper.....	Ia.	1,825
Ky.....	Gideon S. Bailey.....	Iowa.	26,500
Pa.....	John Lane.....	Ky.	2,000
La.....	William F. Wagner.....	La.	25,000
Me.....	Rufus McIntyre.....	Me.	9,500
Va.....	Moreau Forrest.....	Md.	7,500
N. H.....	Isaac O. Barnes.....	Ms.	20,744
Ms.....	Austin E. Wing.....	Mich.	9,000
Ten.....	Thomas Fletcher.....	S. Miss.	1,700
	John Rayburn.....	N. Miss.	3,156
Ky.....	Robert C. Ewing.....	Mo.	7,208
N. H.....	Cyrus Barton.....	N. H.	2,000
Pa.....	Samuel McClurg.....	N. J.	1,900

## MARSHALS—(Continued.)

Nat. State.	Name.	Dist.	Expenses.
N. J.....	Ely Moore.....	S. N. Y.	38,000
Ms.....	Jacob Gould, Jr.....	N. N. Y.	36,190
N. C.....	Wesley Jones.....	N. C.	800
Pa.....	Daniel A. Robertson.....	Ohio.	13,000
Pa.....	George M. Keim.....	E. Pa.	19,700
	John Keatly.....	W. Pa.	9,800
R. I.....	Burrington Anthony.....	S. Ala.	11,000
S. C.....	Thomas D. Condy.....	S. C.	3,700
Ten.....	A. R. Crozier.....	E. Ten.	1,159
Pa.....	R. J. Chester.....	W. Ten.	2,712
S. C.....	Jesse B. Clements.....	M. Ten.	1,000
Va.....	James H. Cooke.....	Tex.	1,000
	Jacob Kent, Jr.....	Vt.	1,100
Va.....	Edmund Christian.....	E. Va.	4,300
Va.....	James Points.....	W. Va.	18,895
N. Y.....	John S. Rockwell.....	Wis.	25,000
	Joseph L. Meek.....	Or	

REMARKS.—Five Marshals are named for Florida in 1846-7. Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 14, 1847, throws very little light upon the question of what the expenses of these Courts, not covered by fees, consist of. Many of the sums are in round numbers like salaries. The Statute restricts the incomes of District Attorneys, but B. F. Butler only paid \$211 and 19 cents into the Treasury. Mr. S. U. Downs, now U. S. Senator for La., was District Attorney in 1846-7, and paid back \$17, charging, beside the fees of his office, \$11,135 for professional services. The incomes of Clerks of U. S. Courts do not appear in any record, but are received as fees and are a tax upon those who come before it, and partly upon the public in criminal cases. In 1846-7, the Marshals in Mobile and Georgia repaid \$4,216 into the Treasury; all the others, and all the District Attorneys, only paid back \$536.

Beside the \$19,319 for Florida, \$2,227 were paid for supplies and services to E. D. Court; R. M. Gaines got \$4,585, being 1 per cent. on a judgment rendered in 1839 against a Bank; and the Clerk of the District Court of Louisiana was paid \$2,842 for attendance, &c., beside fees. The Attorneys and Marshals have petty sums set opposite their names as salaries, say \$400, \$300, \$200—in all \$14,566; while their real official incomes, which probably exceed \$500,000, are not even alluded to.

Samuel McKeon is paid as a judicial officer, being an agent in Mr. Walker's office, \$2,500.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Wm. Cranch, Md., Chief Justice, \$2,700; James S. Morsell, Md., Associate Judge, \$2,500; James Dunlop, Md., do., \$2,500; T. Hartley Crawford, Pa., Judge Criminal Court, \$2,000; other Judges, \$2,000; Thos. Woodward, Coroner, Washington Co., expenses, \$2,200; Alex. Hunter, Marshal, D. C., expenses of Courts, \$55,000. There are between 50 and 60 Justices of the Peace in the District, who are paid by fees.

The Judiciary, in 1846-7, was a direct charge on the public revenue to the amount of \$593,654, viz: District of Columbia, \$68,200; NET expenses of Courts, \$319,675; Judges' salaries, \$96,579; Attorneys and Marshals (salaries only), \$14,566; Attorney General and office, \$4,769; Reporter, S. C., \$1,300; Florida Judges, \$3,565; Wisconsin do., \$4,950; Iowa do., \$4,050; Additional to Judges of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mobile and Wisconsin, \$4,000. In 1817, the aggregate expense was \$155,432; in 1827, \$225,374; in 1837, \$399,708. See Morehead's Report, June 15, 1844.

MILITARY CRIMES.—The U. S. Statute March 3, 1825, provides for the punishment of military and naval offences, crimes perpetrated on the high seas, offences committed on board of ships belonging to the United States while in foreign ports, conspiracy to burn or destroy shipping, &c.



## WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Secretary of War*—WILLIAM L. MARCY, Massachusetts, \$6,000.

*Chief Clerk*—Arch'd. Campbell, N. Y., \$2,000.—Seven other clerks at \$1,000 to \$1,600.

Clerks and Messengers, 1846-7, \$14,850; Contingencies, \$1,750; Contingencies, &c., of N.W. Executive Building, \$6,160.

Of \$47,431,844 voted by Congress, in its session ending Aug. 11, 1848, not less than \$10,812,416, were for the army and military purposes, beside \$583,600 for fortifications, \$143,472 to the Military Academy, and large sums for War Pensions, &c. Active operations in Mexico had ceased; that country was subdued.

## INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

*Commissioner*—William Medill, \$3,000. Twelve Clerks at \$1,000 to \$1,100; Clerks and Messengers, 1846-7, \$16,233; Contingencies, \$1,800.

W. A. Richmond, N. Y., Act. Sup. and Asst., Detroit, \$1,500. Six Clerks, Interpreters, &c., Five do., Wisconsin.

*St. Louis Superintendency.*

T. H. Harvey, Sup't. (Va.) St. Louis, \$1,500. J. Beach, M. A. J. Bruce, Va., R. W. Cummins, Pa., J. Miller, S. C., G. C. Madock, and T. Fitzpatrick, Agents, \$1,500 each; also, 20 Subs. and Interpreters.

*Other Superintendencies.*

S. M. Rutherford, Va., Agent, &c., \$1,500; R. S. Neighbors, Special Agent Wild Indians, Texas, \$1,700; J. W. Kiskick, N. C., J. Logan, A. M. Upshaw, Agents, at \$1,500; also 20 other persons.

For 1848-9, Congress voted \$901,135 to support the Indian Department. We make room for a few items.

Fulfilling treaties, viz.: To Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior, in money, \$50,000, in goods \$33,100; in tobacco, \$500; do. and provisions, \$4,000; blacksmiths' shops, steel and iron, \$5,000; guns, schools, carpenters and beaver traps, \$4,700; Farming materials, \$2,000; Education of 40 Choctaw youths, and teachers, \$12,500; Education to Chickasaws and Chippewas, \$3,500. Many more votes to Creeks, Delawarees, Cherokees, Quapaws, &c., are in the form of education, millers, blacksmiths' shops, tobacco, salt, goods, farming implements, carpenters, money, cattle, iron and steel, missions, farmers, medicines,

laborers, oxen, doctors, &c. It is probable that the goods are supplied by contract. To agents \$23,580 are voted, and it is evident that persons of high character ought to be selected to expend nearly a million a year among uncivilized tribes in the wilderness.

## MILITARY PENSION OFFICE.

*Commissioner*—James L. Edwards, Va., \$2,500. 13 Clerks at \$800 to \$1,600; Clerks and Contingencies, 1846-7, \$14,500.

The estimate for Pensions for 1846-7, was \$2,507,100—the appropriations \$2,075,323.

*Payments made in year ending June 30, 1847.*

Invalid Pensions.....	\$246,246
Widows and Orphans—act of 1836.....	322,105
Revolutionary—act of 1818.....	102,132
Revolutionary—act of 1832.....	292,978
Five years to Widows—act of 1838.....	222,526
Revolutionary—act of 1843.....	42,302
Pensions—act of 1844.....	444,424
Unclaimed, 1838, &c.....	27,621
Claims, two acts.....	48,303

The military pension appropriations leave about \$650,000 over. The Blue Book gives us every clerk, messenger and interpreter's name, but the details of these pensions we find nowhere. Not a midshipman, carpenter, gunner or sailmaker in the navy, dies, but the facts are chronicled minutely in the Blue Book. Pensioners die off quietly. Says Secretary Marcy:

The number of pensioners of all classes on the rolls of the Pension Office, is twenty-three thousand and nineteen. The number paid during the half year ending on the last of July last was only fifteen thousand and ninety-two. The office has not the means of ascertaining the deaths among them, but the number of pensioners has been by that cause considerably reduced during the last year. The reduction in that period is estimated to be at least ten per centum.

There are 43 Pension Agents, who charge \$2 on every \$100 they pay out; and this, in 1846-7, afforded them incomes ranging from \$200 up to perhaps \$2,500—average under \$900. The agent at Boston is Franklin Haven; at New-York, Benj. S. Holt; at Albany, T. W. Olcott; Philadelphia, James R. Snowden; Pittsburg, John B. Guthrie; Baltimore, James Swan; Louisville, G. W. Meriwether; Cincinnati, James Hall; St. Louis, W. C. Anderson; Washington, J. W. Maury.

## THE ARMY.

## GENERALS AND STAFF.

Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT, Va.  
Major-General ZACHARY TAYLOR, Va.  
Brigadier-Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, Va., (Maj. Gen. by brevet.)

Brigadier-Gen. John E. Wool, N. Y., (Major-Gen. by brevet, Feb. 23, 1847.)

Brigadier-Gen. David E. Twiggs, Ga., (Major-Gen. by brevet, Sept. 23, 1846.)

Beside the above, the law of 1813 allows brevet pay to all in actual command, and has sometimes been interpreted so as to include persons in charge of the public works, &c. &c.

The emoluments of military officers are increased by double or triple rations, double pay, brevet pay, servants' pay and clothing, horses, forage, &c. These charges are commuted into cash, the ration at 20 cents, &c. Mr. Gilmer of Va., in House of Representatives, May 30, 1842, said it would be better to pay good officers, where required, *liberally*, by fixed allowances, than this system of perquisites. He understood that the United States were charged daily with from 100 to 200 horses in Washington, where not more than 20 to 40 were in use.

He read, from a table sent from the War Department, a statement showing the income of military officers per annum, as follows:

Rank.	Pay.	Allowances.	Total.
Major-General.....	\$2,400	\$4,915	\$7,315
Brigadier-General.....	1,248	3,185	4,433
Colonel of Cavalry.....	1,080	2,596	3,676
Col. of Art'y. or Infantry.	900	2,086	2,986
Lieut. Col. of Cavalry....	800	2,047	2,847
Surgeon of ten years.....	720	2,066	2,806
Surgeon of less than 10 ys.	720	1,794	2,514

## GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

*Adjutant-General's Department.*

Col. and Adj.-Gen., Roger Jones, Va., Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.

Lt.-Col., Sam. Cooper, N.Y., Asst.-Adj.-Gen.

Four Assist. Adj't. Gen's, with brevet rank of Major, viz.: Lorenzo Thomas, Del.; G. A. McCall, Pa.; Wm. W. S. Biss, N.Y.; W. G. Freeman, Va. Other 8, with brevet rank of Captain.

In office, 7 clerks, at \$800 to \$1,200 each, \$7,650.

*Inspector-General's Department.*

Col., James Duncan, N. Y. and Sylvester Churchill, Vt. (Brigade-Gen. bvt.) Inspectors-Gen.



## GENERAL TAYLOR'S PAY.

The following letter from the Adj.-Gen. of the U.S.A. was written to show the falsehood of the impressions conveyed by a very sinister article recently appearing in the *Washington Union*, about Gen. Taylor's pay. Mr. RITCHIE has pocketed more of the public money, as Executive Organ, for doing nothing excepting helping to get us into some ugly scrapes, utterly disgraceful to the country, than Gen. Taylor received for fighting the country out of them. Again: we are below the mark when we say that Mr. RITCHIE received treble as much public money for doing nothing at all but pocketing the difference between what he charged the people of the United States for a single document of the thousands he printed for Congress, and what he paid the poor printers for doing it, than Gen. TAYLOR got for whipping Santa Anna and other friends of Polk and RITCHIE, during the whole Mexican War to the closing of the account at Buena Vista.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1848.

DEAR SIR—I duly received your letter of the 30th ultimo, and having examined the article in the "Union" of September 23, referred to, have no hesitation in saying that all the pay and allowances specified as having been received by Major-General Taylor, were in strict conformity to law and the Regulations of the War Department made pursuant thereto; and are precisely such as any other officer similarly situated, would have been entitled to receive.

I am Sir, very respectfully, your obt. serv't.

R. JONES, Adj.-Gen.

Hon. R. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General and Quartermaster-General Thomas S. Jesup, Va., Major-General by brevet. Col. Henry Stanton, Vt., Assist. Q. M. G. Col. Henry Whitney, Ms., Assist. Q. M. G.

Two deputies, with rank of Lt. Col.; 8 Quartermasters, rank of Major; 36 Captains and A. Q. M. Majors by brevet; 2 military storekeepers. At Washington, 6 clerks at \$1,000 to \$1,600. Clerks and contingencies, 1847, \$10,397.

*Clerks and Agents, Quartermaster's Department to Dec. 3, 1847.*—We have not room for the list. Some reside at Washington; some with the army; others at Philadelphia, New-York, New-Orleans, &c. Their incomes are from \$40 up to \$150 per month, and some have rations. Their number is nearly 200. Also, 52 Masters of Public transports, steamers, propellers, ships, brigs and schooners, at \$100 to \$250, and in some cases at so much for all hands per month, while thus employed in 1847-8, in the Gulf of Mexico.

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Col. George Gibson, Pa., Com. Gen. Sub., Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.

Lt. Col. Joseph P. Taylor, Ky., Assist. Com. Gen. Sub.

*Commissionaries of Subsistence.*

Majors, Th. W. Lendrum, D.C.; R. P. Lee, Va.; G. C. Waggaman, Va.

Captains, J. B. Grayson, Ky.; A. B. Eaton, N.Y.; John C. Casey, Eng.

*Chief Clerk of Department*, Rich. Gott, Md., \$1,600; 5 other clerks, \$1,000 to \$1,200; 10 clerks elsewhere, \$600 to \$1,200. Clerks and contingencies, 1847, \$7,050.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General, Thos. Lawson, Va., \$2,500.

Surgeons 22; Assistants do. 55. Natives of U.S. 72; born abroad 5.

Clerks 2; Private Physicians, temporarily employed, 45, at \$30 to \$100 per month. Clerks, &c., 1847, \$3,900.

Income of Surgeons of 10 years, each \$2,806; under 10 years, \$2,514.

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

One Paymaster-General; two deputies and 33 paymasters; natives of U.S. 33; of Europe 3. A paymaster receives \$60 per month, four rations per day, and is allowed two servants, and in war time four horses, forage, &c.

Nathan Towson, Md., Paymaster-General, \$2,500. Benj. F. Larned, Ms. and Daniel Randall, Md., Dep. Paym'r-Gen.

*Paymasters.*—T. J. Leslie, Eng.; D. S. Townsend, U.S.; C. H. Smith, Va.; Timothy P. Andrews, Ire. (Brigadier-General by brevet, late Colonel Voltigeurs.) Edm. Kirby, Con. (Lt. Col. by brevet.) A. D. Stuart, Va.; Christ Andrews, Ireland; Benjamin Walker, Vt.; Eugene Van Ness, N.Y.; St. Clair Denny, Pa.; David Hunter, D.C.; L. J. Beall, R.I.;

Abram Van Buren, N.Y., (Lt. Col. by brevet); R. A. Forsyth, Mn.; A. J. Coffee, Tenn.; S. S. Stacy, Me.; J. C. Patridge, N.Y.; Charles Bodine; W. A. Spark, Va.; B. W. Brice, Va.; R. B. Reynolda, La.; P. T. Crutchfield, Va.; Wm. Singer, Pa.; Noah Johnston, Va.; V. E. Piollet, Pa.; G. H. Ringgold, Md.; J. R. Wallace; F. A. Cunningham, O.; J. C. Bergh, N.Y.; A. B. Ragau, Ga.; G. C. Hutter, Va.; R. H. Weightman, D.C.

*Chief Clerk of Department*, Nathaniel Frye, Me., \$1,700; six others, \$1,000 to \$1,400 each. Paymasters' clerks, at various stations, \$3, at \$700 each. Clerks and contingencies, 1846-7, \$9,500.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Colonel, Joseph G. Totten, Con. (Brigadier-General by brevet.)

Lt. Colonels, Sylvanus Thayer, Ms., (Col. by brevet), and R. E. De Russy, N.Y.

Majors, J. L. Smith, S.C.; W. H. Chase, Ms.; Rich. Delaford, N.Y.; Corn. A. Ogden, N.J.

Captains 12; Lieutenants 26; natives, U.S. 37; born at sea 1. Clerks, &c., 1847, \$6,050.

Clerks, in office, 5, at \$800 to \$1,200; 4 agents.

## CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Colonel, John J. Abert, Md.

Lt. Colonel, James Kearny, Ireland.

Majors, S. H. Long, N.H.; Hartman Bache, Pa.; J. D. Graham, Va.; Wm. Turnbull, Md.

Captains 10; Lieutenants 25; natives of U.S. 34, of Spain 1. Pay, same as dragon regiments.

In Bureau, four clerks, at \$1,000 to \$1,400; 14 agents at \$10 to \$100 per month. Clerks and casual expenses, 1847, \$6,250.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, George Talcott, Con.

Lt. Colonel, Henry K. Craig, Pa.

Majors, R. L. Baker, Con.; J. Ripley, Con.; J. Symington, Md.; W. H. Beil, N.C.

Captains 12; Lieutenants 18; all natives of the U.S. Military storekeepers 15. Storekeepers' pay \$1,250 per annum.

In office, eight clerks, at \$800 to \$1,200. Clerks and casual charges \$9,580.

*First Regiment of Dragoons.*

Colonel, Richard B. Mason, Va.

Lieut. Col., Edwin V. Sumner, Ms., July 13, '48.

Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 24—all natives of the United States.

*Second Regiment of Dragoons.*

Colonel, William S. Harney, La., (Brig. Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut. Col., T. T. Fauntleroy, Va.

Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 24—all natives of the United States.

*Third Regiment of Dragoons.*

Colonel, Edward G. W. Butler.

Lieut. Col., Thomas P. Moore, Va.

Majors 2; Surgeons 2; Captains 11; Lieutenants 30—all natives of U.S.; 2 Ireland; 1 Poland.



A Colonel of engineers, ordnance, dragoons, or mounted riflemen, receives per month as pay, \$90, \$36 for rations, forage for 3 to 5 horses, and is allowed 2 servants, &c. A Lieut. Colonel has \$75, with \$30 for rations, also for forage, &c. A Major \$60, and for rations \$24, &c. A Captain \$50, also \$24 for rations. A Lieutenant \$33 25, and \$24 for rations. Sergeant of Dragoons, per month, \$13; Corporal \$13; Private \$8.

4 Colonels of Cavalry at \$3,476—\$13,904; 4 Lieut. Colonels, at \$2,947—\$11,788; 21 Colonels of Infantry, &c., at \$2,996—\$62,918; 21 Lieut. Colonels at \$2,947—\$61,887; 8 Major of Cavalry, at \$2,714—\$21,712; 40 Captains, do., at, on an average, \$2,300—\$92,000; 38 Majors, Infantry, &c., at \$2,850—\$100,700; 218 Captains, do., at \$856—\$186,608; 266 First Lieutenants, at \$736—\$195,776; 308 Second Lieut., at \$676—\$208,208.—Total \$945,479.

#### Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

Colonel, Persifor F. Smith, Pa., (Major-Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut. Col., William W. Loring, N. C.

Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 25.—Natives of the United States 37, England 1.

#### First Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, Ichabod B. Crane, N. J.

Lieut. Col., Benjamin K. Pierce, N. H.

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 15.—All natives of U. States.

#### Second Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, James Bankhead, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut. Col., John Irving, Ms.

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 15.—Natives of the United States 50, Scotland 1, England 2.

#### Third Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, William Gates, Ms.

Lieut. Col., Francis S. Belton, Md. (Col. brevet.)

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 16.—Natives of the United States 53; born at sea 1.

#### Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, John B. Walbach, Ger.

Lieut. Col., Matthew M. Payne, Va.

Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24; Second Lieutenants 15.—Nat. of U. S. 52, Cuba 1.

#### \* Regiment of Voltigeurs and Foot Riflemen.

Colonel,

Lieut. Col.,

Majors 2; Surgeons 3; Captains 10; First Lieutenants 10; Second Lieutenants 20.—All natives of the United States.

The pay of Foot Riflemen is the same as that of Infantry.

#### \* THE SIXTEEN REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

##### Colonels.

1. William Davenport, Pa., (brevet); 2. Hugh Brady, Pa., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 3. James B. Many, Del.; 4. William Whistler, Md.; 5. Geo. M. Brooke, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 6. Newman S. Clarke, Con., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 7. Matthew Arbuckle, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 8. William J. Worth, N. Y., (Major-Gen. by brevet); 9. Henry L. Webb, N. Y., May 23, 1848; 10. Robert E. Temple, Vt.; 11. Albert C. Ramsay, Pa.; 12. Milledge L. Bonham, S. C.; 13. John J. Fay, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1847; 14. William C. Trousdale, N. C., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 15. George W. Morgan, Pa., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 16. John W. Tibbatts, Ky.

\* In Nov. 1844, there were but eight Infantry regiments, with 10 Second Lieutenants each. In Nov. 1847, there were sixteen—eight with 12 and eight with 20 Second Lieutenants each. The Secretary of War, in his report of Nov. 3, 1844, mentions, "that the average number of vacancies, from all casualties in the army, is about thirty; which, therefore, should be the limit of annual promotions from the Academy, or of new appointments in the army. The 3d and 4th Dragoons, 9th to 16th Infantry, and Voltigeurs, are disbanded.

† Companies of Artillery and Infantry are now allowed 42 privates; Dragoons 50

Colonels of Artillery or Infantry receive \$75 per month, \$36 for rations. (and double rations if commanding military departments.) forage for 8 to 4 horses, and are allowed 2 servants, &c. &c.

#### Lieutenant Colonels.

1. Henry Wilson, Pa., (Col. by brevet); 2. Benet Riley, Md., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 3. Ethan A. Hitchcock, Vt., (Col. by brevet); 4. John Garland, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 5. Wm. G. Belknap, N. Y., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 6. Gustavus Loomis, Vt.; 7. Joseph Plympton, Ms., (Col. by brevet); 8. Thomas Staniford, Con. (Col. by brevet); 9. Jeremiah Clemens, Ala.; 10. Ralph G. Norvell, Ten., Dec. 3, 1847; 11. Wm. M. Graham, Va.; 12. Thomas H. Seymour, Con., (Col. by brevet); 13.  
14. Paul O. Hébert, La.; 15. Joshua Howard, Ms., (Col. by brevet); 16.

The other officers, in the 16 Infantry Regiments, are as follow:

Regiments.	Majors.	Captains	1st Lieuts.	2d Lieuts.	Born in U. S.	Born in Europe.
First.....	2	10	10	11	32	Fr. 1.
Second.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Third.....	2	10	10	12	38	Ire. 1.
Fourth.....	2	10	10	12	33	Ire. 1.
Fifth.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Sixth.....	2	10	10	12	33	Fr. 1.
Seventh.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Eighth.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Ninth.....	2	10	10	20	41	Eng. 1.
Tenth.....	2	10	10	20	42	
Eleventh.....	2	10	10	20	39	Prus 1a
Twelfth.....	2	10	10	20	41	Ger. 1
Thirteenth.....	2	10	10	20	42	
Fourteenth.....	2	10	10	20	42	
Fifteenth.....	2	10	10	20	40	Ger 2 b
Sixteenth.....	2	10	10	20	40	Scot. 1 c

a One Captain, a native of Hanover—One Second Lieutenant, a native of Ireland.

b One Second Lieutenant, a native of Ireland.

c One Captain, a native of Canada

Majors of Artillery or Infantry receive \$60 per month, \$24 for rations, forage for 3 horses, and are allowed for 2 servants; Captains \$40, rations \$24; Lieutenants \$27 to \$30 each, and \$24 for rations; Sergeants \$13 per month; Corporals \$9; Privates \$7. From the pay of each private \$1 per month is retained until the term of his enlistment expires. Commandants at fixed posts get double rations.

The 12th and 14th Infantry regiments are being mustered out of service at New-Orleans; 13th do., at Mobile; 15th do., at Cincinnati.

The Statute of Aug. 1843, repeals the act of May 13, 1846, authorizing "an increase of the rank and file of the Army," but provides, that the President may, by transfer from other regiments, increase the number of privates in five regiments to 100 per company.

Mr. Secretary Marcy, in his Report of Dec. 2, 1847, said, that the 25 regular regiments, when full, would contain 28,814, exclusive of officers, but that the strength then was only 21,583, although 22,243 men had been enlisted for the regulars (beside the previous number) within the 12 months Artillery regiments, when full, contain 1,200 privates; cavalry, foot, and voltigeurs, 1,000 each.



## MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT.

Ten Professors or Teachers.

*Cadets*.—First Class 42; Second do. 46; Third do. 80; Fourth do. 79. Natives of U.S. 245, of Turkey 1, of Italy 1.

Pay of Cadets, in artillery and infantry, per month \$24.

Congress voted \$143,472 to uphold the Academy for 1848-9, viz.: Pay of officers, teachers, cadets and musicians, \$79,764; barracks for cadets; contingencies \$30,155, &c., being about \$580 per annum for instructing each of the 247 military scholars. It would be well to inquire what proportion of the boys thus taught, go into and remain in the army.

In 1846-7, the pay of officers, cadets, &c. at W. P. was \$81,740, their subsistence, forage, &c., \$8,043, expenses, barracks, visitors, \$41,971. Barracks for the Cadets are in progress, at a cost of \$186,000, exclusive of out-buildings.

## THE UNITED STATES' ARMY—PROMOTIONS.

In the British Army, old deserving non-commissioned officers do not, as in France, get often promoted; young lads of the 'man-milliner' species, are put over the heads of the oldest, staidest sergeants, over men whose practical knowledge of discipline, and great military experience, ought to entitle them to promotion. Senator Pearce of N.H. thinks that we follow the English practice too closely. One day he told of "a sergeant who performed a service at the battle of the Whithlaccocchee, for which, had it been under Napoleon, he would have got a baton. But in ours what did he get? Three times did that gallant fellow, with his arm broken and hanging at his side, charge the Indians and drive them from their hammocks, where they were entrenched. The poor sergeant stayed in the service until his time expired, and that was all he got for his gallantry and disinterestedness." An opinion gains strength, that the honors of the Army and Navy ought to be thrown open to free competition. Very many commissions and promotions are the reward of official trimming and trucking in Congress, &c., by the relatives of parties thus placed over the heads of more deserving men.

Von Müller tells us in his Universal History, that "The degrees in the Roman Army were very numerous. From the last centurion of the last manipulus of the first line to the primipilatus, there were sixty steps. The choice of the Generals did not depend on the number of years of service; often the leader who had triumphed served under his successor, and the father under the command of his son; indolence and want of ability were the only obstacles to promotion."

"The Romans did not consider it necessary that the soldiers should be of great stature: large bodies cannot easily support so much fatigue as those of smaller bulk. The Barbarians disdained the small stature of the Roman troops. The *love of their country*, and the great interests that were at stake, gave to the armies of the Romans an impulse very different from the motives of the Carthaginian and Asiatic soldiery, who fought only for pay."

Sir James Mackintosh considered a Standing Army dangerous to the institutions of a free State; De Tocqueville thinks that "a restless and turbulent spirit is an evil inherent in the very constitution of Democratic armies;" and that odd compound of monarchy, feudalism and aristocracy, Sir Walter Scott, told his son that "a democratical soldier is worse than an ordinary traitor by ten thousand degrees, as he forgets his military honor, and is faithless to the master whose bread he eats."

Under the Government which Scott so greatly admired, Commissions in the army are bought and sold like stocks or acres; officers who have served some two to ten years are allowed to retire on

half pay, enjoy it twenty, thirty, or even forty years, and then sell out to younger men; merit, if unconnected with rank and standing in society, is quite apt to be overlooked, though it is not always so.

Fuller, a distinguished English author, early in the 17th century, wrote a book called "The Holy State," wherein he thus describes "The Good General:" "He shows in what a General *loves and is beloved* by his soldiers." "1. By giving them good words." "2. By *partaking* with his soldiers in their *painful employments*." "3. By sharing with them in their wants." "4. By taking notice, and rewarding of their deserts; never disinheriting a worthy soldier of his birthright, of the *next office due to him*. For a *worthy man* is wounded more deeply by his own General's neglect, than by his enemies' sword; the latter may kill him, but the former deads his courage, or, what is worse, made it into discontent; who had rather others should make a ladder of his dead corpse to scale a city by it, than a bridge of him while alive, for his *punics* to give him the go-by, and pass over him to preferment. For this reason chiefly, (*besides some others*), a great and valiant English General in the days of Queen Elizabeth, was *hated of his soldiers*, because he deposed officers by his own absolute will, without respect of orderly advancing such as deserved it, which made a great man once salute him with this letter: 'Sir, if you will be pleased to bestow a Captain's place on the bearer hereof, being a worthy gentleman, he shall do that for you, which never as yet any soldier did, namely, pray to God for your health and happiness.'"

## PAY OF THE ARMY, YEAR 1846-7.

The following particulars are taken from Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 1847, pp. 123 to 214 and 282 to 295; what little insight they give us as to the system of accountability to Congress and the public, through *clearness of statements and a publicity of facts*, those who can may profit by; we really cannot.

*Pay of the Army*, (deducting repayments,) \$1,725,992. Of twenty-three paymasters named, T. P. Andrews was intrusted with \$395,391; T. J. Leslie with \$547,546; G. H. Ringgold \$231,306; and the others with sums varying from \$642 to \$116,605. Pay of ten regiments \$80,000.

*Subsistence of Officers* \$543,467; of which \$422,823 passed through the hands of Paymasters Leslie, Andrews, Townsend and Ringgold.

*Subsistence Department*, \$1,763,566; of which \$900,300 were paid through Commissary Seawell, \$121,000 through Shiras, \$400,000 through Grayson; \$120,000 through Lee.

*Subsistence, ten Regiments of Regulars*, \$220,832; of which \$150,000 paid per Seawell.

*Quartermaster's Department*, \$1,473,030; of which per Vinton \$140,000. E. Mackay \$76,000, T. F. Hunt \$103,234, H. Stanton \$100,000, Dusenberry, \$85,100; Morris S. Miller \$32,459; M. M. Clark \$48,752, D. D. Tompkins \$504,508.

*Same Department—Incidentals*, [no items or explanations given], \$1,025,337; of which, per Hunt \$251,000, Clark \$656,235.

*Same Department—Transportation and Supplies*, \$971,331; of which \$1,126,680 in hands of Michael M. Clark, \$939,500 in hands of David H. Vinton, \$411,000 H. Stanton, \$155,550 E. Mackay, \$796,309, T. F. Hunt, \$70,000 Dusenberry, \$166,320 M. S. Miller, \$117,000 F. R. Loper.

*Transportation of the Army, including Officers' baggage*, \$3,314,125; per hands of T. F. Hunt \$89,964, D. D. Tompkins \$503,956, M. M. Clark \$1,479,186, E. Mackay \$168,200, D. H. Vinton \$281,700.

*Clothing Department*, \$597,119; of which \$65,975 per H. Stanton.

Of \$405,036 on hand for three months' extra pay to privates, sergeants, musicians, &c., and expenses of recruiting, \$291,358 were paid. \$40,294 for



services of private physicians, of which \$24,500 per Mower.—“*Barracks, Quarters, &c.*,” \$236,978; of which per M. M. Clark, Assist. Quartm’r. \$116,919. “Providing for the comfort of Discharged Soldiers,” \$500,000, through Dy. Quartermaster Gen. Hunt—no details. Repairs of Roads and Bridges for armies, \$39,000.

#### MEXICAN HOSTILITIES, &c.

In addition to the above, and other expenditures, we find in page 168 to 168 Executive Documents, 7, Dec. 1847, that \$16,344,397 were paid in 1846-7, under the head of ‘*Mexican Hostilities*.’—Reference is made to the act of July 20, 1846, but no details are given of the expenditure. The money was expended on ‘volunteers and other troops,’ and appears to have passed through the hands of—T. F. Hunt \$3,266,224, A. Mackay, \$641,540, H. Stanton \$410,000, H. Whiting \$300,000, A. R. Hetzel \$249,000, D. D. Tompkins \$476,615, S. B. Dusenbury \$150,000, D. H. Vinton \$732,918, M. M. Clark \$1,336,502, R. E. Clary \$190,000, W. Seawell \$200,000, Amos B. Eaton \$135,000, J. B. Grayson \$510,000, J. P. Moore \$194,943, Paymaster T. J. Leslie \$1,793,450, B. Walker \$200,000, Timothy P. Andrews (ex-Col. Voltigeurs) \$352,000, Christ. Andrews \$122,000, Roger S. Dix \$100,000, A. D. Stewart \$567,950, Benjamin F. Larned \$546,400, G. H. Ringgold \$334,700, H. C. Wayne \$146,000.

*Pay of Volunteers*, \$614,481.—Charged as in the hands of B. F. Larned, Deputy Paymaster-Gen. \$1,100,000, from which said payments were made.

*Subsistence of Volunteers*, 11 Regts. \$257,453, of which \$200,000 per Commissaries Lee and Seawell.

*Presenting, Suppressing and Repressing Indian Hostilities*, \$51,322; but no act is referred to, nor is it clear to us who got the money.

#### MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

*Armament of certain Fortifications*, \$203,773.—No particulars given, but act of May 15, ‘46, referred to. ‘*Ordnance Service*,’ \$93,994. ‘*Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and Supplies*,’ \$560,633; Horses lost or destroyed, \$20,252. ‘*National Armories*,’ \$369,506; of which, per E. Ingersoll, storekeeper, \$217,000, and Richard Parker \$142,475. *Repairs*,

&c., at Springfield and Harper’s Ferry Armories, \$151,053; Arsenal, \$108,915; Bought Saltpetre, Brimstone and Gunpowder, \$150,000; Laid out in Fortifications and Barracks, \$1,363,245—no details, but a reference to the amount paid the lieutenant, captain, or other military man who drew the money. Light-houses, Harbors, River Improvements, \$84,308; Removal of Choctaws from Mississippi, \$41,985; ‘Expenses of Mission to Wild Indians of the Prairie,’ \$51,723, M. G. Lewis and P. M. Butler, Commissioners—an expensive mission this. For carrying into effect Indian Treaties, or payments to Indians in money or in kind, immense sums are charged, but beyond a reference to the statutes and staffing who expended the money, little information is given to the public. On the military establishment votes, \$8,204,218 appears to have been in the hands of public accountants on July 1, 1846, and \$8,365,318 on July 1, 1847.

While many pages of the Blue Book are filled up with such items as ‘New-York Daily Express, for advertising meeting of Army and Medical Board, \$14,’ the American Reader will look in vain for any complete and intelligible account of the year’s receipts and expenditures; indeed bills to enforce the payment into the Treasury of all the revenue have met with quite as little favor at Washington as at Westminster.

Five or six years since, Mr. Meriwether reported, from the committee on public expenditures, in the House of Representatives, a bill providing, “That no officer of the army or navy shall receive any other compensation than the pay or emoluments of the office which he holds, notwithstanding he may perform the duties of any other office or appointment.” Also, “That no payment shall be made to any officer of the army or navy, by way of pay or emoluments, who may have been or shall be restored to rank, for the time he may have been or shall be out of service.” A majority in Congress, who have ‘Democracy’ continually upon their lips, and ‘the public plunder’ in their eye, would have passed a bill to double the national taxation for the especial benefit of idle and useless officials, the lumber of the public service, rather than adopt such real reforms as the above.

## THE NAVY.

The world has furnished no example of a flourishing commerce without a maritime protection; and a moderate knowledge of man and history will convince any one that no such prudence ever can arise. A mercantile marine and a military marine must grow up together—one cannot long exist without the other.—JOHN ADAMS—Message, Nov. 25, 1797.

It were indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe, that in the present or probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours could exist and be pursued in safety without the continual support of a military marine; the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent naval peace establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and adaptable to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, and which will deserve your serious deliberations.... The rules and regulations by which it is governed urgently call for revision, and the want of a naval school of instruction, corresponding with the Military Academy at West Point, for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—Message, Dec. 1825.

Reason shows, and experience proves, that no commercial prosperity can be durable, if it cannot be united in case of need, to naval force. This truth is as well understood in the United States as anywhere.... I cannot refrain from believing that the Anglo-Americans will one day become the first maritime power on the globe.—ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.

#### VESSELS OF WAR—Oct. 1848.

*In the Pacific*.—Ohio, 74 guns; Congress, 44; Independence, 54; Warren, 20; Fredonia, 4; St. Mary, 20; Dale, 16; Lexington, (store) 6; Southampton, 4. Commodore T. Ap. C. Jones, commanding.

*Mediterranean*.—United States, 44 guns; Marion, 16; Taney, schooner, 3; Princeton, steamer 9; Alleghany, do.; Erie, (store) 4; Supply, (store) 4. Commodore W. Bolton, commanding.

*Brazil Coast*.—Bradywine, 44; St. Louis, 20; Perry, 10. Commodore G. W. Storer, commanding.

*African Coast*.—Portsmouth, 20 guns; Jamestown, 20; Decatur, 16; Porpoise, 16; Bainbridge, 10. Commodore Ben. Cooper, commanding.

*Home Squadron*.—Raritan, 44 guns; Saratoga, 20; John Adams, 20; Albany 20; Germantown, 20; Flirt, 2; Iris and Waterwitch, (steamers) each 1; Electra, (store) 2. Commodore Wilkinson, commanding.

*Coast Survey*.—Wave, 1; Phoenix, 1; Vixen, (steamer) 3. *Lake Service*.—Michigan, (steamer) 1. *European Seas*.—St. Lawrence, 44. *East Indies*.—Plymouth, 20; Preble, 16; Dolphin, 10.

*Preparing for Sea*.—(At New-York) Relief, (store); (at Boston) Constitution, 44; (at Norfolk) Columbia, 44; Vandalia, 20.

*Receiving Ships in Commission*.—Pennsylvania, 120 guns; Franklin, 74; North Carolina, 74; Ontario, 18; Union, (steamer) 4.



*Vessels in Ordinary.*—Columbus, 74; Delaware, 74; Potomac, 44; Savannah, 44; Cyane, 20; Constellation, 36; Macedonian, 36; Vincennes, 20; Falmouth, 20; Fairfield, 20; Levant, 20; Yorktown, 16; Petrel, 1; Mississippi, (steamer) 10; Fulton, (steamer) 4; Cumberland, 44.

*Tenders.*—Steamers Engineer and Gen. Taylor. *On the Stocks.*—Alabama, 74 guns; Vermont, 74; Virginia, 74; New-York, 74; New-Orleans, 74, (at Sacket's Harbor, Lake Ontario.); Santee, 44; Sabine, 44; Saranac, 44; Susquehanna 44; Powhatan, 44; also 4 first-class steamers at Kittery, Me., Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Gosport.

By comparing the above list of war ships with annexed lists of officers, a pretty correct judgment may be obtained as to the proportion they bear to each other. In 1842, in Congress, Mr. Fillmore "believed that there was no limitation on the appointing power with reference to the number of officers, or the grade to be given them; of course there was but little responsibility."—There are some limits now.

We have been unable to find any official list of the officers, crews, &c. of the several ships. The Bureau of Construction estimates the pay of officers and seamen for 1849 at \$2,600,000, but says nothing as to the number of men and boys, nor how many are in each ship.

*Secretary of the Navy*—JOHN Y. MASON, Virginia, \$6,000.

*Chief Clerk*, Robert W. Young, \$2,000; other 11 Clerks, at \$1,000 to \$1,500. Estimate of expenses of the Secretary's office for 1848-9, \$24,790.

#### BUREAU OF NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS.

*Chief*, Commodore Joseph Smith, Ms., \$3,500.—*Civil Engineer*, W. P. S. Sanger, Ms., \$2,000.—Five Clerks, &c., \$700 to \$1,400; Six Civil Engineers, at New-York, &c., at \$1,500 to \$2,500 each; Six Agents, for preserving live oak, at \$200 to \$2,000 each. They asked a supply of \$1,837,155 for 1849, including another \$350,000 for the Dry Dock at Brooklyn.

#### BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

*Chief*, Lewis Warrington, Va., (who took the

Epervier, April 29, 1814,) \$3,500; Six Clerks, &c., at \$700 to \$1,200.

#### BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, &c.

*Chief*, Charles W. Skinner, Me., \$3,000; Ten Clerks, &c., at \$700 to \$1,400. *Engineer*, C. W. Copeland, Con. (at New-York) \$2,500.

*Chief Naval Constructor*, Francis Grice, N. J., (Washington) \$3,000.

*Naval Constructors*, \$2,300 each—S. M. Pook, Ms., (Boston); Benjamin F. Delano, Ms., (Portsmouth); Samuel Haritt, Ms., (New-York); Samuel T. Hartt, (Norfolk); C. G. Selfridge, Ms., (Pensacola); J. Lenthall, D. C., (Philadelphia.) They estimate the expenses of repairs for 1849, and fuel, at \$2,500,000; and for the 4 first-class steamers on hand at the Navy Yards, July 1, 1847, at \$6,158,858, besides stores, value \$1,940,558 under the care of the Ordnance Bureau.

#### ENGINEER CORPS.

*Engineer-in-Chief*, Charles H. Haswell, N. Y., \$3,000. 7 Chief-Engineers, at \$1,200 to \$1,573. 49 Assistants, at \$350 to \$973 each.

*Naval Storekeepers*, 4c., 13 at \$1,400 to \$1,700 each—at various stations.

#### NAVY AGENTS AND THEIR STATIONS.

Prosper M. Wetmore, Con., New-York; Joseph Hall, Boston; S. D. Patterson, Pa., Philadelphia; Joseph White, Ire., Baltimore; John M. Bell, Tenn., New-Orleans; W. Anderson, Va., Pensacola; O. Cohen, S. C., Savannah; Geo. Loyall, Va., Norfolk; S. Cushman, Me., Portsmouth, N. H.; W. B. Scott, Md., Washington; J. S. Watkins, Va., Memphis.

#### BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

*Chief*, Gideon Welles, Con., \$3,000. Six clerks, &c., \$700 to \$1,400 each.

Although Secretary Mason states that there are but 8,000 men in the Navy, this bureau makes estimates of provisions for 10,000, also for 1,018 officers in the sea service, and 1,113 marines,—total, 4,427,815 rations at 20 cents, \$885,563.

#### BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

*Chief*, Thomas Harris, Pa., \$2,500. Surgeon, clerks and messenger, \$700 to \$1,400 each.

## NAVY LIST.

### SIXTY-EIGHT CAPTAINS.

†Jas. Barron, Va.; Chas. Stewart, Pa., (who took the Levant, Cyane, &c., 1814.) Jacob Jones, (who took the Frolic, Oct. 13, 1812.) Charles Morris, Con.; Lewis Warrington, Va.; C. G. Ridgely, Md.; John Downes, Ms.; Stephen Cassin, Pa., (of the Ticonderoga, battle of Lake Champlain.) A. S. Wadsworth, Me.; George C. Read, Ire.; H. E. Ballard, Md.; Jesse Wilkinson, Va.; T. Ap Catesby Jones, Va.; W. Compton Bolton, Eng.; W. B. Shubrick, S. C.; Chas. W. Morgan, Va.; Lawrence Kearny, N. J.; F. A. Parker, Va.; E. R. McCall, S. C.; Dan. Turner, N. Y., (who commanded the Caledonia on Lake Erie, 1813.) \*David Conner, Pa.; \*W. M. Hunter, Pa.; \*J. D. Sloat, N. Y.; \*Mat. C. Perry, R. I.; \*C. W. Skinner, Me.; \*John Thos. Newton, Va.; \*Joseph Smith, Ms.; \*Lawrence Rousseau, La.; \*George W. Storer, N. H.; F. H. Gregory, N. H.; Philip F. Voorhees, N. J.; Ben. Cooper, do.; David Geisinger, Md.; R. F. Stockton, N. J.; Isaac McKeever, Pa.; J. P. Zantzing, do.; W. D. Salter, N. Y.; C. S. Macauley, Pa.; Th. M. Newell, Ga.; E. A. F. Lavalette, and T. T. Webb, Va.; John Perceval, Ms.; J. H. Aulick, Va.; W. V. Taylor, R. I.; B. Dulany, Va.; S. H. Stringham, N. Y.; Isaac Mayo, Md.; W. Mervine, Pa.; Thomas Crabb, Md.; Thomas Paine, R. I.; James Armstrong, Ky.; Jos. Smoot, Md.; S. L. Breese, N. Y.; Ben. Page, Eng.; John Gwinn, Md.; T. W. Wyman, Ms.; Andrew Fitz-

hugh, Va.; W. K. Latimer, Md.; Hiram Paulding, N. Y.; U. P. Levy, Pa.; Charles Boardman, and Francis Forrest, Md.; W. Jameson, Va.; Chas. Gauntt, N. J.; W. Ramsey, Va.; Henry Henry, Md.; S. W. Downing, N. J.

In Sept. 1847, Captains 68; natives of Va. 14, Md. 11, Pa. 10, N. J. 6, N. Y. 6, N. E. 12, S. C. 2, Eng. 2, Ire. 1, La. 1, Ga. 1, Del. 1, Ky. 1.

Of the above, there were, senior Captains, 15 in Sea service, commanding in Navy-yards or other duty, at \$4,500.....\$67,500  
Nineteen on leave or waiting orders, (that is, doing nothing,) at \$3,500..... 66,500  
Five Captains of Squadrons, at \$4,073..... 20,365  
Nine other Capts. at sea, &c., \$3,500..... 31,500  
Twenty other Capts. on leave, &c., (that is, unemployed,) at \$2,500..... 50,000  
\$235,865

### NINETY-SEVEN COMMANDERS.

Of whom ninety-six are natives of the U. S., and one of Ireland.

Twenty-nine in Sea service, at \$2,573.....\$74,617  
Twenty-three in Navy-yards, &c., at \$2,100 48,300  
Forty-three waiting orders, or absent on leave (on shore, doing nothing,) at \$1,800 77,400  
\$200,317

### 327 LIEUTENANTS—Oct. 1847.

Of whom 320 are natives of the U. S., three of the W. I., two of Ireland, one of Eng., one of Spain—

\* Were appointed Lieutenants, July 24, 1813.

† Was appointed Lieut. in March, 1798, and Capt. May 23, 1799.



Seventeen Lieutenants Com'g, at \$1,875..\$31,941  
 154 do. in Sea service, at \$1,575.....242,242  
 51 do. in Navy-yards, &c., at \$1,500..... 91,500  
 83 do. waiting orders or on leave of absence  
 (that is, ashore and unemployed,) \$1,200..111,600

\$477,183

Now that the quarrel with Mexico is settled, the number of idle Lieutenants, at \$1,200 a-year, will have greatly increased.

#### SURGEONS—Oct. 1847.

Surgeons 69; Passed Assistant do. 33; Assistant do. 40.

Of whom 134 are natives of the U.S., 4 of Ire., 2 W.I., 1 Scot., 1 Spain.

There are some 20 rates of income, from \$650 a-year up to \$2,700, with \$73 for a ration, if on sea service. Suppose the average of the 142 to be \$1,600, and we have \$227,200 a-year of pay. Of the surgeons 14, and of the assistant do. 14, were unemployed, 'waiting orders' or absent on leave. This was in war times. Some were sick.

#### TWENTY-FOUR CHAPLAINS.

18 at \$1,200, on duty; 6 at \$800, ashore, &c.

#### SIXTY-FOUR PURSERS—Oct. 1847.

Samuel Forrest, D.C., Ohio, 74 guns.....\$3,500  
 Edw. T. Dunn, D.C., Columbus, 74..... 3,500  
 Wm. Sinclair, Ms., Cumberland, frigate..... 3,000  
 Joseph H. Terry, N.Y., Brandywine, fr..... 3,000  
 Dudley Walker, Ms., Columbia, fr..... 3,000  
 Wm. Speiden, D.C., Congress, fr..... 3,000  
 Horatio Bridge, Me., United States, fr..... 3,000  
 Edw. Fitzgerald, Pa., Pennsylvania, 120 ga. 2,500  
 B. J. Cahoon, R.I., North Carolina, 74..... 2,500  
 T. P. McBlair, Md., Franklin, 74..... 2,500  
 Sterrett Ramsay, Pa., Navy-yd., Pensacola..... 2,500  
 H. W. Greene, N.H., Razee Independence 3,000

Other Pursers—16 at \$2,000—\$32,000, 14 at \$1,500—\$21,000. On shore, unemployed, 18, at \$1,000 to \$1,800 each.

Natives of U. S. 63; of Ireland 1. (Erie, 8 guns.)

#### 216 PASSED MIDSHIPMEN—Oct. 1847.

176 at Sea, at \$823.....\$144,848  
 12 various duties, at \$750..... 9,000  
 28 unemployed or sick, at \$600..... 16,800

\$170,648

Natives of the U. S. 214; of Eng. 1, [Madison Rush]; of S. A. 1.

#### 223 MIDSHIPMEN—Oct. 1847.

If in sea service \$473 a-year; land do. \$350; on shore unemployed \$300. There were 65 at a naval school; 24 were "waiting preparatory examination." On an average, probably, 223 were receiving \$390 each, including one ration to those at sea, \$54,740.

Natives of the U.S. 221; S. A. 1; Fr. 1.

The Act of Aug. 1848, provides for the appointment of 464 midshipmen, who are to be taken as equally as possible from each Congressional District, [many of which are *far inland*!] Whether this is the best mode to encourage and reward capable young seamen, wherever born, is a matter of opinion. More than 180 passed-midshipmen may receive pay, under a suspension of the Act of March 3, 1845.

#### OTHER NAVAL OFFICERS AND AGENTS.

31 Masters, at \$750 to \$1,173; 147 Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers, at \$500 to \$673; 21 Professors of Mathematics, at \$1,200—of whom 11 were unemployed, Oct. 1847; the Act of last August limits their number to 12, increases their wages to \$1,500, with a ration, value \$73, when on duty, and half pay, or more, when idle.

#### MARINE CORPS.

Col. Commandant, Archibald Henderson, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); Major F. G. Howie,

Va., Adjutant; G. W. Walker, D. C., Paymaster; A. A. Nicholson, S. C., Quartermaster; S. Miller, Ms., Lieut. Col.—4 Majors, 17 Captains, 24 First Lieutenants, 23 Second Lieutenants. Natives of the United States, 72; Ireland, 1.

The pay of the Colonel is \$75 per month, with 19 rations and allowances; and the sums paid under the name of rations vary. Ex. Doc. 1, Dec. 1847, has the estimate for 1848-9; 75 commissioned officers, pay and allowances, \$68,746; 324 sergeants, corporals, drummers and fifers, \$40,296; 2,000 privates, at \$7 per month, \$168,000; 81 officers' servants, at \$8 50 per month, food and clothing, \$8,382; extra rations to officers five years in army, \$13,734. The income of the 75 commissioned officers in this corps, for a year, exceeds the income of 1,000 of the privates by \$7,732.

#### NAVAL PENSIONS.

Amount for 1846-7, \$123,252. In Ex. Doc. 1, Dec. 1847, these allowances are given in full detail. A seaman's widow gets \$6 a month; a Commander's widow, \$30; a Lieutenant's widow, \$25; a Captain's widow, \$50; a Marine's widow, \$3 50. Invalid seamen, \$1 50 to \$8 50 per month; a Commander, \$30; a Lieutenant, \$25. It is just to uphold those who are maimed and broken down in the naval or military service.

#### NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

From pages 314 to 321, of Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 1847, we select the following particulars of payments made in 1846-7:

"Pay and subsistence of the Navy;" both are blended in one item, and all we can learn is, that \$2,847,445 were paid out, through certain pursers and navy agents, and that \$1,523,253 remained in the hands of, we know not who, unexpended.—How the public can judge of accounts thus presented we see not. Pay of Superintendents, \$87,131, is next; then \$746,329 for provisions; \$62,598 for clothing; Surgeons' necessities \$49,772; "increase, repair, armament and equipment of the navy," \$1,601,325; fuel for steam vessels, \$12,958. Navy Vards \$727,278, of which \$325,000 were laid out in New-York. Contingent expenses of the Navy, \$541,000 (no particulars); books and maps, \$34,811; relief bills, \$113,881; Mexican hostilities, expended \$2,450,065; pay, provisions, subsistence, clothing, stores, "for the Marine corps," \$294,052. Fuel, transportation, recruiting, barracks, and contingencies, marine corps, \$44,572. In all \$9,832,883 were paid out, and \$3,409,052 remained on hand, to another year's credit.

In Ex. Doc. 1, Dec. 1847, Secretary Mason adverts to the Act of 1846, increasing the navy to 10,000 men, and says its numbers in 1847 did not exceed 8,000. We nowhere find an official statement of the men on board each ship, but a clear account is given of the Marines and their pay.

Votes in Congress, August 3, 1848, for year 1848-9.—Improvements and repairs at Navy-yard, Portsmouth, Va., \$55,551; do. at Boston, \$97,351; do. at New-York, \$106,000; Brooklyn Dry Dock, \$350,000; for land to be bought near the Brooklyn Navy-yard and the Wallabout, \$285,000; repairs, &c., Philadelphia, \$14,500; do. at Norfolk, Va., \$144,136; do. at Pensacola, \$209,625; do. at Memphis, \$174,038; at Sacket's Harbor, \$2,000; \$477,826 to uphold the Marine corps, on the peace establishment, which had it been 915, as in 1817, officers included, would make the cost \$522 per man; improvements to naval school, Annapolis, \$17,500; towards erecting floating dry docks at Philadelphia, Pensacola, and Kittery in Maine, \$400,000.



## NAVAL RANK AND SERVICE.

Secretary Upshur, in his report of Dec. 4, 1844, says:

"Additional ranks in the Navy would be eminently useful as an instrument of discipline. The post-captain of to-day is precisely equal in rank to the oldest post-captain in the service. He feels his equality from the first moment that he attains it, and at the same moment the disinclination to be commanded and controlled by his equal rises with him. He will not willingly submit to learn as a scholar, what his own position authorizes him to teach.—He looks to a separate command for himself; he begins to lay down systems of his own, and turns a deaf ear to the lessons of experience imparted by older heads, because they cannot claim any higher rank."

The *New-York Courier & Enquirer* proposed one Admiral, four Vice-Admirals, and eight Rear Admirals, in 1842, to begin with, at an average increase of pay, each, of \$2,000, or \$25,000 additional, yearly. Are \$6,500 a-year, in addition to higher rank, essential as means of securing respect, or of supporting the incumbent and his family? Soon after Congress declared our independence of Europe they resolved (Nov. 15, 1776) that the higher grades of rank of the naval officers be Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, and Commodore, equal to those of General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, and Brigadier-General, in the land service; but they never appointed an Admiral.

In 1842, Mr. Sprigg, in House of Rep. said, that "The case, as he had learned from officers of experience, was this: A midshipman, after receiving his appointment, went to sea for two or three years, and then had to wait on shore five or six years before he was made a Lieutenant. The consequence was, that when he went to sea again, he had nearly forgotten what little he had learned. There were upward of 250 officers 'waiting orders' in 1841, and at that very time, when there was not enough to do for those already in commission, 140 more were appointed."

Mr. Elihu Burritt states, that from 1815 to 1823, EIGHT YEARS, there were 23 Captains whose average term of service was less than two years; 30 Commanders, a little over two; 172 Lieutenants less than three and a half. In 1845, three hundred and sixty-nine naval officers were on shore, unemployed, waiting orders.

On Dec. 22, 1835, Judge Vanderpoel, in the House of Representatives, said, that

"Commissions in the Army, in the time of peace, were, comparatively, sinecures. Barring the toilsome and honorable expedition against Black Hawk, and an occasional chase after a few retreating and predatory savages, what has your army done, or rather, what has it had to do, since the peace of 1815? It had done all that had been required of it, but it could, in the nature of things, have but little or nothing to do. Not so with the Navy—our vast and growing commerce must be protected, the pirate must be driven from the ocean."

Our commerce would be none the worse protected, were merit made the passport to naval promotion, and the sons and other relatives of persons in office allowed to take their chance as naval apprentices, instead of being nearly the only class allowed to rise in the service.

## NAVAL PUNISHMENTS AND REWARDS—COURTS MARTIAL.—FLOGGING.

The law allows a citizen-sailor to receive 100 lashes for an offence not capital, and any number more lashes for a capital offence, on the verdict of a Court composed of 5 to 13 officers, without a jury; and although the Court happen to be divided into 7 ayes and 6 noes. The Act of Aug. 1843, requires an annual Report of the number of sailors flogged in each ship, stating the offence and how many lashes were inflicted. There would be more equity in such sentences were MERIT the only passport to naval promotion; for, in that case, officers who had once been common sailors, suffered their privations, and felt as they feel,

would be umpires. But the hardy sailor, to whom all hope of promotion is denied, is tried by a jury, not of his equals, but of his officers, who monopolize power, preferment, large incomes and high honors. This sort of trial, occasionally subjects seamen, the citizens of this Republic, to be publicly flogged like a disobedient hound, but no commissioned or warrant officer is ever flogged for any offence.

In the *N. Y. Evening Star* of July 16, 1846, we find part of a note, written on board the North Carolina, 74:

"Respecting that man who was flogged here yesterday, he was seized up in the gangway and took 120 lashes with the cats, used by three boat-swain's mates, without a flinch, and afterwards vowed revenge upon the authors of it, clenching his fists at the time and laughing as if nothing had taken place, and I think he is a very likely person to fulfil his promise. He has had, altogether, since his six years in the service, 1020 lashes."

A few years since, a commander in the Navy, now a post-captain, and in the receipt of \$3,500 a-year, was tried on charges of oppression and cruelty, for striking the men with his fists, knocking them down and stamping upon them, and inflicting illegal punishments with the cat and other instruments of torture. There were eight specifications, and ample proof, through the evidence of officers of undoubted reputation. His brother captains, of the Naval Court, sentenced him to three years' suspension without rank, *which the Executive reduced to a year*, through the influence of some members of the Court that found him guilty. Is this just and equitable?

When Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of War, Congress caused some inquiry to be made relative to cases of wanton cruelty in the Army, and the publication of their Report produced for a time the best effects. Mr. C. greatly improved the practice in that Department. The case of the Somers is still fresh in the public mind, although the principal actors in that tragedy are no longer numbered with the living, and the floggings there proved, as well as in other trials of great interest, ought to have produced a change from a partial system to one that would duly check both officers and men.

From sentences by Courts Martial, or proceedings like these on board the Somers, even if unjust, the U. S. District Court at New-York decided, in 1843, that parties aggrieved had no remedy by an appeal to the Civil Tribunals, and refused to "arraign the parties accused on a matter touching their lives;" nor did Congress interfere. Our naval system copies British usages not in accordance with our Republican Institutions. Even in the division of prize money, the whole of the "seamen, ordinary seamen, marines and boys," get but \$35,000 among them, while the officers divide \$65,000 where the prize taken is \$100,000.

The Act of April 21, 1806, reduced the Navy to a mere handful—13 captains, 9 commanders, 72 lieutenants, 150 midshipmen, with enough of surgeons, pursers, &c.; no officer to get more than half pay unless on actual service; also 925 seamen and boys. The Navy now bears a far larger proportion to the whole population, and requires the utmost attention from Congress.

Were rewards more plentiful and punishment less unequal in the Army and Navy, especially the latter, both services would be gainers in efficiency. Von Müller, in vol. 1 of his *Universal History*, tells us, that in ancient Rome—

"The soldier who had saved the life of a citizen, who had killed his enemy, or maintained his post as long as the contest continued, obtained as his reward the civic crown. It was intended that each man should exert himself as much for his comrade as for the highest officer, and therefore the same crown was the only reward for saving the life of the General. This badge was worn during life, and when a plebeian entered the theatre with it on his head, the sena-



tors arose from their seats, and the parents of the fortunate man obtained an exemption from all taxes. He who had saved the whole Army of the camp, obtained, by the decree of the Senate and the people, the Crown of Grass. When the younger Decius, the Consul who fell heroically in the War of the Samnites, obtained this honor, he offered to the gods a hundred oxen."

We are too sparing in this way. A brave seaman, who signalized himself on board the Ocean Monarch, has, it is true, obtained special marks of public approbation, but what gold could equal, to a true American, such lasting honors as the civic crown and crown of grass, or their equivalents?

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

**Postmaster-General, CAVE JOHNSON, TEN., \$6,000.**  
**Assistant Postmaster-General, Selah R. Hobbie, N. Y.; William J. Brown, Ky.; John Marrin, Ireland—\$2,500 each.**

**Chief Clerk, William H. Dundas, Va., \$2,000.**

**Clerks—3 at \$1,500 each; 13 at \$1,400; 19 at \$1,200; 8 at \$1,000; also 8 other persons.**

**Of \$167,045, paid in 1846-7, to clerks, &c. &c., (including P. O. Auditor's office,) \$59,861 were for the above clerks, &c., and \$3,058 for contingencies.**

**Special Agents, &c., J. Holbrook, \$1,700; L. G. Alexander, \$1,790; D. Toler, \$1,821; W. Tanner, \$1,511; S. R. Hobbie, \$1,185, (besides his salary.)**

Congress voted, July 10, 1848, for the Post Office service of 1848-9, \$2,485,700; for transporting the mails within the Union to and from foreign ports, \$455,000; compensation of Postmasters, \$1,075,000; advertising, \$35,000; mail bags, \$25,000; blanks, \$18,000; clerks in offices of Postmasters, \$230,000, miscellaneous, \$113,000. They also voted, Aug. 3, other \$874,600, to defray the transportation of the U. S. Mail between New-York and Liverpool, New-York and New-Orleans, Havana and Chagres; and between Panama and Astoria, via San Diego, San Francisco, and Monterey.

The latest annual report from the Postmaster-General shows, that there were, in July, 1847, mail routes of 153,818 miles in extent, by land and water, and the statutes of last session have added many thousands of miles additional, in Texas, &c. There are 3,659 mail contractors employed, also 186 route and local agents and mail messengers, 15,146 Postmasters, and thousands of clerks in offices, mail carriers, and persons occasionally employed, in printing, advertising, &c. &c. The expense of carrying the mails in 1846-7 was nearly two and a-half millions of dollars. Of letters passing through the mails at 5 cents each, there were 36,152,556; at 10 cents, 12,851,532; at 6 cents, 427,800; at 2 cents, 850,980; dropped 865,308; free (supposed) 5,000,000; dead letters, say 1,800,000.—The revenue of the department, for 1846-7, was \$3,945,893; the expenditure \$3,979,571. If there is any detailed, intelligible statement of the revenue and charges, the compiler has not heard of it.—Of \$311,238 charged to the United States for official postages, \$185,234 are in the Post Office Department.

### ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS BY THE PEOPLE.

In times past, when a state officer displeased the people, he was often placed in a non-elective office by the party he acted with, or transferred to a post office or other appointment in the gift of the Federal authorities; men whom well-informed public opinion had proscribed, were thus provided for, and enabled to act efficiently for years against the popular will. The evil is lessened in this State, because more offices are made elective. Why should Whigs not push forward and carry out their long talked-of reform of giving to the people the election of every Postmaster throughout the Union?

If the people in their localities are capable of choosing their Presidents, Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Sheriffs, Surrogates, Judges, and Registrars of property, why not also their Postmasters? Very often, indeed, persons are selected at Washington in whom a majority of their fellow-citizens have no confidence; the Post Office is not seldom made the rendezvous for the politicians of the party in power, and the sus-

picion is audibly expressed by all classes, from the President of the United States, downward, that in many instances public documents are injuriously withheld from their owners, and even private correspondence concealed, and personal confidence violated.

What better remedy could be found for such complaints than to enable the qualified electors of every city, village and hamlet in the Union, to choose as their Postmaster the man in whom, from thorough personal knowledge, they had the highest degree of confidence, at the same time empowering the Postmaster-General to take proper sureties for fulfilment of the duties, as at present, and to remove incumbents for cause?—Such a change would lessen the dangerous influence of the federal executive, and the corruption that may be practised through a cordon of interested, selfish officials, whose tenure of power is sometimes limited solely by the extent of their subservience to the electioneering schemes of unprincipled party chiefs. We would fain hope that some member will urge the adoption of the principle involved, upon Congress, and press the question to an early vote.

We intend no personal censure on any individual Postmaster by these remarks. The Postmaster-general's remarks relative to "an organized corps" of politicians, in our 16,000 post-offices, we will try to find room for.

### CHEAP POSTAGE.

The only reason known to us for giving the Federal Government the sole control of the mails, post offices, and newspaper and letter carrying, throughout the Union, is, to associate society for a common beneficial purpose, where its agents can perform the service required better, quicker, safer, and cheaper, than any individual, private company, or single State could. If the community guarantee to every public servant or agent employed in, or by, the Post Office Department, a fair and moderate recompense for his or her services, out of the proceeds of the postage rates collected, what more is wanted than that these rates should be equitably proportioned, and high enough to meet the cost of the establishment, when prudently administered? To exact higher rates is either to encourage a profligate expenditure, or to raise a revenue, or rather trying to raise it, by increasing the difficulties of communication between one place and another, restricting the vast inland really free trade of the Union, burdening the letters of friendship, affection, business, innocent pleasure, and often, very often, of the poorer classes in the Far West with their friends in the old settlements, by a tax, calculated, as far as its operation extends, to work as injuriously to the public as steamboats, the telegraph, and locomotives, have worked for its good. Cheap postage benefits commerce, agriculture, home manufactures; helps to uphold ancient friendships; brings the distant places of a vast empire like ours closer together; gives new power to opinion, additional wings to useful knowledge; cheers the new settler in his wilderness; aids powerfully in the education of the whole people. One of the surest props of Government by the million, in the best sense of the term, is a well organized and efficient, yet economical Post Office Department. The easier it is



to obtain tidings of what all public functionaries possessed of delegated powers are doing, the more promptly can public opinion act upon and influence their conduct, for the general welfare in an elective Government.

A reduction of the rates of postage, to 2 cents for paid and 4 cents for unpaid letters of half an ounce in weight, might not for several years meet the annual expenditure, but it would eventually do so; and in the meantime the advantages to the American people which cheap inland postage would secure, are incalculable. When the 5 and 10 cent postage rates were adopted, very audible fears were expressed that the revenue would be materially injured, and efforts made by Mr. Cave Johnson, and the party about to resign power, to raise the rates once more. They failed, and now admit that the revenue meets the expenditure.—So it would, probably, in a few years, at 2 cents unpaid or 4 cents paid.

#### POST OFFICE REVENUE.—MAIL CARRIAGE.

The Northern States defray by far the greater proportion of the cost of transporting the public mails. During the year 1846-7, it cost \$256,464 to transport the mails through New-England; the revenue raised from postages was \$443,648; the expense of mail transportation in New-York and Pennsylvania, was only \$384,719; the revenue raised from postages in these two States, \$746,933. In Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia, on the other hand, \$770,044 were paid for mail transportation, while only \$311,569 were raised as revenue at all the Post Offices in these five States. Alabama raises under \$50,000 revenue, while over \$136,000 are paid to convey the mails through it, and the new State of Texas raises but \$8,246 in part of \$24,162 expended. Wisconsin pays \$56,703 of postage, while its mail conveyance costs but \$15,043; Iowa, even, is within \$500 of meeting all charges. The United States Senators from South Carolina and other Southern States, were the chief opponents of cheap postage, when the 5 and 10 cent rates were adopted; yet the South, where education is discouraged, and hundreds of thousands of the white people are unable to read and write, throws the heavy burden of mail carriage upon the North and East.

#### RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE.

A letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, (avoirdupois), sent not exceeding 300 miles, five cents—sent over 300 miles, ten cents, every  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and any excess over every  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. the same rates of postage; and when advertised thrice in one newspaper, two cents per letter additional.

Each drop letter, not to be mailed, two cents.

All handbills or circulars, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet, three cents each, and to be pre-paid.

Each newspaper, not over 1,900 sq. in. when not mailed by the publishers, 3 cents, and to be pre-paid. [This regulation unjustly exacts THREE cents postage *in advance* on every newspaper bought from newsmen, or directed by individuals to their friends, if only sent from Albany to Troy, or Schenectady, while papers mailed at New-York by the editors pass 500 miles, to Buffalo or beyond, for ONE cent, and only payable when taken out. The great principle of our Government is the diffusion of knowledge and the enforcement of equity; therefore this proviso should be modified. It bears unequally on the poorer classes of our citizens, whom it is our true interest to cherish, raise up and instruct.]

Any pamphlet or magazine, periodical, or other printed matter, transmittable by mail, having no written communication on it, of one ounce or less, or for a newspaper exceeding 1,900 sq. in. of surface, 2 cents—for each additional ounce, or more than half an ounce, 1 cent; newspapers of 1,900

square inches, when sent from the offices of publication, 1 cent per sheet, to any place not over 100 miles distant, or to any place in the State where published. If sent over 100 miles, and out of the State, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. [Letter and newspaper postages need not be pre-paid, except in such cases as we have noted.] Circulars, pamphlets and newspapers should be so folded as that the Postmaster can see what they are. If enveloped, they should be left open at the end. Postmasters are allowed \$50 out of every \$100 of newspaper and pamphlet postage they collect. They are no longer allowed to frank money-letters to editors from subscribers; they give receipts for money—the subscriber mails the receipt in a letter, which the Postmaster, where the editor lives, pays him the money for.

No packet can be mailed which weighs more than 2 pounds. Bound books are not mailable matter; private expresses, for the conveyance of letters on post-routes, are prohibited. Exchanges of newspapers between editors pass free.

Members of Congress may frank letters not weighing over 2 ounces.

The rates on  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. letters conveyed between places in Oregon and California and places on the Atlantic, is 40 cents each; and between one Post-town and another in California, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

#### RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Letters, per half-ounce, to Bremen, paid or unpaid, mailed at N.Y., 24c.; within 300 miles of N.Y., 29c.; over 300 miles, 34c. per U.S. Mail Packets. If to Prussia, 12 cents additional; to Hamburg, 6c. do. If to Austria, 18; Bavaria, 22; Switzerland, 21; Egypt, 37; each additional, per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. letter. To Denmark, 22; Sweden, 39; St. Petersburg, Russia, 24; each additional, per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. The postages payable on  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. letters by the British West India Mail Steamers, are, if for any British West India Island, 25 cents; for Martinique, Havana, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, or other island not British, 50 cents; for Chagres, Panama, Valparaiso, or any port on the Pacific, 75 cents; all letters for Havana, per steamers, are 25 cents.

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—Postage of a half-ounce letter, mailed at any Post-Office in the United States to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, 24 cents—which may be paid by the sender, or by the person to whom it is directed. It will be forwarded though not prepaid. Heavier letters in proportion. Letters may be mailed in Britain or Ireland for the U. S. on same terms, except that on any weight over 1 ounce and under 2 ounces, four rates are charged.—Newspapers pay 4 cents each—2 when mailed here, and 2 when received in Britain. On British journals the same rate. Letters to Brit. N. America are charged a rate equal to the U. S. and Colonial rates combined—prepayment, after the details are arranged, is to be optional. Periodicals under 1 lb. and other pamphlets under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. each, pay one cent per ounce in the U. S., whether received from or to be sent to Britain or Ireland, beside an additional charge in Britain. Merchants' printed circulars, if printed as extra newspapers, will pay newspaper postage here and in Britain.

#### COMPENSATION TO POSTMASTERS.

The following statement will show the sums paid over, at the offices named, to the U. S. as net revenue, and the compensation retained by each Postmaster for his trouble, during the year ending June 30, 1847:

[EXPLANATION.—The name of each Post Office is placed first, as 'Augusta'; then the amount of the Postmaster's net, as 'Augusta, 993'; then the amount of the Postmaster's compensation in Dollars, thus: '993'; and lastly, the net year's revenue, paid over to the U. S., thus: '1969.' Clerk-hire is allowed at the offices marked with a (\*) star.]

Maine.—Augusta, 993; 1,969; Bath, 1,001—2,061; Freeport, 251—252; Houlton, 405—300; Machias, 316—387; \*Portland, 2,000—3,001; Robbinston, 578—139.—Vermont.—Vergennes, 413—693.



*New-Hampshire.*—Charleston, 235—225; Concord, 1,088—2,442; Manchester, 1,276—3,520.

*Massachusetts.*—\*Boston, (Nath. Green), 827—77,808. (Blue-Book, 1847, p. 39); Danvers, 406—579; Dedham, 431—837; Fall River, 1,278—2,793; Falmouth, 237—239; Fitchburg, 697—1,357; Greenfield, 562—813; \*Lowell, 1,437—9,660; Lynn, 825—1,790; \*New-Bedford, 1,707—6,279; Newburyport, 1,127—3,166; Pittsfield, 1,010—1,980; Salem, 1,160—4,123; Springfield, 1,785—4,821; Worcester, 1,293—5,893.

*Rhode Island.*—\*Providence, 1,772—14,311; Newport, 1,568—3,141.

*Connecticut.*—\*Hartford, 1,914—3,062; Litchfield, 432—523; N. London, 1,116—2,259; \*New-Haven, 1,237—8396; Norwich, 1,184—3,461; Suffield, 298—310.

*New-York.*—\*Albany, 1,709—13,829; Auburn, 1,378—3,891; Bath, 599—818; Brooklyn, 1,834—6,690; Brownville, 506—287; Canandaigua, 1,064—2,079; Catskill, 639—970; Delhi, 421—461; Geneva, 1,460—3,259; Hudson, 1,066—1,895; Lewiston (frontier), 1,097—166; Lockport, 1,246—2,307; Newburgh, 1,087—2,068; \*Buffalo, 2,000—9,877; \*New-York, 2,000—207,590; Oswego, 1,491—4,330; Poughkeepsie, 1,411—2,959; \*Rochester, 1,071—11,909; Saratoga Springs, 1,019—1,722; Syracuse, 1,720—5,017; Troy, 913—9,304; \*Utica, 1,035—6,127; Watertown, 1,031—2,002; Williamsburgh, 200—470.

*Pennsylvania.*—Bristol, 329—325; \*Harrisburg, 1,243—7,767; Carlisle, 1,033—1,769; Easton, 1,141—2,400; \*Erie, 1,842—no revenue; Lancaster, 1,305—3,348; Montrose, 344—310; \*Philadelphia, 2,000—104,394; \*Pittsburg, 2,000—19,096; Reading, 1,215—3,041.

*Maryland.*—\*Baltimore, 2,000—51,817; Cumberland, 1,070—2,572.

*District of Columbia.*—Georgetown, 1,352—2,594; \*Washington, 2,000—176,793.

*Virginia.*—\*Wheeling, 2,000—28; Alexandria, 1,491—2,951; Boydston, 276—229; Fredericksburgh, 1,156—1,383; Lynchburg, 1,531—2,801; \*Norfolk, 1,557—5,875; \*Petersburg, 1,349—4,021; \*Richmond, 1,306—17,117; Winchester, 1,004—1,979.

*North Carolina.*—Fayetteville, 1,009—1,549; Mulberry, 1—1; \*Poofer, 1—1; Prosperity, 3—34; \*Raleigh, 1,493—1,065; Wilmington, 1,586—3,763.

*S. Carolina.*—Columbia, 1,736—3,640; \*Charleston, 1,550—25,405; New-Prospect, 14—14; Rice's Mills, 3 qrs, 68 cts.—83 cts.; Saxon, 23 cts.—37 cts.

*Georgia.*—\*Savannah, 1,420—10,313; \*Columbus, 1,070—2,131; Macon, 1,899—4,375; Augusta.

*Alabama.*—\*Huntsville, 1,486—592; \*Montgomery, 1,935—1,162; \*Mobile, 1,248—15,726.

*Louisiana.*—Baton Rouge, 704—990; \*New-Orleans, 2,000—52,351.

*Kentucky.*—\*Maysville, 1,883—121; \*Lexington, 1,318—4782; \*Louisville, 1,995—10,895; Frankfort, 1,131—2,359.

*Michigan.*—\*Detroit, 2,000—3,417.

*Ohio.*—\*Cincinnati, 1,825—33,713; \*Columbus, 1,532—3,517; \*Cleveland, 1,171—7,589; Dayton, 1,463—3,346; \*Toledo, 1,930—176; Zanesville, 1,452—2,002; Chillicothe, 1,266—2,069.

*Illinois.*—\*Chicago, 1,723—1,760; Springfield, 1,170—1,994; Avoca, 14—14.

*Missouri.*—Jefferson City, 443—463; \*St. Louis, 1,846—19,139.

#### POSTMASTERS AND CLERKS' COMPENSATION.

Beside the above compensations to Postmasters for their individual services, 600 to 700 clerks are paid to assist them, salaries of \$120 to \$2000 each, as follows: Albany office, to 17 clerks \$2,093; Augusta \$3,711; Baltimore, to 17 clerks \$9,800; Boston, 41 clerks, at \$400 to \$1,200—\$16,100; Buffalo, 17 clerks, at \$200 to \$1,248—\$7,700; Charleston, 1 at \$1,800—7, \$3,390; Chicago \$5,099; Cincinnati \$6,778; Columbus, Ohio, \$4,917; Detroit \$4,480; Harrisburg \$2,200; Louisville \$5,000; Mobile \$3,300; New-Orleans \$11,000; New-York, M. Monson \$2,000, J. Benedict \$1,500, W. B. Taylor \$1,700; 57 others, at \$500, \$1,200, and under, \$25,000

nearly; Philadelphia, 39 clerks \$17,500 nearly; Pittsburg \$3,900; Portland \$3,980; Richmond \$3,850; St. Louis \$5,808; Washington, 21 clerks, at \$144 to \$1,725 each—\$19,300; Wheeling \$3,700, and others which we have omitted.

The Blue-Book does not show the gross revenue at each office, nor the allowances, and for what objects. When it pretends to state the compensation it very often deceives. Who will believe that the P. M. of Boston, collects, perhaps, \$100,000 of revenue for \$327, while \$1,568 are paid at Newport for remitting \$3,141, and \$3,678 at Springfield and Worcester for remitting \$7,786? The gross revenue at New-York is understood to be nearly \$500,000 a-year. What becomes of the difference between that sum, and the \$240,000 placed in the Blue-Book? Who supposes that Mr. Morris's income is only \$2,000, or Mr. Green's just \$327? In Chicago, a large commercial city, \$6,322 are retained for salaries. What is the amount actually collected there, including the dues for boxes, (charged at New-York \$4 each?) We have heard the box-rent revenue calculated at \$100,000 to \$250,000. What part of the \$15,000 thus paid in at New-York, finds its way into the public chest, and where does one cent of it appear on the public accounts? The incomes, in many cases, seem very inconsistent with each other, and often with the service performed. Give the people the election of their Postmasters, and that service will be done cheaper and better. Why should a man who draws customers to his store, retain \$1,000 out of \$2,200 collected, or in proportion, while his neighbor transacts tenfold the business for the same money? Why should P. Ms. who collect \$5 or \$10 a-year for the public, receive free and frank their own letters?

Marselius, a clerk in the New-York office, receiving \$58 per month, was convicted many months since, on the clearest evidence, of stealing letters. We have not heard that he was punished—perhaps legal quibbles stand in the way. Had he not been found out, honest, faithful clerks would have been blamed for his knavery. \*In the rates paid to clerks, as wages, we can see no system—merely the caprice of some controlling functionary. Distributing offices require extra clerks. We have thus distinguished them (1).

There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of post-offices, family concerns, yielding from 7 cents to \$14 per quarter, and conferring the franking privilege. Why continue to incur the expense of delays, mail-openings, extended routes, circulars, reports, accounts, audits, &c., at places where there is no mail-business done? Better it were to give the Union that great boon, a two cents paid and four cents unpaid rate of postage, abolish what is useless, introduce a simple system with real accountability to the public, instead of the appearance of it, proportion the compensation equally to the real service done, and forbid those who are entrusted with mail correspondence to buy themselves in electioneering contests. The undue increase of post-office patronage, enjoyed by the Federal Executive, in 1840 and 1843, failed to strengthen the administrations of Van Buren and Polk. One man has an office with too much emolument; ten office-seekers join the opposition in the hope of getting that office. If patronage without principle would have elected Cass, or kept Van Buren in favor, they had the full benefit of it, especially the former. Universal education, the union of example and precept, in sight of the rising generation, this is the cornerstone of elective institutions. What Whig Congressman is ready to introduce a bill to give the choice of our Postmasters to the people in their towns, cities and other localities? Our opponents talked of reform; may Whigs in office prove to be the true democrats.

\* We desire to direct public attention to the embezzlement case of Richard Keys, Baltimore.



## THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

*Narrative of Events Concluded from Whig Almanac for 1847, p. 38.*

OUR Narrative of Events, last year, left Gen. Scott, the Commander-in-Chief, and his gallant Army, in possession of the City of Mexico; Santa Anna retiring toward Puebla with the remains of his forces; Peña-y-Peña, whom he had left in possession of the supreme power, vainly endeavoring to assemble the Mexican Congress; Gen. Taylor encamped at Walnut Springs, near Monterey, a portion of his troops having been withdrawn by order of the President; and California in possession of our Military authorities, among whom a dispute had arisen whether Gen. Kearney or Col. Frémont was the rightful Governor. The Mexican ports in the Gulf, and also on the Ocean, with few exceptions, were in our possession. Gen. Wool had joined Taylor some time before the battle of Buena Vista.

Gen. Scott, whose prudence, military experience and bravery, at the head of the army, had achieved many brilliant victories, was rewarded by a letter of recall from Mr. Marcy, Secretary of War, and Gen. Butler took his place.

On the 22d of Feb. 1848, the President laid before the Senate of the United States a Treaty of Peace, which had been negotiated by Mr. Nicholas P. Trist of Va. with Commissioners appointed by Mexico, whose Government was fully aware, on the 2d of that month, when the Treaty was signed, that Mr. Trist had been previously recalled. Mr. Polk spoke of "the magnanimous forbearance exhibited toward Mexico," advised the ratification of the compact, with some modifications, and communicated a copy of his instructions to Mr. Slidell of the 10th of Nov. 1845. Mr. Polk was then of the opinion, that "it would be difficult to raise a point of honor between the United States and so feeble and distracted a power as Mexico;" and expressed a desire that Mr. Slidell would endeavor to obtain the Rio Grande as a boundary, from its mouth to its source, and thence North to 42° North latitude—and authorized him to offer the Mexicans twenty-five millions of dollars, if they would also consent to cede Upper California.

The Treaty negotiated by Mr. Trist was modified and agreed to by the Senate; and, as thus amended, passed the Senate of Mexico, at Queretaro, on the 25th of May thereafter. Messrs. A. H. Sevier, a Senator from Arkansas, and Nathan Clifford, the Attorney-General, were accredited as Commissioners to exchange ratifica-

tions of the successful negotiation, and the latter was ordered to remain in Mexico as the resident Minister from this Republic.

On the 29th of May, Gen. Butler announced to the Army that Mexico was to be immediately evacuated; next day Gen. Herrera was elected President, by the vote of eleven States to five.

Santa Anna's troops gradually dispersed; and he escaped to Kingston, Jamaica, where, on the 5th of May, he fixed his residence. Gen. Paredes opposed the peace, and the cession of Texas, California and New-Mexico; and on the 20th of June raised the standard of revolt, aided by the celebrated Padre Jarauta. On the 18th of July, he was defeated at Guajuato, by Bustamante, and totally routed. The Padre was taken prisoner and immediately shot. Paredes escaped.

In his Message of Jan. 12, 1848, Mr. Polk mentioned that "Paredes had evaded the vigilance of our combined forces by land and sea, and made his way back to Mexico from the exile into which he had been driven." On the 15th of May, 1846, the President thus provided for the return of Santa Anna:

"The Commander of our Naval Forces in the Gulf, is directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna and suite to Mexico, should he desire to return thither."

In Yucatan, the Indians, under a chief of the name of Jacinto Pat, had obtained signal successes over the whites, but were effectually repulsed in July, 1848; the Mexican authorities, in the previous month, having advanced \$30,000 and 2,000 muskets, with munitions of war, in aid of the Yucatanese.

Tranquillity being established throughout Mexico, the United States forces evacuated Vera Cruz on the 1st of August.

Texas is estimated as containing 325,520 square miles of 640 acres each; California, 448,691 sq. miles; New-Mexico, 77,387 sq. miles. The Commissioner of the Land Office computes the extent of country added to the Union West of the Rio Grande, at 526,078 sq. ms. making the area of our Republic, 3,311,110 square miles. The area of the Federal States in 1840, was 1,337,000 square miles.

On the justice of our quarrel with Mexico, we gave to our readers last year the reasonings of Henry Clay and Thomas Corwin. Mr. C. M. Clay thus describes the condition of the Mexicans:

"The extreme dryness of Mexico makes irrigation necessary in most parts of the country, and the scarcity of water and the habits of the people



collect the inhabitants into cities or villages. The land itself is owned by a few large proprietors, not the least of whom are the priests. The great mass of the people are serfs, with but few more rights than American slaves. It is true that the children of serfs are not of necessity also serfs, but debt brings Slavery, and the wages allowed by law almost always perpetuate it. Here then is the secret of the success of our arms. I conversed freely with the tenantry and soldiers in all Mexico, and where they are not filled with religious enthusiasm against us, they care not who rules them, American or Mexican masters. If all the Mexican soldiers were freeholders and freemen, not one of all the American Army could escape from her borders. The soldiers are caught up in the haciendas and the streets of the towns, by force confined in some prison or convent, there drilled, clothed, armed, and then sent to the regular army. Such men avow their resolution to desert, or run, on the first occasion. Of near one thousand soldiers sent from Toluca, to the aid of Santa Anna at Mexico, not one hundred stood the battle.

"The whole people do not exceed eight millions, and of these about two millions are white and of mixed bloods; the remainder are native Indians: I never, in all Mexico, with the exception of foreigners in the Capital, saw a single white man at work. Wherever there is Slavery, there is labor dishonorable—it is more creditable to rob than to work. Yet Mexico surpasses the Slave States of America in manufactures. As Rome was overrun by the Barbarians, so is Mexico by the Americans; the Slaves will not fight, the masters are too few to defend the country. Bigotry in Religion has debased the mind—the corruptions of the Church have destroyed the morals of the people; the oppressions of the masters have exhausted the lands. Mexico is decreasing in population and resources. Since her independence, her revenues are falling off, her villages are decaying, her Public Works falling to ruin."

Among the results of the War with Mexico may be mentioned an increase of the Public Territory, and of the quantity of Public Lands placed at the mercy of speculators; also of the Federal Debt and the Pension List. The expenses of the State are augmented, and the great principle contended for in 1776 by our fathers, and embodied in their Declaration of Independence, that the right to self-government is inalienable, is subverted, or rather exchanged for the international code of William of Normandy, George III. and their successors. It will not be asserted that the people of New-Mexico are annexed to this Union of their free choice, nor that Mexico parted with half her territory till defeated and conquered, after many of our bravest citizens had perished in the struggle with a feeble people and an unfriendly climate.

Mexico was our sister Republic; she had adopted our form of Government, and sought our alliance. We were strong and powerful; she was weak, and badly governed. We might have given her friendly counsel, but preferred to foment Civil War in Texas, and aided in establishing Slavery in its worst form, throughout realms in which she had abolished it.

Finally, we annexed of her territories to ours a country equal, in extent, to the South of Europe. What was the dismemberment of Poland by despotic Monarchs, when compared with the spoliation of Mexico, by a free Republic? Our brave warriors got glory or a grave, and the struggle for the mastery has already begun between those among us who would extend African bondage over regions yet untrodden by Man, and the friends of principles which the wise and good of every land revere and cherish. Good may come out of evil if the influences of Negro Slavery and Land Monopoly can be kept far removed from our recent acquisitions.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS A Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, was concluded and signed at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, which Treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, is word for word as follows:

In the name of Almighty God:

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two Republics, and to establish upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence wherein the two people should live, as good neighbors, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries—that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed Nicholas P. Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said Republic, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following

*Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic:*

ART. I. There shall be firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of places or persons.

ART. II. Immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, a Convention shall be entered into between a Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by the General-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be reestablished, as regards the political, administrative, and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

ART. III. Immediately upon the ratification of the present Treaty by the Government of the United States, orders shall be transmitted to the commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter (provided this Treaty shall then



have been ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, and the ratifications exchanged,) immediately to desist from blockading any Mexican ports; and requiring the former (under the same condition,) to commence, at the earliest moment practicable, withdrawing all troops of the United States then in the interior of the Mexican Republic, to points that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the seaports not exceeding thirty leagues; and such evacuation of the interior of the Republic shall be completed with the least possible delay; the Mexican Government hereby binding itself to afford every facility in its power for rendering the same convenient to the troops on their march and in their new positions, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. In like manner, orders shall be dispatched to the persons in charge of the custom-houses at all ports occupied by the forces of the United States, requiring them (under the same condition,) immediately to deliver possession of the same to the persons authorized by the Mexican Government to receive it, together with all bonds and evidences of debt for duties on importations and exportations not yet fallen due. Moreover a faithful and exact account shall be made out, showing the entire amount of all duties on imports and on exports collected at such custom-houses or elsewhere in Mexico by authority of the United States, from and after the day of ratification of this Treaty by the Government of the Mexican Republic; and also an account of the cost of collection, and such entire amount, deducting only the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican Government, at the city of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

The evacuation of the Capital of the Mexican Republic by the troops of the United States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for shall have been received by the commander of said troops, or sooner, if possible.

ART. IV. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty, all castles, forts, territories, places, and possessions, which have been taken or occupied by the forces of the United States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as about to be established by the following article, shall be definitely restored to the said Republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this Treaty shall be duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic. To this end, immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, orders shall be dispatched to the American officers commanding such castles and forts, securing against the removal or destruction of any such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The City of Mexico, within the inner line of entrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above stipulations, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, &c.

The final evacuation of the Territory of the Mexican Republic by the forces of the United States, shall be completed in three months from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner, if possible; the Mexican Government hereby engaging, as in the foregoing article, to use all means in its power for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants.

If, however, the ratification of this Treaty by both parties should not take place in time to al-

low the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such case a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General-in-Chief of the said troops and the Mexican Government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as comprehending the sickly season shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following article, the Government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

ART. V. The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the Southern boundary of New-Mexico; thence, Westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New-Mexico (which runs north of the town called Paso,) to its western termination; thence, Northward, along the western line of New-Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the River Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The Southern and Western limits of New-Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled "*Map of the United States, as organized and defined by various Acts of the Congress of said Republic, and constructed according to the best authorities Revised Edition. Published at New-York in 1847, by J. Disturnell.*" Of which map a copy is added to this Treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean distant one marine league due South of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year 1782, by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the Atlas to the voyage of the schooners *Sutil* and *Mecanor*, of which plan a copy is herewith added, signed and sealed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both Republics, as described in the present article, the two Governments shall each appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the



date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and mark out plans of their operations: and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two Republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its own Constitution.

**ART. VI.** The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all times, have a free and uninterrupted passage by the Gulf of California, and by the River Colorado below its confluence with the Gila, and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line defined in the preceding article; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the River Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican Government.

If, by the examinations which may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway, which should in whole or in part run upon the River Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the Governments of both Republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries.

**ART. VII.** The River Gila, and the part of the Rio Bravo del Norte lying below the Southern boundary of New-Mexico, being, agreeably to the fifth article, divided in the middle between the two Republics, the navigation of the Gila and of the Bravo below said boundary shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both countries; and neither shall, without the consent of the other, construct any work that may impede or interrupt, in whole or in part, the exercise of this right; not even for the purpose of favoring new methods of navigation. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any denomination or title, be levied upon vessels or persons navigating the same, or upon merchandise or effects transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If, for the purpose of making the said rivers navigable, or for maintaining them in such state, it should be necessary or advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of both Governments. The stipulations contained in the present article shall not impair the Territorial rights of either Republic within its established limits.

**ART. VIII.** Mexicans now established in Territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present Treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said Territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said Territories, may either retain the title and rights of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year

from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty; and those who shall remain in the said Territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said Territories property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guarantees equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

**ART. IX.** Mexicans who, in the Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding articles, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States,) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.

#### **ART. X. [Stricken out.]**

**ART. XI.** Considering that a great part of the Territories which, by the present Treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the exclusive control of the Government of the United States, and whose incursions within the Territory of Mexico would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the Government of the United States, whenever this may be necessary; and that, when they cannot be prevented, they shall be punished by the said Government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted—all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within its own Territory, against its own citizens.

It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican, or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the Territory of either of the two Republics, nor to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, stolen within Mexican Territory by such Indians.

And in the event of any person or persons captured within Mexican Territory by Indians, being carried into the Territory of the United States, the Government of the latter engages and binds itself, in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its Territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exercise of its influence and power, to rescue them and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican Government. The Mexican authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the Government of the United States notice of such captures, and its agent shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives, who, in the meantime shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the Government of the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence, of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens through any other channel, of the existence of



Mexican captives within its Territory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent, as above stipulated.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the Government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And, finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said Government when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said Territories, or for its being settled by citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special care shall then be taken not to place its Indian occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves to restrain.

ART. XII. In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present Treaty, the Government of the United States engages to pay to the Mexican Republic the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

Immediately after this Treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said Government by that of the United States, at the City of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining twelve millions of dollars shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual installments of three millions of dollars each, together with interest on the same at the rate of six per centum per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty by the Mexican Government, and the first of the installments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual installment as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such installment from the beginning shall also be paid.

ART. XIII. The United States engage, moreover, to assume and pay to the claimants all the amounts now due them, and those hereafter to become due, by reason of the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic, under the Conventions between the two Republics severally concluded on the 11th day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three; so that the Mexican Republic shall be absolutely exempt, for the future, from all expense whatever on account of the said claims.

ART. XIV. The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens of the United States not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this Treaty; which discharge shall be final and perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the Board of Commissioners, provided for in the following article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed.

ART. XV. The United States, exonerating Mexico from all demands on account of the claims of their citizens mentioned in the preceding article, and considering them entirely and forever canceled, whatever their amount may be, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding three and one-quarter

million of dollars. To ascertain the validity and amount of those claims, a Board of Commissioners shall be established by the Government of the United States, whose awards shall be final and conclusive; provided that, in deciding upon the validity of each claim, the Board shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules of decision prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified Convention, concluded at the City of Mexico on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and in no case shall an award be made in favor of any claim not embraced by these principles and rules.

If, in the opinion of the said Board of Commissioners, or of the claimants, any books, records, or documents, in the possession or power of the Government of the Mexican Republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim, the Commissioners, or the claimants through them, shall, within such period as Congress may designate, make an application in writing for the same, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican Government engages, at the earliest possible moment after the receipt of such demand, to cause any of the books, records, or documents, so specified, which shall be in their possession or power, (or authenticated copies or extracts of the same,) to be transmitted to the said Secretary of State, who shall immediately deliver them over to the said Board of Commissioners: *Provided*, That no such application shall be made by, or at the instance of, any claimant, until the facts which it is expected to prove by such books, records, or documents, shall have been stated under oath or affirmation.

ART. XVI. Each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the entire right to fortify whatever point within its Territory it may judge proper so to fortify for its security.

ART. XVII. The Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded at the City of Mexico on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, except the additional article, and except so far as the stipulations of the said Treaty may be incompatible with any stipulation contained in the present Treaty, is hereby revived for the period of eight years from the day of the exchange of ratification of this Treaty, with the same force and virtue as if incorporated therein; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserve to itself the right, at any time after the said period of eight years shall have expired, to terminate the same by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party.

ART. XVIII. All supplies whatever for troops of the United States in Mexico, arriving at ports in the occupation of such troops previous to the final evacuation thereof, although subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses at such ports, shall be entirely exempt from duties and charges of any kind: the Government of the United States hereby engaging and pledging its faith to establish, and vigilantly to enforce, all possible guards for securing the revenue of Mexico, by preventing the importation, under cover of this stipulation, of any articles other than such, both in kind and in quantity, as shall really be wanted for the use and consumption of the forces of the United States during the time they may remain in Mexico. To this end it shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the United States to denounce to the Mexican authorities at the respective ports any attempts at a fraudulent abuse of this stipulation which they may know of or may



have reason to suspect, and to give to such authorities all the aid in their power with regard thereto; and every such attempt, when duly proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

ART. XIX. With respect to all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, imported into ports of Mexico while in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of either Republic, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed:

1. All such merchandise, effects and property, if imported previously to the restoration of the custom-houses to the Mexican authorities, as stipulated for in the third article of this Treaty, shall be exempt from confiscation, although the importation of the same be prohibited by the Mexican Tariff.

2. The same perfect exemption shall be enjoyed by all such merchandise, effects, and property imported subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses, and previously to the sixty days fixed in the following article for the coming into force of the Mexican Tariff at such ports respectively; the said merchandise, effects, and property being, however, at the time of their importation, subject to the payment of duties, as provided for in the said following article.

3. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the two rules foregoing, shall, during their continuance at the place of importation, and upon their leaving such place for the interior, be exempt from all duty, tax, or impost of every kind, under whatsoever title or denomination. Nor shall they be there subjected to any charge whatsoever upon the sale thereof.

4. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior while such place was in the occupation of the forces of the United States, shall, during their continuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatsoever title or denomination.

5. But if any merchandise, effects, or property, described in the first and second rules, shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States, they shall, upon their introduction into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they had been imported in time of peace, through the maritime custom-houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican Tariff.

6. The owners of all merchandise, effects, or property described in the first and second rules, and existing in any port of Mexico, shall have the right to re-ship the same, exempt from all tax, impost, or contribution whatever.

With respect to the metals or other property, exported from any Mexican port while in the occupation of the forces of the United States, and previously to the restoration of the custom-house at such port, no person shall be required by the Mexican authorities, whether general or State, to pay any tax, duty, or contribution upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to the said authorities.

ART. XX. Through consideration for the interests of Commerce generally, it is agreed that if less than sixty days should elapse between the date of the signature of this Treaty and the restoration of the custom-houses, conformably with the stipulation in the third article, in such case all

merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said custom-houses and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the day of the signature of this Treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the Tariff found in force at such custom-houses at the time of the restoration of the same; and to all such merchandise, effects, and property, the rules established by the preceding article shall apply.

ART. XXI. If unhappily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the Governments of the two Republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this Treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the Political or Commercial relations of the two nations, the said Governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor, in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves, using for this end mutual representations and pacific negotiations; and if by these means they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind, by the one Republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborhood, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of Commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation; and, should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case.

ART. XXII. If (which is not to be expected, and which God forbid!) war should unhappily break out between the two Republics, they do now, with a view to such calamity, solemnly pledge themselves to each other and to the world, to observe the following rules—absolutely, where the nature of the subject permits, and as closely as possible in all cases where such absolute observance shall be impossible:

1. The merchants of either Republic then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain twelve months, (for those dwelling in the interior, and six months for those dwelling at the seaports,) to collect their debts and settle their affairs; during which periods they shall enjoy the same protection, and be on the same footing in all respects, as the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations; and, at the expiration thereof, or at any time before, they shall have full liberty to depart, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; conforming therein to the same laws which the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations are required to conform to. Upon the entrance of the armies of either nation into the Territories of the other, women and children, ecclesiastics, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, merchants, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen, unarmed, and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all persons whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments unmolested in their persons. Nor shall their houses or goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their cattle taken, nor their fields wasted, by the armed force into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if the necessity arise to take anything from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at an equitable



price. All churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, and other establishments for charitable and beneficent purposes, shall be respected, and all persons connected with the same protected in the discharge of their duties and the pursuit of their vocations.

2. In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated, all such practices as those of sending them into distant, inclement, or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close and noxious places, shall be studiously avoided. They shall not be confined in dungeons, prisons, ships, or prisons; nor be put in irons, or bound, or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officers shall enjoy liberty on their paroles, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldiers shall be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are, for its own troops. But if any officer shall break his parole by leaving the district so assigned him, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual, officer, or other prisoner shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his liberty on parole or in cantonment. And if any officer so breaking his parole, or any common soldier so escaping from the limits assigned him, shall afterward be found in arms, previously to his being regularly exchanged, the person so offending shall be dealt with according to the established laws of war. The officers shall be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the same articles, as are allowed, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in its own army; and all others shall be daily furnished with such rations as are allowed to a common soldier in its own service; the value of all which supplies shall, at the close of the war, or at periods to be agreed upon between the respective commanders, be paid by the other party, on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners; and such accounts shall not be mingled with or set off against any others, nor the balance due on them be withheld as a compensation or reprisal for any cause whatever, real or pretended. Each party shall be allowed to keep a Commissary of prisoners, appointed by itself, with every cantonment of prisoners in possession of the other; which Commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases; shall be allowed to receive, exempt from all duties or taxes, and to distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends; and shall be free to transmit his reports in open letters to the party by whom he is employed.

And it is declared, that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending the solemn covenant contained in this article. On the contrary, the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided, and during which its stipulations are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged obligations under the law of nature or of nations.

ART. XXIII. This Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Mexican Republic, with the previous approbation of its General Congress; and the ratification shall be exchanged in the City of Washington, or at the seat of Government of Mexico, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable:

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty of Peace,

Friendship, Limits and Settlement; and have hereunto affixed our Seals respectively.

Done in quintuplicate, at the City of Guadalupe Hidaigo, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

N. P. TRIST	[L. s.]
LUIS G. CUEVAS	[L. s.]
BERNARDO COUTO,	[L. s.]
MIGL. ATRISTAIN,	[L. s.]

And, whereas, the said Treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Queretaro on the thirtieth day of May last, by Ambrose H. Sevier and Nathan Clifford, Commissioners on the part of the Government of the United States, and by Senor Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister of Relations of the Mexican Republic, on the part of that Government:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-third. JAMES K. POLK.

By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN, Sec'y of State.

#### ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE XVTH ARTICLE OF THE PRECEDING TREATY.

*First and Fifth Articles of the unratified Convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, of the twentieth of November, 1843.*

ART. I. All claims of citizens of the Mexican Republic against the Government of the United States, which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed; and all claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Mexican Republic, which, for whatever cause, were not submitted to, nor considered, nor finally decided, by the Commission, nor by the arbitrer appointed by the Convention of 1839, and which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter specified, shall be referred to four Commissioners, who shall form a Board, and shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: Two Commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the Mexican Republic, and the other two by the President of the United States, with the approbation and consent of the Senate. The said Commissioners, thus appointed, shall, in presence of each other, take an oath to examine and decide impartially the claims submitted to them, and which may lawfully be considered, according to the proofs which shall be presented, the principles of right and justice, the law of nations, and the Treaties between the two Republics.

ART. V. All claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Mexican Republic, which were considered by the Commissioners, and referred to the umpire appointed under the Convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, and which were not decided by him, shall be referred to and decided by the umpire to be appointed, as provided by this Convention, on the points submitted to the umpire under the late Convention, and his decision shall be final and conclusive. It is also agreed that, if the respective Commissioners shall deem it expedient, they may submit to the said arbitrer new arguments upon the said claims.



## RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

It is an old saying in Europe, that "There's room enough in America for everybody;" and, during 1848, 350,000 settlers, according to late estimates, will have left their homes in the Old World with the expectation of improving their circumstances and increasing their chances of happiness in the New. There are thousands of millions of acres of what are called the Public Lands; the Western Passage Company offer to convey passengers from New-York to Chicago, 1,525 miles, or to Milwaukee, 1,445 miles, by canals and steamboats, in ten days, for \$8; and if the poor man with a large family could but get rid of the \$100 tax on his 80 acre wild lot; if the speculation and land jobbing were effectually checked by the prohibition (as in Republican Rome 2,000 years since) of any larger estate in the hands of one man than 360 or 640 acres; and if the curse of negro Slavery were excluded from the yet unpeopled West, the progress of free institutions would be unimpeded from the Atlantic to the Pacific; the crowded cities of the Atlantic seaboard would get rid of an uneasy surplus population, which could well be spared in the East, and would soon find itself in a thriving and prosperous condition on the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri.

The Land Office Report of Dec., 1848, mentions that the public domain lies in 12 States, and in the Territories, and covers 1,584,343,000 acres, of which 142,036,003 have been sold. Of the unsold lands, there are, in Ohio 875,465 acres; in Illinois, 15,683,076 acres; in Indiana, 3,572,645; in Wisconsin, 23,563,763; in Iowa, 29,868,068; in Missouri, 28,766,749; in Arkansas, 27,663,220; in Louisiana, 28,877,775; in Mississippi, 11,815,040; in Alabama, 17,516,346; and in Florida, 36,137,137 acres. During 1847, the land sales were 2,521,305 acres, also 1,418,240 acres in first 9 months of 1848. Mexican land warrants have been located on 1,775,520 acres; Mexican war warrants have been issued for 6,505,960 acres.

Ohio was a wilderness 50 years since, having a few thousand souls scattered over its fertile plains; it is now a great and powerful community of nearly two millions of free, independent and happy citizens. Thirty-eight years since, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, contained but 42,564 inhabitants; they are now the home of 2,750,000 Americans. The railroad, steamboat and canal have been of infinite service to them, and the electric telegraph forms an additional bond of union. Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Montreal, Quebec, Boston, New-York, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, New-Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Galena are already united by the telegraph, and every important event that happens in any one of these cities is communicated with more than lightning speed to the inhabitants of all the others.

Within the last twelvemonth, Henry O'Reilly and his associates have completed about 2,000 miles of electric telegraph, and Amos Kendall, S. F. B. Morse, and their coadjutors, nearly 1,500 more, aside from lines previously constructed by both parties. On almost all these lines, the electro-magnetic system of telegraphing, of which Dr. Charles T. Jackson, Mr. Morse, Professor Steinheil and others, claim to have been the inventors, is in use; although a company between New-York and Philadelphia employs successfully the instrument invented by Professor House, which prints messages in Roman characters of Pica size, quite distinctly. The latest, and it is a wonderful improvement upon all the others, is the instrument made by Alexander Bain.

Bain's Telegraph is patented in the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, France, and Belgium; O'Reilly has secured it for all his lines; associations are also about to use it on lines between New-York and Buffalo, and between New-York and Washington, the dividends on the old companies being equal to 20 per cent. on the actual outlay, after paying all charges, and O'Reilly, Marshall Lefort, and others, with the support of the newspaper press in New-York and Boston, are to establish, immediately, a line from New-York to Halifax, through New-Haven, Boston, Portland, Calais, St. John, &c.—a route upon which competition is very much wanted. The trustees of the magnetic telegraph patents agreed with O'Reilly in 1845 that he should build certain lines, find the means, and give 25 per cent in stock for the use of the patent. He performed his part of the agreement, and then they went to law with him to get 50 per cent, that they might be enabled to control all his lines. Vexatious litigation was the result, which Bain's system will probably terminate by superseding the other in many places.

So swift is Bain's Chemical Telegraph in its operation, that it will record accurately the whole of President Polk's Message of Dec. 7, 1848, at a number of places or stations, agreed upon, in a line of 1,000 miles, more or less, within an hour or an hour and a half, according to the state of the weather; the Magnetic system required 24 hours to send the same Message, by the O'Reilly and Rogers lines, from Baltimore to the editors in St. Louis, Cleveland, Louisville, Pittsburg, &c., and even at that it was a most surprising feat.

When the types are set, it requires but a few minutes to throw off many copies of a newspaper or pamphlet; when a message is prepared by punching a number of small holes through long strips of paper, united ribbon-like, it can be sent along the wires at the rate of a newspaper column of reading matter in three minutes! A short message can be quickly prepared by one person, and still more rapidly transcribed at the other end of the line by another. Long messages, and many of them, would need a corps of compositors and transcribers, if required to be delivered in great haste; but if not, one person, in Europe or on board a steamer to Halifax, &c., could prepare many columns for the tour of the wires, at his leisure; business men might write their letters, get them prepared in any town in France, England, the United States or Canada; order them to be telegraphed at Halifax, Boston, or New-York; and direct their correspondents at the proper terminus to choose a confidential person or persons to transcribe the despatches from the telegraph record. A swift compositor can set over 6,000 ems, or 18,000 letters per 10 hours; Bain's messages can be prepared still quicker by one person; and where haste is requisite, despatches can be divided among a number, like the *tales* in setting up a President's Message, or Treasury Report, in a news office. Without interfering with the Post Office Department, an analogous system might be established throughout the Union, based on electricity; but the Government should have no more to do with it than to protect it in its fair and lawful operations. Bain's instrument will probably give occupation to many thousands of persons before long; and, aided by phonography, abbreviations, a cypher, &c., an incalculable amount of business will be transacted by its means, at rates far below present prices. About 9,000 miles of telegraph are now in operation or ready for use, on this Continent, and a line of telegraph to California



and Oregon is seriously talked of: it would cost less than 10 miles of Massachusetts railroad.

The steamer and the railroad, like the telegraph, continue to increase in speed and usefulness; the cars now pass between Buffalo and Albany in less than 30 hours, charging but \$9 75 per passenger; many lines have been recently re-laid with a heavy T or H rail. Where human life is endangered on railways from carelessness, we rejoice to perceive that juries give exemplary damages. The investments in railroads make an immense sum; Massachusetts alone has over 40 millions invested in 940 miles of road; and throughout the Union about 160 millions are thus employed, yielding a fair average revenue. Among many railroads now in progress towards completion, are,

the Hudson River, New-York and Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania Central, New-York and New-Haven, Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg, Portland and Montreal, Kennebec and Portland, and Vermont Central. The Constitution of New-York requires general laws for incorporations where possible, and that State has passed a general enactment for the formation of railroad companies. The line of steamers from Oregon to New-York being now in operation, and the Panamá Isthmus railroad in a fair way to be speedily built, it may at length be said that railroads, canals, coasting and ocean steamers, and the telegraph, unite together almost all the countries in the world.

## IMPORTS, EXPORTS, REVENUE, DEBT, POSTAGES.

The imports, exports, revenue, &c., during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1848, were as follow:

Imports into the United States, foreign produce, and merchandize, value \$154,977,866, of which, to the value of \$21,123,010 were exported, leaving for domestic use, articles value \$133,849,866.—Exports from the U. S., domestic productions, value \$132,904,121, besides the above-named amount of foreign goods.

Receipts into the U. S. Treasury, same year, exclusive of borrowed money, \$35,436,750; being, from duties at the custom-houses, \$31,757,971—land sales, \$3,328,642—other sources, \$351,037.—Expenditures, exclusive of payments of national debt and interest, in same period, \$42,811,970.

Messrs. Polk and Walker's estimate of U. S. revenue and expenditure, during the year ending June 30, 1849, including money borrowed: Revenue, \$57,048,970, of which \$32,000,000 will be taken at the custom-houses, \$3,000,000 at land offices, \$1,200,000 from various other sources, and \$21,668,435 borrowed by authority of Congress, being part of the national debt.—Probable expenditure, same year, including interest on the national debt, and \$3,000,000 of payments due to Mexico, May 30, 1849, \$54,195,275.—The expenditures during 1849-50 are estimated at \$33,213,153, being, for ordinary expenses, \$25,874,050—for interest on the national debt, \$3,799,102, (to pay which the proceeds of land sales are mortgaged to our foreign and other creditors)—for Mexican compensation, \$3,540,000. These arrangements are made apparently with a view to leave large sums of borrowed money on call in the hands of favored institutions, agents, officers, &c., as before the war, while the country is taxed to pay the interest. There was famine in Europe in 1847, which enabled the U. S. to sell grain and provisions there, at high prices, value \$68,701,221; this drain of treasure from Europe made our money market easy. Mr. Polk affects to think differently, and ascribes our safety to the Sub-Treasury!

Mr. Polk states that the national debt, on July 6, 1848, amounted to \$65,778,450, of which he says half a million has been since paid. Our debt is small, he adds, as compared to that of most other nations. Including the debts of the states, and some of the cities, it is 300 millions, paying a yearly interest of nearly 17 millions, much of it being due to persons residing abroad.

Mr. Marcy estimates the expenditures for "the army proper," during 1849-50, at \$4,432,266; this is exclusive of pensions, a vast sum said to be paid to Indians in the wilderness, &c. &c. No dependence can be placed on such statements, judging by the past. Mr. Marcy's zeal for the paymasters extra is so overflowing that instead of keeping them a year idle, as has been done, he wants them added to the army lumber, with a

batch of doctors, &c. to cure them, and the necessary quantity of idle clerks to profess to look over their accounts. Borrowing, to be paid out of the blood and sweat of the pioneer of the west, is very easy, in the estimation of this corrupt instrument of the slavery; paying the troops, he tells us, is very laborious work. In May last, Messrs. Polk and Marcy wanted to send an army to Oregon to fight the Indians. In December, the President explains the origin of the quarrel thus: "A few thousand dollars in suitable presents, as a compensation for the country which had been taken possession of by our citizens, would have satisfied the Indians and prevented the war. A small amount properly distributed, it is confidently believed, would soon restore quiet." In other words, the whites had seized upon the Indian hunting grounds, dispossessed the owners, and paid them nothing. Such was the cause of Seminole and other wars with Indians, prior to 1848.

Mr. Cave Johnson's report of Dec. 2, 1848, shows, that during the year, up to July last, the gross revenue from postages amounted to \$4,371,077, being more than was annually received under the old rates, and \$425,184 above last year's income. The year's expenditures, including \$100,500 paid for services of Bremen steamers, amounted to \$4,198,845; thus leaving a surplus of profits on the conveyance of letters, &c. The mail routes were 163,208 miles in extent. Mr. Johnson recommends a five cents uniform postage rate on half ounce letters; 2 cents for paid and 4 for unpaid would be infinitely better, with postmasters elected by the people. The cost of transporting the mails, during 1847-8, was \$584,192, paid to railroad companies; \$262,019 to steamboat owners; \$54,063 to "agencies connected therewith;" \$796,992 for transportation in coaches; and \$51,500 when by other modes; foreign mail service, \$100,500. There were 4,017 mail contractors, 248 mail agents, 16,159 post-offices and postmasters, and of the latter 4,121 had been appointed within the year; 1,309 new offices had been opened, and 296 old ones stopped. The letter postage of 1847-8 amounted to \$3,550,304—the newspaper do. to \$767,334—a steady increase, caused by lowering the old absurd charges on letters. John L. Graham's charge, of \$49,787, for fitting up the old Dutch Church, New York, on lease, for a post-office, has been paid to him. The estimated post-office resources of 1849-50 amount to \$5,211,407. The 4 cents extra, charged for advertising in New York, and the two cents, in many places, for but one delivery of letters, daily, over and above the postage rates, might be reduced, and fair incomes allowed to faithful carriers in large cities, for more prompt service. Private post-offices, as in New York, ought not to be required, with a surplus cent levied on each letter.



# ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

*Prepared Expressly for the Whig Almanac.*

## MAINE.—By Congress Districts.

### PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dista. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B.'s.
1. York.....	3466	4687	841	3216	5117	453
2. Cumberland.....	4797	5669	1744	4463	6867	695
3. Franklin.....	886	1431	810	1132	1609	392
4. Lincoln.....	5316	4670	987	4566	5354	461
5. Somerset.....	2445	2085	1008	2840	2530	435
6. Penobscot.....	3916	4591	1523	3376	4396	695
7. Piscataquis.....	957	1168	432	1047	1136	226
8. Aroostook.....	431	868	106	398	907	24
9. Hancock.....	2075	2318	247	1849	2608	105
10. Washington.....	2501	2446	449	2329	2605	77

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 35,126; Cass 30,880; Van Buren 12,096. Cass over Taylor 4,735.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 34,578; Polk 45,719; Birney 4,636. Polk over Clay 11,341.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—York County, and 21 towns in Oxford, form District 1. Cumberland County is the 2d District. Kennebec and Franklin Counties, except the Town of Greene, compose District 3. Lincoln, the remainder of Oxford, and the town of Greene, form the 4th District. District 5 includes Waldo and Somerset Counties, except Vinalhaven. District 6, Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties. District 7, Hancock, Washington, and Aroostook Counties. T. of Greene, T. 62: C. 74; V. B. 66. Vinalhaven, T. 37; C. 99.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### 1848. 1844.

Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
Barnstable.....	2015	802	516	2290	1415	251
Berkshire.....	3549	2387	1549	3656	3885	401
Bristol.....	4840	2170	2832	4872	4903	644
Dukes.....	290	153	81	302	255	24
Essex.....	8555	4678	5020	8518	5259	1887
Franklin.....	2133	1542	1645	2725	2047	423
Hampshire.....	3055	1070	1806	3725	1605	626
Hampden.....	3306	3061	1234	3416	3593	451
Middlesex.....	9654	6820	5944	9581	9124	1718
Nantucket.....	444	89	159	633	237	41
Norfolk.....	4739	2451	3538	5217	4287	888
Plymouth.....	3568	1847	3189	4449	3915	805
Suffolk.....	8895	3173	2132	8778	4659	509
Worcester.....	5827	5058	8343	9359	7562	2147

Total...1,070 35,281 38,058 67,418 52,846 10,860  
Taylor ove. Cass 25,789; Van Buren over Cass 2,777; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 12,269.  
Clay over Polk 11,772; over all 3,712.

## RHODE ISLAND.

### 1848. 1844.

Counties	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.
Bristol.....	590	131	18	589	109
Kent.....	690	518	52	786	381
Newport.....	1146	205	109	1229	473
N. Shoreham'tp.	27	4	—	—	—
Providence.....	3542	2515	398	3751	3192
Washington....	750	450	149	867	712

Total...6779 3646 730 7322 4867  
Taylor over Cass 3,133; over Cass and Van Buren 2,403. Clay over Polk 2,455.

## VERMONT.—By Congress Districts.

### PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dista. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B.'s.
1. Bennington.....	1559	1150	616	1656	1450	168
2. Rutland.....	2911	744	1377	3584	1578	333
3. Windham.....	2648	608	1443	2642	1703	385
4. Orange.....	1780	1414	1808	2076	1910	412
5. Windsor.....	3656	1103	1098	4669	1843	538
6. Addison.....	2558	319	1035	2527	772	312
7. Chittenden.....	1763	571	1516	1924	1444	586
8. Franklin.....	1456	691	1204	1872	1438	261
9. Grand Isle.....	311	130	104	339	165	—
10. Caledonia.....	1367	1158	883	1762	1730	184
11. Essex.....	370	331	42	592	331	18
12. Lamoille.....	289	474	754	485	759	411
13. Orleans.....	1056	562	586	1192	833	245
14. Washington.....	1398	1693	1106	1650	2035	301

Total vote, 1848.—Taylor, 23,122; Cass, 10,948; Van Buren, 13,837. Taylor over Van Buren, 9,285; over Cass, 12,174.

Total vote, 1844.—Clay, 26,770; Polk, 18,041; Birney, 3,954. Clay over Polk, 8,729; over Polk and Birney, 4,775.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

### 1848. 1844.

Dista. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B.'s.
1. Rockingham.....	2710	3972	962	2830	4007	584
2. Strafford.....	1664	1912	495	1702	1808	330
3. Belknap.....	610	1769	334	864	1701	248
4. Carroll.....	539	1835	625	732	1816	233
5. Merrimack.....	1245	4218	1076	1569	3821	628
6. Cheshire.....	1881	2076	945	2358	2070	374
7. Hillsboro'.....	2799	4773	1257	3124	4583	675
8. Coos.....	230	1282	219	348	1364	108
9. Grafton.....	1927	4060	1104	2566	4046	631
10. Sullivan.....	1176	1866	523	1553	1944	350

Total...14,781 27,763 7,560 17,866 27,160 4,161  
Cass over Taylor 12,982; over V. Buren 20,203; over all (1,112 scattering) 4,310.

Polk over Clay 9,294; over Clay & Birney 5,095.

## CONNECTICUT.

### 1848. 1844.

Dista. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
1. Hartford.....	6000	5545	810	6259	5624	287
2. Tolland.....	1665	1612	191	1964	1950	120
3. Middlesex.....	2136	2152	361	2324	2345	130
4. New-Haven.....	5273	4516	806	5546	4726	229
5. N.-London.....	4020	3421	776	4081	3700	304
6. Windham.....	2266	2262	799	2544	2544	363
7. Fairfield.....	5036	4064	462	5368	4599	142
8. Litchfield.....	3918	3674	800	4668	4335	308

Total...30,314 27,048 5005 32,832 29,841 1943  
Taylor over Cass 3,268; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 1,737.

Clay over Polk 2,991; over Polk & Birney 1,048.  
Vote for Governor, April, 1849: Bissell, Whig, 30,351; Catlin, Loc, 28,699; Scattering 1,773. Bissell over all 379.



## NEW-YORK.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Date. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
1. Queens	2444	1310	800.	2547	2751	—
Suffolk	2180	1051	1400.	2487	3375	14
2. Kings	7511	4882	817.	5107	4648	—
Richmond	1099	860	123.	1049	1063	1
Wards.	NEW-YORK CITY.					
3. I.	1077	742	117.	1274	1037	—
II.	626	384	85.	944	610	—
III.	1713	567	184.	1682	980	—
IV.	775	1158	205.	1082	1566	—
V.	1585	848	280.	1653	1382	—
4. VI.	727	1126	139.	963	1613	—
VII.	2205	1387	313.	2154	2156	—
X.	1606	1128	350.	1697	1963	—
XII.	1403	1059	226.	1355	1838	117
5. VIII.	2386	1386	491.	2441	2407	—
IX.	2843	1423	572.	2383	2383	—
XIV.	1035	1284	325.	1194	1792	—
6. XI.	1912	1625	269.	1146	2224	—
XII.	984	782	92.	519	842	—
XV.	2308	479	309.	2047	1021	—
XVI.	2130	1195	493.	2135	2196	—
XVII.	2296	1445	401.	1846	2115	—
XVIII.	1436	846	255.	New Ward.	—	—
7. Rockland	918	1004	255.	794	1679	1
Westchester	4112	2146	1312.	4258	4412	19
8. Dutchess	5376	3227	1295.	5767	5627	37
Putnam	816	996	415.	979	1731	—
9. Orange	4172	3170	1434.	4626	5303	37
Sullivan	1672	1363	534.	1739	1964	30
10. Delaware	2832	790	2908.	3071	4230	205
Ulster	4659	1970	2277.	4804	4783	12
11. Columbia	3943	2121	2100.	4322	4691	11
Greene	2707	1551	1425.	2968	3488	30
12. Rensselaer	6241	2685	2990.	6360	5618	181
13. Albany	7068	4002	2407.	7109	6916	124
14. Essex	2629	1002	1119.	2612	1998	143
Washington	4436	1225	2024.	5024	3237	338
15. Clinton	1941	1472	1221.	1919	2218	410
Franklin	1353	974	911.	1524	1591	93
Warren	1270	1019	618.	1330	1791	118
16. Herkimer	2430	699	3898.	2868	4546	608
*Hamilton	1976	380	1602.	2107	2192	100
Fulton	4438	2515	1405.	4550	4200	119
Saratoga	1716	1069	444.	1814	1679	31
Schenectady	2924	1265	1602.	2849	3278	85
17. Montgomery	1223	789	1258.	1640	2073	154
St. Lawrence	3667	613	6023.	4672	6008	468
18. Jefferson	4841	2445	4342.	5576	6291	712
19. Oneida	6032	3585	4816.	6983	7717	1144
20. Otsego	3929	3674	1941.	4743	6050	413
Schoharie	2724	2671	654.	2966	3523	111
22. Chenango	3587	3616	1481.	4215	4495	243
Broome	2490	1959	777.	2681	2508	106
Tioga	1782	1683	789.	1999	2545	90
23. Madison	2898	1565	2739.	3683	3848	1311
Onondaga	3655	1134	4254.	3771	4382	851
24. Onondaga	5442	2229	4942.	6495	6878	732
25. Cayuga	4318	1034	3979.	4908	5202	376
Cortland	1879	946	1803.	2378	2858	543
26. Chemung	1943	728	1166.	1791	2592	106
Tompkins	3003	1270	2648.	3845	4013	322
Yates	1651	862	1483.	2056	2110	207
27. Seneca	1767	1380	1523.	2327	2569	124
Wayne	3567	797	3690.	3953	4046	563
28. Monroe	6339	1443	4671.	6873	5611	430
29. Livingston	3730	889	2100.	3773	2709	210
Ontario	3848	1272	2627.	4568	3650	436

\* Long Lake 'p' is in District 15.

## NEW-YORK.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
30. Allegany	2789	1283	2040.	3913	3640	435
Steuben	4357	1975	3623.	4385	5512	243
31. Cattaraugus	2604	1677	1236.	2743	2634	487
Chautauque	4207	1911	1628.	5612	3407	314
32. Erie	7647	3360	2357.	6905	5050	415
33. Genesee	2890	1180	1111.	3604	2105	298
Wyoming	2381	1337	1630.	2754	2102	442
34. Niagara	2828	1313	2080.	3100	2589	310
Orleans	2402	918	1722.	2600	2311	276
Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 218,603; Cass 114,318; Van Buren 120,510; Smith 2,545. Taylor over Cass 104,285; over Van Buren 98,093; Van Buren over Cass 6,192; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 16,225.						
Total Vote, 1844: Clay 232,482; Polk 237,588; Birney 15,812. Polk over Clay 5,106; Clay and Birney over Polk 10,706.						
LAND REVENUE ELUCIDATED, 1848, for Gerrit Smith: Greene 648; Madison 319; New-York 164; Oswego 183; Oneida 103; Ontario 89; Saratoga 61; Warren 50; Orleans 61; Kings 50; Cortland 77; Cayuga 58; Genesee 43; Wayne 48; Monroe 47; Cattaraugus 45; Jefferson 43; other Counties, various. Total 2,545.						

## NEW-JERSEY.—By Congress Districts.

1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.
1. Atlantic	472	780	—	493	848
Camden	1967	1236	23.	1448	1208
Cape May	657	226	—	780	314
Cumberland	1666	1319	—	1549	1371
Gloucester	1297	882	88.	1411	902
Salem	1702	1586	28.	1775	1493
2. Burlington	3898	3014	30.	3730	3017
Monmouth	3119	3450	4.	3221	3434
Mercer	2631	2056	26.	1883	1577
3. Hunterdon	2191	3220	9.	2544	3386
Sussex	1211	3443	46.	1295	3490
Warren	1634	2639	13.	1645	2999
4. Middlesex	2469	1807	129.	2321	2023
Morris	2889	2424	91.	2903	2466
Somerset	2028	1617	—	2139	1978
5. Bergen	1004	1262	15.	979	1440
Essex	5997	3824	127.	5471	3655
Hudson	1434	760	80.	1129	703
Passaic	1749	1304	120.	1602	1291

Total ..... 40,015 36,901 819 38,318 37,495

Taylor over Cass, 3,114; Clay over Polk, 823.

## PENNSYLVANIA.—By Congress Districts.

1848. 1844.

Dists. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Co. in part	4695	3358	48.	3437	2832	11
City, 4 Wds*	2181	885	41.	1696	348	14
2. City, in part*	8394	4381	278.	7618	4520	96
3. Spring G'n*	4785	3003	222.	2880	2341	34
N. Liberties*	3086	3095	4.	2202	3168	46
4. Germant'n*	701	—	37.	578	444	8
Kensington*	3305	2190	46.	1784	1854	7
15 Districts*	3584	4128	100.	2506	2620	12
5. Delaware	2194	1547	84.	2090	1496	15
Montgomery	5040	5627	251.	4491	5586	40
6. Bucks	5140	5364	163.	4862	5251	27
Lehigh	2978	3199	3.	2553	2811	—
7. Chester	5949	5360	507.	6070	5530	106
8. Lancaster	11390	6080	163.	10295	5943	21
9. Berks	5082	9484	51.	4900	8674	3

\* Philadelphia.



## PENNSYLVANIA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848.					1844.				
Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Folk.	B'y.			
10. Carbon.....	889	1181	1....	531	905	—			
Monroe.....	518	1830	3....	414	1806	1			
Northampton.....	3191	4263	38....	2776	3870	—			
Pike.....	216	799	3....	151	769	—			
Wayne.....	997	1642	202....	899	1657	15			
11. Columbia.....	2263	3396	29....	1738	3370	1			
Luzerne.....	3516	3691	176....	2699	3950	29			
Wyoming.....	861	892	37....	814	899	1			
12. Bradford.....	3272	1889	1780....	3235	3568	63			
Susquehanna.....	1858	2563	301....	1802	2697	93			
Tioga.....	1264	1344	1059....	1159	2193	23			
13. Clinton.....	911	967	1....	788	875	—			
*Elk.....	134	242	16....	101	128	9			
Lycoming.....	1992	2244	9....	1512	2629	19			
Northumb'd.....	1765	2258	8....	1547	2446	7			
Sullivan.....	129	303	19....	New Co.		—			
Union.....	3129	1656	25....	2788	1765	18			
14. Dauphin.....	3705	2254	34....	3285	2401	16			
Lebanon.....	2996	1862	3....	2636	1791	—			
Schuylkill.....	4808	3490	35....	2571	3404	3			
15. Adams.....	2576	1762	25....	2909	1891	6			
York.....	4838	5151	4....	4357	5071	1			
16. Cumberland.....	3242	3178	25....	3092	3155	5			
Franklin.....	4006	3190	4....	3601	3298	—			
Perry.....	1562	2295	5....	1370	2621	—			
17. Centre.....	1856	2611	4....	1860	2425	7			
Blair.....	2476	1435	4 }	4086	2575	—			
Huntingdon.....	2590	1922	25 }			—			
Juniata.....	850	856	1....	1089	1262	—			
Mifflin.....	1543	1586	26....	1518	1519	9			
18. Fayette.....	3045	3441	73....	2804	3429	35			
Greene.....	1476	2379	52....	1418	2854	18			
Somerset.....	3018	1127	21....	2660	1035	6			
19. Bedford.....	2836	2316	1....	3147	2989	5			
Cambria.....	1283	1386	12....	996	1123	2			
Westm'land.....	3124	5197	122....	2672	4978	71			
20. Beaver.....	2655	2303	530....	2792	2172	270			
Washington.....	3898	3820	468....	3872	3973	296			
21. Allegheny.....	10112	6591	779....	8068	5743	435			
22. Crawford.....	2204	2748	621....	2636	3534	139			
Mercer.....	2977	3094	1080....	2840	2869	604			
Venango.....	1061	1538	164....	966	1377	65			
23. Clarion.....	1372	2306	37....	874	1833	7			
Erie.....	3418	2022	397....	3621	2226	74			
Jefferson.....	867	992	19....	591	731	5			
McKean.....	387	418	22....	340	419	—			
Potter.....	226	468	248....	240	554	50			
Warren.....	948	1068	136....	899	1149	17			
24. Armstrong.....	2080	2126	141....	1453	1963	38			
Butler.....	2505	2247	173....	2247	2112	135			
Clearfield.....	761	1168	23....	544	874	—			
Indiana.....	2410	1544	204....	2200	1448	80			

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 185,513, Cass 171,176; Van Buren 11,263. Taylor over Cass 13,537; over Cass and Van Buren 2,274. \* Belongs to 23d Dist.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 161,203; Polk 167,535; Birney 3,138. Polk over Clay 6,332.

## MARYLAND.—By Congress Districts.

1848.					1844.				
Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Folk.				
1. Anne Arundel.....	1693	1496	5....	1777	1503				
Calvert.....	431	335	0....	451	341				
Charles.....	769	398	0....	785	519				
Montgomery.....	1057	771	1....	1124	832				
Prince George's.....	1051	733	1....	1054	666				
St. Mary's.....	788	422	0....	783	468				
2. Alleghany.....	1579	1620	3....	1424	1491				
Frederick.....	3156	2963	20....	3190	2994				
Washington.....	2688	2434	1....	2636	2565				

## MARYLAND.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848.					1844.				
Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Folk.				
3. & 4. Balt. City.....	10474	10895	72....	8413	8886				
Baltimore Co.....	2527	2669	7....	2301	2716				
Carroll.....	1763	1672	7....	1784	1694				
5. Caroline.....	482	580	0....	680	552				
Cecil.....	1504	1444	4....	1527	1504				
Harford.....	1521	1253	3....	1517	1247				
Kent.....	645	447	3....	728	527				
Queen Anne's.....	725	612	0....	749	722				
6. Dorchester.....	1367	820	0....	1377	903				
Somerset.....	1413	1065	1....	1449	902				
Talbot.....	706	719	1....	795	712				
Worcester.....	1351	1130	0....	1453	909				

Total.....37,702 34,528 125 35,984 32,676  
Taylor over Cass 3,174; Clay over Polk 3,308.

## DELAWARE.

1848.					1844.				
Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Folk.				
Kent.....	1497	1396	1....	1583	1416				
Newcastle.....	3090	2717	79....	2826	2673				
Sussex.....	1834	1845	—....	1869	1877				
Total.....	6421	5968	80	6278	5996				

Taylor over Cass, 523; over Cass and V.B. 443.

## VIRGINIA.—By Congress Districts.

1848.					1844.				
Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Folk.					
1. Isle of Wight.....	105	363....	93	470					
Nansemond.....	311	280....	361	244					
Norfolk County.....	629	650....	627	591					
Norfolk Borough.....	652	448....	634	403					
Princess Anne.....	373	399....	329	251					
Southampton.....	338	307....	325	390					
Surry.....	94	156....	118	168					
Sussex.....	82	273....	124	325					
2. Amelia.....	163	198....	159	274					
Brunswick.....	213	337....	194	408					
Dinwiddie.....	282	228....	270	318					
Greensville.....	77	130....	83	146					
Mecklenburg.....	342	497....	276	618					
Nottoway.....	117	143....	187	182					
Petersburg.....	392	333....	376	396					
Prince George.....	127	215....	139	228					
3. Franklin.....	608	606....	619	674					
Halifax.....	395	843....	544	1041					
Henry.....	315	251....	306	258					
Patrick.....	387	273....	369	386					
Pittsylvania.....	834	569....	838	635					
4. Appomattox.....	190	322....	New Co.						
Buckingham.....	344	361....	548	596					
Campbell.....	794	554....	835	656					
Charlotte.....	290	303....	337	346					
Cumberland.....	235	162....	274	207					
Fluvanna.....	271	190....	305	244					
Lunenburg.....	169	272....	196	333					
Prince Edward.....	211	253....	264	377					
5. Albemarle.....	833	619....	917	702					
Amherst.....	416	413....	451	461					
Bedford.....	886	534....	941	639					
Greene.....	63	270....	66	300					
Madison.....	69	486....	65	512					
Nelson.....	394	229....	443	291					
Orange.....	296	281....	239	288					
6. Chesterfield.....	296	505....	338	604					
Goochland.....	168	254....	165	319					
Hanover.....	410	427....	568	482					
Henrico.....	592	393....	578	405					
Louisa.....	307	441....	364	525					
Powhatan.....	154	202....	215	210					
Richmond City.....	1064	345....	847	282					



## VIRGINIA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
7. Accomack.....	544	295...	566	472
Charles' City.....	142	58....	202	43
Elizabeth City.....	133	120....	133	123
James' City.....	99	37....	103	39
Gloucester.....	185	197....	233	220
Lancaster.....	137	107....	139	99
Mathews.....	156	189....	172	222
New Kent.....	176	101....	198	177
Northampton.....	170	95....	240	116
Northumberland.....	161	234....	185	276
Williamsburgh.....	47	34....	66	50
Warwick.....	62	15....	67	24
York.....	118	86....	113	109
8. Caroline.....	367	425....	476	463
Essex.....	186	135....	229	186
King George.....	149	112....	165	117
King William.....	93	234....	109	337
King & Queen.....	224	258....	250	328
Middlesex.....	116	125....	131	118
Richmond.....	182	148....	202	154
Spottsylvania.....	413	405....	438	442
Westmoreland.....	249	60....	305	67
9. Alexandria.....	539	225....	Part of D.C.	
Culpepper.....	354	318....	396	298
Fauquier.....	685	503....	761	607
Fairfax.....	489	320....	410	391
Loudon.....	1453	420....	1505	474
Prince William.....	207	412....	159	457
Rappahannock.....	304	230....	359	314
Stafford.....	230	255....	233	346
10. Berkeley.....	608	544....	663	539
Clarke.....	209	201....	199	220
Frederick.....	795	884....	805	887
Hampshire.....	581	637....	675	694
Jefferson.....	738	594....	725	624
Morgan.....	183	201....	183	216
Page.....	69	505....	50	628
Warren.....	122	285....	126	321
11. Augusta.....	1354	723....	1398	665
Highland..[part.]	101	242....	New Co.	
Hardy.....	525	271....	533	272
Pendleton.....	285	309....	409	552
Rockingham.....	395	1635....	290	1716
Rockbridge.....	665	501....	697	543
Shenandoah.....	176	1404....	170	1372
12. Alleghany.....	104	149....	114	180
Bath.....	152	124....	196	250
Boone.....	68	128....	New Co.	
Botetourt.....	462	683....	394	695
Floyd.....	271	225....	216	297
Giles.....	274	342....	267	350
Greenbrier.....	658	303....	709	351
Logan.....	99	117....	123	177
Mercer.....	154	184....	173	177
Monroe.....	488	469....	425	460
Montgomery.....	342	306....	364	345
Pulaski.....	131	141....	166	174
Pocahontas.....	106	212....	81	227
Roanoke.....	183	249....	177	279
13. Carroll.....	179	267....	121	263
Grayson.....	193	200....	150	331
Lee.....	324	521....	237	578
Russell.....	482	316....	414	416
Scott.....	296	452....	276	531
Smyth.....	326	309....	275	371
Tazewell.....	215	548....	100	627
Washington.....	485	679....	371	723
Wythe.....	347	536....	309	553
14. Braxton.....	191	114....	186	156
Cabell.....	287	346....	287	346
Fayette.....	257	123....	249	163
Gilmer.....	77	178....	New Co.	
Harrison.....	443	611....	479	760
Highland [part.]	—	46....	—	—

## VIRGINIA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
Jackson.....	229	233....	247	304
Kanawha.....	742	272....	983	442
Lewis.....	331	522....	329	684
Mason.....	349	274....	415	363
Nicholas.....	213	90....	170	127
Putnam.....	192	183....	New Co.	
Ritchie.....	124	339....	104	254
Wayne.....	105	110....	190	184
Wood.....	430	325....	533	330
15. Barbour.....	287	484....	221	468
Brooke.....	227	276....	427	543
Dodderidge.....	23	137....	New Co.	
Hancock.....	161	216....	"	"
Marion.....	324	669....	286	677
Marshall.....	558	527....	524	554
Monongalia.....	434	800....	533	780
Ohio.....	977	478....	897	402
Preston.....	460	527....	382	504
Randolph.....	201	213....	207	193
Tyler.....	324	290....	441	511
Wetzel.....	89	318....	New Co.	

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 45,023; Cass, 46,571; maj. for Cass, 1548.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay, 43,677; Polk, 49,570; Polk's maj., 5,893.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

1848. 1844.

Cong'l		PRESIDENT.		GOVERNOR.		PRESIDENT.	
Dist's.	Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Manly.	Reid.	Clay.	Polk.
1.	Buncombe.....	996	434....	921	644....	961	412
	Cherokee.....	549	175....	582	217....	380	225
	Cleveland.....	314	421....	421	727....	366	64
	Caldwell.....	503	96....	589	138....	508	219
	Burke.....	1210	286....	1299	396....	1234	298
	McDowell.....	559	161....	New Co.			
	Haywood.....	418	213....	412	430....	342	567
	Henderson.....	541	116....	656	227....	555	141
	Macon.....	427	207....	451	552....	374	224
	Rutherford.....	958	126....	1037	311....	1310	296
	Yancy ..[See next p.]		337	684....	338	427	
2.	Ashe.....	660	358....	551	782....	522	477
	Catawba.....	New County.					
	Davie. 0.....	448	251....	542	391....	529	282
	Iredell.....	1137	211....	1042	257....	1582	330
	Rowan.....	859	560....	847	696....	833	586
	Surry.....	1132	852....	1090	1226....	996	880
	Wilkes.....	1060	121....	1299	309....	1208	181
3.	Anson.....	1084	359....	1049	400....	1012	481
	Cabarrus.....	756	377....	743	377....	7	8
	Gaston.....	New County.					
	Lincoln.....	828	1593....	832	1877....	790	1736
	Mecklenburg.....	775	945....	668	1068....	909	1201
	Montgomery.....	583	82....	609	86....	658	139
	Moore.....	588	406....	544	556....	540	500
	Richmond.....	639	71....	545	68....	802	117
	Stanley.....	725	14....	746	26....	530	48
	Union.....	775	945....	New County.			
4.	Davidson.....	1097	520....	1096	669....	1091	610
	Guilford.....	1714	373....	1567	442....	2134	515
	Randolph.....	1196	225....	1199	313....	1171	312
	Rockingham.....	380	766....	340	968....	430	1622
	Stokes.....	1014	912....	1003	1223....	1064	1153
5.	Caswell.....	293	1087....	283	1081....	283	1182
	Chatham.....	1063	519....	935	781....	1136	729
	Granville.....	969	831....	1016	946....	936	942
	Orange.....	1667	1585....	1714	1726....	1686	1589
	Person.....	346	518....	360	578....	275	649
6.	Edgecomb.....	143	1335....	104	1406....	126	1503
	Franklin.....	341	656....	319	673....	336	760
	Halifax.....	582	446....	601	507....	592	456
	Johnston.....	646	746....	720	814....	595	650
	Nash.....	113	798....	106	887....	74	894



## NORTH CAROLINA.—(Continued.)

1848. 1844.

PRESIDENT. GOVERNOR. PRES'T.

Whig. Loc.

Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Mauly.	Reid.	Clay.	Polk.
Wake.....	1028	1247	991	1298	1044	1374
Warren.....	156	667	172	630	128	810
7. Bladen.....	280	541	281	516	280	486
Brunswick...	319	237	301	194	351	283
Columbus...	169	274	174	440	135	363
Cumberland...	812	1191	578	1033	703	1101
Duplin.....	318	939	218	921	223	936
N. Hanover...	464	1255	275	1015	582	1122
Onslow.....	211	686	176	663	184	717
Robeson.....	633	545	581	623	559	599
Sampson.....	612	741	530	692	533	878
8. Beaufort.....	923	463	857	512	962	521
Craven.....	696	616	742	730	682	222
Carteret.....	474	317	407	365	434	315
Greene.....	318	237	207	315	302	296
Hyde.....	495	236	469	289	318	164
Jones.....	242	136	215	181	203	142
Lenoir.....	232	334	M.	259	225	356
Pitt.....	636	479	589	571	634	476
Tyrrell.....	300	96	386	106	283	92
Wayne.....	256	903	264	1097	254	911
Washington...	573	149	358	182	329	124

9. Bertie..... 524 302... 524 370... 475 439  
 Camden..... 493 70... 489 80... 556 101  
 Currituck.... 183 468... 177 563... 157 551  
 Chowan..... 295 171... 293 228... 305 166  
 Gates..... 379 289... 371 390... 355 355  
 Hertford..... 316 144... 330 173... 309 253  
 Martin..... 361 545... 339 557... 310 580  
 Northampton 493 488... 512 500... 519 364  
 Perquimans.. 434 253... 366 265... 441 223  
 Pasquotank.. 570 244... 471 176... 683 232  
 Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 43,519; Cass 34,869;  
 Manly 42,360; Reid 41,496. Taylor over Cass  
 8,650; Manly over Reid 874. Yancy gave 31 ma-  
 jority for Taylor, but the return was informal.  
 Total Vote, 1844: Clay 43,232; Polk 39,287. Clay  
 over Polk, 3,945.

## ALABAMA.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT.—1848.—1844.

Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Van B.
1. Baldwin.....	100	133	149	120	118
Butler.....	772	277	666	405	374
Clarke.....	120	327	232	631	596
Conecuh.....	426	221	441	277	204
Marango.....	739	553	736	634	595
Mobile.....	1319	1073	1403	1347	1121
Monroe.....	479	216	567	359	361
Washington...	72	85	273	279	276
Wilcox.....	639	479	525	629	437
2. Barbour.....	1205	614	1113	890	642
Coffee.....	192	174	142	314	—
Covington...	248	92	143	130	66
Dale.....	368	555	209	616	672
Henry.....	504	496	367	546	391
Macon.....	1464	532	1087	626	238
Montgomery...	1176	669	1016	836	811
Pike.....	935	663	862	768	653
Russell.....	970	577	736	624	404
3. Autauga.....	553	471	475	633	574
Bibb.....	474	416	450	590	478
Cosa.....	626	883	400	796	539
Dallas.....	860	618	864	722	689
Jefferson...	298	385	264	585	582
Lowndes.....	761	434	710	678	522
Perry.....	826	631	169	848	825
Shelby.....	557	368	511	472	407
4. Fayette.....	272	841	153	796	819
Greene.....	1088	712	1090	819	788
Pickens.....	1044	981	892	967	779
Samter.....	820	771	927	1061	1180
Tuscaloosa...	976	694	902	961	938

## ALABAMA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT.—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk	Van B.
5. Franklin.....	510	795	498	1079	903
Lauderdale.....	695	772	474	919	987
Lawrence.....	663	656	469	783	782
Limestone.....	374	833	325	965	897
Marion.....	193	514	120	638	535
Morgan.....	361	535	271	682	804
Walker.....	231	383	170	442	367
6. Blount.....	134	526	84	774	920
DeKalb.....	257	650	207	700	771
Jackson.....	136	1589	87	1751	2147
Madison.....	465	1385	357	1720	1865
Marshall.....	246	708	162	875	924
St. Clair.....	150	456	46	644	679
7. Benton.....	566	1272	373	1382	1248
Chambers.....	1323	689	1158	936	678
Cherokee.....	630	921	356	955	759
Randolph.....	461	770	228	747	524
Talladega.....	869	820	653	851	788
Tallapoosa.....	972	920	728	705	436
Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 30,482; Cass 31,363.					
Cass over Taylor 81.					
Total Vote, 1844: Clay 26,084; Polk 37,740. Polk					
over Clay 11,656. Van Buren (1840) 33,391. Van					
Buren over Harrison 5,520.					

## GEORGIA.—By Congress Districts.

1848. 1844.

PRESIDENT. CONGRESS. PRES'T.

Whig. Loc.

Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	King.	Jackson.	Clay.	Polk.
*1. Appling.....	144	108	131	139	152	142
Bryan.....	123	60	87	49	103	72
Bulloch.....	43	377	15	341	17	410
Camden.....	108	220	61	165	104	218
Chatham.....	843	741	642	176	817	835
Effingham...	183	99	156	106	193	86
Emanuel.....	155	207	58	63	107	241
Glynn.....	132	22	104	24	92	23
Laurens.....	567	25	452	23	686	15
Liberty.....	171	132	171	143	179	190
Lowndes.....	507	387	419	363	427	362
McIntosh.....	117	98	71	94	127	114
Montgomery...	231	24	168	28	238	34
Telfair.....	160	150	135	107	177	198
Tattnall.....	361	44	306	58	338	64
Thomas.....	526	250	436	274	348	367
Ware.....	193	161	90	98	187	125
Wayne.....	58	69	47	59	138	96
2. Baker.....	341	634	291	551	223	506
Decatur.....	463	350	430	346	383	346
Dooly.....	349	571	284	447	269	507
Early.....	200	505	196	460	211	419
Houston.....	697	674	628	638	659	723
Irwin.....	86	355	60	276	21	223
Lee.....	323	181	340	154	335	121
Macon.....	388	271	359	281	331	245
Marion.....	510	477	436	430	417	256
Muscogee...	1330	856	1141	846	1190	980
Pulaski.....	320	423	264	376	247	457
Randolph...	780	724	627	652	606	735
Stewart.....	926	686	873	653	892	813
Sumter.....	793	587	639	535	650	444
3. Bibb.....	705	805	599	692	706	862
Crawford.....	402	434	361	396	377	454
Harris.....	870	403	759	368	845	463
Monroe.....	791	664	721	588	798	708
Pike.....	828	892	677	758	659	877
Talbot.....	819	738	765	707	855	912
Upson.....	657	544	608	423	643	384
Twigg.....	331	414	269	328	389	467
4. Campbell.....	281	582	230	562	205	543
Carroll.....	475	834	347	791	355	769



## GEORGIA.—(Continued.)

1848. 1844.

PRESIDENT. CONGRESS. PRES'T.

Whig. Loc.

Dist't. & Coa.	Taylor.	Casa.	Calh'n.	Hac'tt.	Clay.	Polk.
Cowetta.....	822	662	725	634.....	777	644
Fayette.....	521	717	419	660.....	412	705
Heard.....	415	473	380	474.....	293	436
Henry.....	939	824	859	792.....	858	819
Meriwether..	717	768	570	776.....	898	926
Newton.....	1045	802	898	494.....	1025	553
Troup.....	1122	384	918	349.....	1055	487

5. Cass.....	988	1513	663	1213.....	655	1139
Chattooga.....	402	398	286	363.....	284	324
Cherokee.....	660	983	404	738.....	517	813
Cobb.....	862	1261	637	1008.....	658	943
Dade*.....	102	258	59	203.....	46	247
DeKalb.....	799	1097	754	948.....	580	967
Floyd.....	680	673	569	654.....	350	425
Forayth.....	629	747	464	653.....	451	735
Gwinnett.....	745	635	535	551.....	779	763
Murray.....	799	1072	445	748.....	303	669
Paulding.....	352	420	289	342.....	218	394
Walker.....	784	965	584	756.....	447	686
Gilmer.....	402	855	175	596.....	219	511

Harris. Cobb.

6. Clark.....	624	495	532	450.....	596	420
Elbert.....	991	161	803	123.....	599	186
Franklin.....	363	965	261	849.....	376	1058
Hall.....	521	664	437	659.....	498	696
Habersham.....	425	778	266	681.....	322	964
Lumpkin.....	652	1097	418	824.....	685	1254
Jackson.....	561	688	493	650.....	492	664
Madison.....	336	326	284	295.....	347	327
Rabun.....	55	207	39	200.....	34	253
Union.....	412	641	300	635.....	257	554
Walton.....	544	741	481	635.....	555	763

Stephens. Day.

7. Baldwin.....	382	322	282	238.....	324	307
Butts.....	269	420	344	348.....	244	435
Green.....	827	139	629	93.....	780	132
Jasper.....	409	512	385	408.....	438	536
Morgan.....	467	300	392	239.....	442	348
Oglethorpe.....	636	193	526	154.....	626	241
Putnam.....	399	294	363	289.....	430	351
Wilkinson.....	473	498	390	412.....	387	560
Jones.....	404	415	372	389.....	397	455
Taliaferro.....	388	55	436	32.....	394	67

Toombs. Lawson.

8. Burke.....	598	215	456	321.....	556	411
Columbia.....	519	250	405	196.....	492	307
Hancock.....	473	283	403	216.....	515	330
Jefferson.....	607	111	495	91.....	579	108
Lincoln.....	238	120	206	133.....	286	179
Richmond.....	908	595	586	464.....	903	647
Scriven.....	265	223	190	203.....	256	278
Warren.....	614	360	531	305.....	641	368
Washington.....	692	626	525	408.....	629	595
Wilkes.....	452	293	435	214.....	490	389

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 47,544; Casa, 44,802;  
 8 Whig Congressmen 38,651; 8 Loco Congress-  
 men 36,908. Taylor's majority, 2,742.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 42,100; Polk 44,177.—  
 Majority for Polk 2,077.

\* Not official.

## LOUISIANA.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT.—1848. 1844. 1840.

Dist't. & Parishes.	Taylor.	Casa.	Clay.	Polk.	Har'n.	V.B.
1. & 2. Ascension.....	288	236..	239	264..	218	218
Assumption.....	469	286..	285	279..	239	340
Jefferson.....	717	660..	434	403..	232	89
Orleans.....	5551	4579..	3026	2612..	2381	1748
LaFourche Int.....	739	161..	471	137..	538	44
Plaquemines.....	187	350..	37	1007..	40	250
St. Bernard.....	124	89..	185	84..	173	91
St. Charles.....	135	35..	96	42..	69	33
St. James.....	451	117..	351	181..	579	87
St. John.....	228	128..	142	118..	183	45
Terrebonne.....	333	129..	205	104..	313	39

## LOUISIANA.—(Continued.)

Dist't. & Parishes.	Taylor.	Casa.	Clay.	Polk.	Har'n.	V.B.
3. Avoyelles.....	239	359..	139	364..	250	225
Carroll.....	268	235..	190	221..	96	114
Catahoula.....	320	398..	243	304..	259	231
Concordia.....	184	96..	188	85..	269	113
E. Baton Rouge.....	400	406..	325	399..	324	308
E. Feliciana.....	349	394..	329	419..	360	430
Franklin.....	124	162..	134	158	new par.	
Iberville.....	429	295..	253	285..	204	182
Livingston.....	144	243..	100	229..	127	207
Madison.....	283	192..	206	198..	147	111
Point Coupee.....	288	370..	174	175..	147	139
St. Helena.....	169	183..	154	222..	172	238
St. Tammany.....	275	183..	169	199..	204	80
Tensas.....	177	111..	157	108	new par.	
Washington.....	158	190..	127	230..	150	134
W. Baton Rouge.....	255	109..	209	104..	183	84
W. Feliciana.....	232	261..	243	308..	253	286
4. Bienville.....	114	189..	new parish.			
Bossier (unoff.).....	17m	—	50	103	new par.	
Caddo.....	281	300..	210	155	with Nat.	
Caldwell.....	90	149..	69	194	no return.	
Calcasieu.....	41	181..	42	128	with St. Lan.	
Glaiborne.....	221	323..	190	375	no return.	
De Soto.....	149	217..	52	150	new par.	
Jackson.....	127	193..	new parish.			
Lafayette.....	108	220..	193	399	no return.	
Morehouse.....	178	101..	107	31	new par.	
Natchitoches.....	384	495..	452	650..	667	610
Opachita.....	168	176..	106	206..	243	130
Rapides.....	383	543..	419	586..	475	382
Sabine.....	246	271..	255	383	new par.	
St. Landry.....	754	576..	789	406..	836	434
St. Martin.....	456	240..	479	303..	463	103
St. Mary.....	470	166..	352	142..	306	87
Union.....	907	237..	206	213..	74	76
Vermillion.....	430	52..	176	104	new par.	

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 18,217; Casa 16,370.  
 —Vote of 1844: Clay 13,083; Polk 13,782.—Vote of  
 1840: Harrison, 11,296; Van Buren, 7,616. Taylor  
 over Casa, 2,847; Harrison, over Van Buren,  
 3,680. Notwithstanding Taylor's popularity and  
 the increase of population, it will be seen that the  
 vote of Plaquemines is 507 less than it was in  
 1844, when Polk seemed to carry the state by  
 699 of a majority, and that it was 787 less in 1840.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

In 1840 this State contained 267,360 free persons,  
 white and colored, and 327,360 slaves. The white  
 people elect a Senate and Assembly—the Senate  
 and Assembly elect Electors—and the Electors  
 assist in electing a President and Vice-President  
 of the United States. In 1840 the State voted for  
 Van Buren, in 1844 for Polk, and in 1848 for Casa.

## MISSISSIPPI.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT.—1848. 1844. 1840.

Coa. [Northern.]	Taylor.	Casa.	Clay.	Polk.	Har.	V.B.
1. De Soto.....	836	723..	671	709..	571	349
Itawamba.....	567	880..	368	825..	170	394
La Fayette.....	730	760..	542	632..	382	366
Marshall.....	1306	1344..	1035	1184..	1006	814
Panola.....	578	344..	439	408..	332	206
Pontotoc.....	757	999..	384	709..	237	329
Tishamingo.....	840	1190..	480	1004..	321	583
Tippah.....	981	1236..	692	1170..	681	564
Tunica.....	51	25..	36	24..	76	53
2. Bolivar.....	89	49..	55	61..	62	44
Carroll.....	885	921..	678	742..	711	527
Chickasaw.....	846	948..	536	632..	142	204
Coahoma.....	189	130..	143	162..	181	109
Choctaw.....	642	743..	426	634..	388	430
Lowndes.....	801	780..	644	850..	620	620
Monroe.....	921	1062..	549	911..	452	487
Noxubee.....	617	687..	519	577..	514	372
Oktibbeha.....	393	424..	241	336..	196	219
Sunflower.....	33	22..	7	14..	—	—
Tallahatchie.....	295	319..	179	213..	198	124



Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Har.	V.B.
Yalobusha .....	843	846.	719	893..	739	643
3. Attala .....	480	653..	276	305..	272	306
Hinds .....	1246	822..	1199	915..	1207	638
Holmes .....	643	520..	578	498..	556	318
Issaquena .....	85	58.	new county.			
Kemper .....	416	450..	291	515..	326	400
Lauderdale .....	474	657..	256	631..	230	444
Leake .....	328	289..	190	235..	145	132
Madison .....	614	497..	612	486..	691	312
Neshoba .....	241	254..	156	236..	113	164
Newton .....	184	197..	143	270..	109	194
Rankin .....	356	370..	311	406..	381	262
Scott .....	152	273..	112	250..	41	108
Warren .....	890	478..	922	507..	1006	422
Washington .....	179	71..	209	168..	162	64
Winston .....	307	425..	201	475..	262	288
Yazoo .....	641	497..	578	530..	561	360

[Southern.]

4. Adams .....	643	365..	755	452..	862	438
Amité .....	426	309..	429	351..	500	294
Clarke .....	211	282..	115	353..	124	258
Claiborne .....	464	358..	434	429..	538	390
Copiah .....	491	587..	447	649..	571	545
Covington .....	135	346..	98	308..	116	253
Franklin .....	226	249..	172	220..	186	153
Greene .....	184	79..	62	175..	91	125
Hancock .....	157	116..	57	127..	281	107
Harrison .....	165	172..	103	169..	—	—
Jackson .....	32	168..	17	216..	25	172
Jasper .....	343	508..	210	403..	239	268
Jefferson .....	382	290..	364	383..	412	229
Jones .....	95	135..	72	117..	56	103
Lawrence .....	145	438..	94	545..	123	453
Marion .....	99	162..	68	254..	196	175
Perry .....	143	69..	125	71..	110	94
Pike .....	277	398..	232	444..	314	578
Simpson .....	236	264..	178	500..	201	219
Smith .....	210	287..	94	249..	89	179
Wayne .....	97	52..	102	95..	94	87
Wilkinson .....	455	291..	441	355..	693	148

Total vote, 1848: Taylor, 25,922; Cass, 26,537

—Total vote, 1844: Clay, 19,206; Polk, 25,126.

Total vote, 1840: Harrison, 19,518; Van Buren, 16,935. Majorities: Cass, 615; Polk, 5,920; Harrison, 2,523.

## TENNESSEE.—By Congress Districts.

1848. 1844. 1847.

PRESIDENT.

Gov'r.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Brown.	Brown.
EAST TENNESSEE.						

1. Carter .....	745	129..	739	177..	744	186
Cocke .....	815	189..	844	187..	826	244
Greene .....	963	1483..	1031	1701..	1023	1522
Hawkins .....	1252	1243..	1173	1368..	1178	1314
Johnson .....	382	66..	370	79..	368	99
Sullivan .....	436	1375..	350	1533..	392	1343
Washington .....	862	1016..	881	1225..	843	1098
2. Anderson .....	602	250..	620	325..	656	380
Blount .....	955	663..	1046	735..	1082	734
Claiborne .....	700	744..	578	857..	634	826
Campbell .....	473	279..	337	518..	408	401
Granger .....	1094	489..	998	548..	1067	658
Jefferson .....	1468	215..	1563	247..	1562	841
Monroe .....	982	960..	859	1086..	905	1087
Morgan .....	229	187..	211	232..	197	230
Sevier .....	787	57..	738	78..	830	104
3. Bledsoe .....	508	229..	529	259..	527	355
Bradley .....	760	927..	572	958..	641	978
Hamilton .....	685	634..	644	624..	628	721
Knox .....	2140	439..	2015	507..	2126	573
Marion .....	562	336..	503	381..	526	381
Meigs .....	159	834..	120	620..	134	635
McMinn .....	960	1624..	873	1961..	911	1040
Polk .....	367	517..	280	486..	318	546
Roane .....	998	671..	900	735..	942	806
Rhea .....	296	324..	232	368..	260	579

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Brown.	Brown.
MIDDLE TENNESSEE.						
4. Coffee .....	532	943..	280	1000..	323	1002
DeKalb .....	571	573..	488	491..	601	623
Fentress .....	113	432..	60	456..	97	450
Jackson .....	1269	801..	1211	807..	1219	846
Overton .....	467	1112..	356	1145..	413	1183
Warren .....	407	1161..	353	1190..	376	1383
White .....	1064	503..	857	468..	1050	605
Van Buren .....	130	198..	116	190..	113	239
5. Bedford .....	1497	1381..	1455	1526..	1497	1515
Franklin .....	390	1207..	358	1123..	378	1221
Lincoln .....	680	2584..	656	2494..	677	2400
Marshall .....	730	1408..	635	1398..	702	1431

6. Giles .....	1389	1511..	1301	1387..	1398	1521
Hardin .....	621	770..	505	732..	566	798
Hickman .....	301	968..	255	1034..	270	992
Lawrence .....	596	544..	489	547..	631	662
Maury .....	1516	1970..	1292	1988..	1500	1963
Wayne .....	673	386..	665	446..	691	421
7. Cannon .....	469	827..	318	761..	360	842
Rutherford .....	1754	1439..	1730	1500..	1708	1503
Wilson .....	2517	958..	2807	1042..	2441	1070
Williamson .....	793	793..	1986	859..	1893	927

8. Davidson .....	2698	1976..	2266	1693..	2349	172
Smith .....	2380	719..	2328	788..	2389	823
Sumner .....	922	1994..	881	2017..	833	1902
9. Dickson .....	386	674..	359	706..	356	689
Humphreys .....	309	482..	305	523..	278	525
Montgomery .....	1288	969..	1271	1029..	118	9834
Robertson .....	1236	839..	1193	871..	1126	808
Stewart .....	574	705..	519	704..	529	679

WEST TENNESSEE.

Benton .....	392	459..	292	481..	331	466
Henry .....	860	1349..	836	1312..	720	1249
10. Dyer .....	363	271..	356	272..	378	261
Fayette .....	1217	1060..	1205	1151..	1021	963
Hardeman .....	723	1016..	689	1077..	616	943
Haywood .....	800	672..	756	668..	726	631
Lauderdale .....	279	274..	298	211..	263	248
McNairy .....	959	786..	773	741..	882	853
Shelby .....	1828	1607..	1625	1352..	1409	1207
Tipton .....	352	482..	360	502..	308	447

11. Carroll .....	1493	560..	1356	524..	1351	619
Gibson .....	1423	688..	1320	611..	1339	684
Henderson .....	1286	460..	1209	492..	1141	525
Madison .....	1562	737..	1357	768..	1451	779
Obion .....	357	487..	282	536..	308	463
Perry .....	439	287..	744	513..	824	615
Weakley .....	689	1080..	560	1084..	640	1035
Total: Taylor, 64,705; Cass, 58,419; Clay, 60,030; Polk, 69,917; N. S. Brown, 61,469; A. V. Brown, 60,454. Majorities: Taylor, 6,286; Clay, 113; N. S. Brown, 1,015.						

## KENTUCKY.—By Congress Districts.

1848. 1844. 1848.

PRESIDENT.

Gov'r.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Crit.	Pow.
1. Ballard .....	277	281..	282	400..	328	348
Calloway .....	227	664..	204	772..	239	788
Caldwell .....	826	841..	780	966..	778	877
Crittenden .....	342	399..	284	399..	374	501
Graves .....	468	772..	386	884..	499	981
Hickman .....	169	353..	304	740..	143	422
Hopkins .....	796	766..	701	814..	835	900
Livingston .....	403	265..	424	327..	424	261
Marshall .....	120	496..	94	600..	112	254
McCracken .....	407	308..	256	195..	363	315
Trigg .....	588	632..	537	651..	585	604
Union .....	501	458..	507	584..	509	604
2. Breckenridge .....	1006	422..	924	464..	990	500
Butler .....	349	204..	351	290..	373	538
Christian .....	1132	786..	1122	825..	1109	792
Davies .....	986	605..	808	622..	992	750
Edmonson .....	249	209..	174	251..	223	262
Grayson .....	507	345..	432	386..	513	488



Dist'a. & Cos.	Taylor.	Casa.	Clay.	Polk.	Crit.	Pow.	Dist'a. & Cos.	Taylor.	Casa.	Clay.	Polk.	Crit.	Pow.
Hancock.....	304	166..	277	213..	296	200	Kenton.....	985	1228..	687	920..	855	1263
Henderson.....	731	559	719	638..	698	746	Mason.....	1681	953..	1608	799..	571	1018
Meade.....	713	225	650	223..	671	224	Nicholas.....	673	704..	678	703..	786	806
Muhlenburg.....	746	437..	657	439..	770	518	Pendleton.....	375	599..	287	530..	314	672
Ohio.....	718	542..	601	513..	754	629	Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 67,141; Casa, 49,720; majority for Taylor, 17,421. Crittenden, 66,466; Powell, 57,945; majority for Crittenden, 8,521.—						
3. Allen.....	473	553..	401	635..	416	572	Total Vote, 1844: Clay, 61,255; Polk, 51,988; majority for Clay, 9,267.						
Barren.....	1462	1048	1306	1108..	1458	1207							
Hart.....	586	523..	579	538..	606	648							
Logan.....	1402	358..	1407	374..	1433	374							
Monroe.....	586	379..	451	473..	576	520							
Simpson.....	448	428..	455	478..	478	352							
Todd.....	808	409..	784	406..	790	414							
Warren.....	1226	603..	1132	687..	1207	578							
4. Adair.....	568	549..	548	639..	575	713							
Boyle.....	773	347..	617	352..	725	397							
Casey.....	529	196..	468	214..	600	255							
Clinton.....	286	294..	262	315..	254	356							
Cumberland.....	642	153..	580	167..	603	143							
Greene.....	517	512..	827	1042..	576	585							
Lincoln.....	832	325..	769	335..	805	380							
Pulaski.....	947	734..	727	708..	1054	1069							
Russell.....	519	180..	431	178..	497	204							
Wayne.....	689	405..	535	342..	627	461							
5. Anderson.....	334	547..	281	552..	355	652							
Bullitt.....	499	399..	528	436..	492	488							
Hardin.....	1239	631..	1095	702..	1198	688							
Larue.....	478	349..	382	333..	485	400							
Marion.....	765	629..	715	737..	852	807							
Mercer.....	734	1038..	557	985..	690	1076							
Nelson.....	1149	464..	1326	608..	1136	573							
Spencer.....	460	351..	469	508..	457	461							
Washington.....	721	678..	660	709..	667	831							
6. Clay.....	377	125..	335	92..	416	229							
Edill.....	485	238..	392	216..	490	331							
Floyd.....	260	225..	190	340..	237	495							
Garrard.....	1187	191..	1128	229..	1085	243							
Harlan.....	350	56..	334	75..	436	79							
Johnson.....	106	214..	85	252..	88	323							
Knox.....	648	159..	589	164..	580	285							
Laurel.....	488	145..	384	124..	431	208							
Letcher.....	No return	29	161..	71	187								
Madison.....	1313	564..	1202	633..	1324	767							
Owsley.....	330	248..	165	129..	268	270							
Perry.....	No return	113	84..	192	177								
Pike.....	225	140..	251	238..	272	235							
Rockcastle.....	497	95..	451	73..	539	125							
Whitley.....	584	93..	431	99..	559	200							
7. Carroll.....	433	426..	382	370..	462	483							
Henry.....	827	1022..	708	1044..	855	976							
Jefferson.....	1161	970..	1092	1042..	1208	1099							
Louisville City.....	2836	2020..	2435	1662..	2499	2030							
Oldham.....	476	488..	426	625..	477	539							
Shelby.....	1434	716..	1441	796..	1374	745							
Trimble.....	361	486..	268	507..	320	535							
8. Bourbon.....	1172	486..	1208	521..	1116	500							
Fayette.....	1541	781..	1695	824..	1420	771							
Franklin.....	926	664..	816	634..	892	641							
Jessamine.....	682	439..	616	469..	658	541							
Owen.....	533	810..	485	937..	579	987							
Scott.....	797	734..	803	938..	688	727							
Woodford.....	778	337..	750	473..	817	378							
9. Bath.....	724	782..	611	783..	725	896							
Breathitt.....	143	151..	120	281..	120	278							
Carter.....	243	510..	148	508..	228	661							
Clark.....	1046	319..	996	314..	1030	381							
Fleming.....	1159	700..	1143	771..	1108	839							
Greenup.....	640	516..	593	585..	698	591							
Lawrence.....	414	318..	347	345..	440	351							
Lewis.....	521	566..	506	549..	565	688							
Morgan.....	413	490..	247	512..	362	688							
Montgomery.....	688	548..	673	597..	724	664							
10. Boone.....	935	769..	888	712..	1003	904							
Bracken.....	795	472..	753	443..	770	554							
Campbell.....	511	814..	358	618..	436	733							
Gallatin.....	360	368..	348	351..	379	421							
Grant.....	485	529..	396	498..	470	575							
Harrison.....	891	896..	859	975..	332	985							

## OHIO.—By Congress Districts.

## PRESIDENT—1848.

## 1844.

Dist't. & Cos.	Taylor.	Casa.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Hamilton.....	9018	10,834	1986.	7201	8983	298
2. Butler.....	1359	3536	381..	2158	3546	61
Clinton.....	1233	1122	735..	1736	1137	172
Warren.....	2526	1861	402..	2822	1795	85
3. Darke.....	1508	1554	81..	1408	1409	25
Greene.....	2035	1256	644..	2422	1380	126
Montgomery.....	3561	3530	304..	3388	3191	83
Preble.....	2106	1519	314..	2262	1526	70
4. Champaign.....	1878	1508	330..	2069	1409	32
Clark.....	2506	1375	208..	2477	1155	43
Logan.....	1652	1147	276..	1625	1015	93
Miami.....	2542	1822	272..	2572	1657	113
Union.....	1030	797	173..	1009	710	32
5. Allen.....	728	1070	2..	779	1062	9
Hardin.....	586	605	51..	510	495	6
Henry.....	217	297	17..	229	245	—
Lucas.....	1298	1197	327..	1167	881	12
Mercer.....	360	641	18..	423	812	4
Paulding.....	70	198	—	63	192	—
Putnam.....	402	634	3..	451	697	2
Shelby.....	1021	1129	49..	1026	1014	26
Van Wert.....	223	381	—	158	270	—
Williams.....	328	510	154..	583	678	—
6. Crawford.....	952	1678	90..	1197	1734	8
Hancock.....	1016	1501	22..	907	1247	2
Marion.....	1001	1193	55..	1425	1480	88
Ottawa.....	190	231	45..	241	233	9
Sandusky.....	928	1148	124..	997	1214	12
Seneca.....	1536	2326	483..	1727	2316	41
Wood.....	647	636	29..	576	570	1
Wyandott.....	951	1059	46..	New Co.		
7. Brown.....	1771	2557	403..	1798	2342	130
Clermont.....	2204	2833	404..	2189	2627	105
Highland.....	2114	2224	342..	2148	2164	11
8. Adams.....	1259	1690	196..	1252	1611	87
Jackson.....	987	1108	50..	908	1046	13
Pike.....	834	909	33..	800	836	16
Ross.....	3394	2306	174..	3321	2380	90
Scioto.....	1838	1263	13..	1519	1095	—
9. Fairfield.....	2438	3515	42..	2542	3637	15
Fayette.....	1157	946	128..	1229	878	67
Madison.....	1329	712	80..	1269	643	8
Pickaway.....	2115	1960	24..	2219	2102	10
10. Delaware.....	1866	1574	268..	2548	2017	118
Franklin.....	3199	8029	284..	2965	2498	72
Licking.....	3030	3468	561..	3500	3840	238
11. Knox.....	1910	2890	539..	2746	3324	134
Richland.....	2087	3177	188..	3443	5574	111
12. Athens.....	1846	1509	320..	2050	1425	220
Gallia.....	1630	1081	85..	1484	957	31
Hocking.....	856	1319	23..	719	1289	22
Lawrence.....	1164	745	53..	1140	638	3
Meigs.....	1327	1014	305..	1341	880	41
13. Morgan.....	2320	2448	314..	2051	2077	64
Perry.....	1488	2192	19..	1527	2273	3
Washington.....	2079	1930	462..	2194	1686	151
14. Guernsey.....	2375	2504	489..	2746	2628	218
Muskingum.....	4427	3380	228..	4489	3196	86
15. Belmont.....	2723	2892	543..	3140	2821	184
Harrison.....	1564	1658	543..	2089	1750	195
Monroe.....	999	2574	330..	1210	2548	111



Dist. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
16. Coshocton.....	1814	2422	137.....	1885	2281	60
Holmes.....	1118	2224	45.....	1142	2317	5
Tuscarawas.....	2662	2553	164.....	2696	2658	35
17. Carroll.....	1453	1895	345.....	1701	1564	140
Columbiana.....	1850	2732	865.....	3416	3743	217
Jefferson.....	2147	2231	455.....	2385	2354	95
18. Stark.....	2362	3495	570.....	2952	3575	76
Wayne.....	2234	3380	190.....	2759	3765	75
19. Portage.....	1270	2149	1127.....	2510	2247	244
Summit.....	1892	1815	1058.....	2841	2056	184
Trumbull.....	1364	1951	2075.....	3637	3544	738
20. Ashtabula.....	1124	878	2467.....	3388	1123	537
Cuyahoga.....	1776	2368	2594.....	3331	2388	312
Geauga.....	872	922	1373.....	2274	1101	233
Lake.....	777	716	904.....	1818	901	109
21. Erie.....	1409	999	681.....	1456	1261	65
Huron.....	1950	1769	876.....	2564	2136	138
Lorain.....	647	1473	1616.....	1956	1793	473
Medina.....	1440	1636	1098.....	2045	1920	229
Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 138,380; Cass 154,775;						
Van Buren 35,354; Smith 111. Cass over Taylor						
16,415; Van Buren and Taylor over Cass 18,936.						
Total Vote, 1844: Clay 155,037; Polk 149,117;						
Birney 8,050. Clay over Polk 5,940; Polk and						
Birney over Clay 2,110.						

## INDIANA.—By Congress Districts.

## PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
1. Crawford.....	520	397	.....	462	397	
Dubois.....	258	579	1.....	229	501	
Gibson.....	860	802	15.....	796	810	8
Harrison.....	1277	1047	1.....	1252	1144	
Orange.....	760	961	6.....	707	1036	3
Perry.....	589	335	8.....	564	334	
Pike.....	519	510	1.....	459	491	
Posey.....	763	1236	19.....	673	1154	
Spencer.....	681	471	.....	586	496	
Vanderburgh.....	534	667	22.....	675	556	1
Warrick.....	457	862	21.....	394	850	
2. Clarke.....	1200	1810	28.....	1132	1417	
Floyd.....	1018	1154	17.....	956	961	
Jackson.....	632	1071	7.....	662	1048	1
Jefferson.....	2075	1609	167.....	1835	1427	50
Jennings.....	926	784	96.....	872	669	14
Scott.....	483	447	16.....	481	441	1
Washington.....	1136	1643	22.....	1149	1660	5
3. Dearborn.....	1378	1801	176.....	1616	1971	50
Decatur.....	1245	1096	143.....	1275	1091	68
Franklin.....	1411	1695	51.....	1325	1583	8
Ohio.....	439	459	6.....	193	168	
Ripley.....	1114	983	173.....	1060	908	89
Rush.....	1142	1392	87.....	1560	1362	42
Switzerland.....	1063	1106	44.....	961	1006	8
4. Fayette.....	1040	765	86.....	1051	908	17
Henry.....	1215	1005	455.....	1458	1005	138
Union.....	526	637	208.....	682	672	60
Wayne.....	2085	1432	339.....	2321	1436	318
5. Bartholomew.....	1011	1167	23.....	1035	1068	13
Brown.....	70	503	.....	59	432	
Hamilton.....	809	805	317.....	859	786	139
Hancock.....	665	806	40.....	719	736	2
Johnson.....	676	1114	46.....	659	1150	15
Madison.....	824	993	55.....	813	854	20
Marion.....	1877	1769	109.....	1715	1634	25
Shelby.....	1121	1414	18.....	1107	1342	7
6. Daviess.....	735	701	2.....	807	764	
Greene.....	918	921	6.....	762	909	
Knox.....	1044	741	3.....	1079	821	1
Lawrence.....	1070	1031	18.....	1019	1085	3
Martin.....	342	497	7.....	76	516	
Monroe.....	780	1084	59.....	721	1118	12
Morgan.....	966	1029	121.....	1023	1078	24
Owen.....	682	933	13.....	754	888	1
Sullivan.....	465	1142	5.....	464	1221	1
7. Clay.....	500	734	29.....	429	662	

Dist. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
Hendricks.....	1156	775	173.....	1262	844	26
Parke.....	1396	1319	9.....	1377	1329	12
Putnam.....	1647	1300	10.....	1540	1367	9
Vermillion.....	830	763	.....	787	762	
Vigo.....	1585	852	57.....	1515	856	
8. Boone.....	773	916	66.....	816	871	8
Carroll.....	822	1006	76.....	712	955	8
Clinton.....	726	964	87.....	645	944	12
Fountain.....	900	1343	136.....	947	1387	
Montgomery.....	1501	1547	109.....	1450	1521	8
Richardsville.....	.....	.....	.....	129	138	14
Tippecanoe.....	1269	1523	405.....	1550	1551	37
Warren.....	708	460	68.....	779	470	10
9. Benton.....	60	78	3.....	40	69	1
Cass.....	881	829	55.....	768	671	18
Elkhart.....	756	1050	143.....	758	964	1
Fulton.....	423	404	39.....	344	306	6
Jasper.....	86	190	123.....	128	175	8
Kosciusko.....	797	676	64.....	623	553	5
Lake.....	158	208	139.....	114	206	5
Laporte.....	1027	877	228.....	1009	831	53
Marshall.....	305	428	91.....	199	256	54
Miami.....	731	770	70.....	589	517	
Porter.....	343	401	7.....	311	305	14
Pulaski.....	135	224	1.....	123	124	1
St. Joseph.....	817	667	332.....	683	683	33
Wabash.....	847	739	140.....	601	575	19
White.....	206	305	34.....	259	218	
10. Adams.....	261	398	1.....	198	296	
Allen.....	991	1059	13.....	861	849	
Blackford.....	61	231	23.....	81	205	3
De Kalb.....	347	577	45.....	269	327	6
Delaware.....	822	694	58.....	940	732	3
Grant.....	325	623	339.....	353	423	197
Huntington.....	457	463	46.....	277	316	8
Jay.....	276	392	143.....	331	352	32
Lagrange.....	629	636	114.....	590	437	38
Noble.....	497	613	53.....	590	438	
Randolph.....	631	787	523.....	818	809	266
Steuben.....	315	352	194.....	328	303	42
Tipton.....	183	235	3.....	100	119	
Wells.....	252	416	18.....	185	306	3
Whitley.....	318	373	21.....	222	227	2
Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 69,907; Cass 74,745;						
Van Buren 8,100. Total Vote, 1844: Clay, 67,877;						
Polk, 70,131; Birney, 2,106. Cass over Taylor,						
1,438; Polk over Clay, 2,314; Van Buren and Tay-						
lor over Cass, 3,262.						

## ILLINOIS.—By Congress Districts.

## PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Alexander.....	101	212	2.....	81	138	24
Bond.....	391	371	43.....	564	622	27
Clinton.....	351	431	3.....	334	327	7
Jackson.....	177	243	5.....	182	347	
Madison.....	1820	1503	162.....	1657	1496	12
Monroe.....	355	546	.....	304	740	
Perry.....	239	344	44.....	219	477	22
Pulaski.....	84	141	.....	90	208	
Randolph.....	580	689	300.....	713	717	114
St. Clair.....	1109	2023	63.....	1042	1945	7
Union.....	103	503	6.....	94	617	
Washington.....	204	577	27.....	254	565	8
2. Edwards.....	288	113	19.....	385	185	40
Franklin.....	139	459	.....	102	631	
Gallatin.....	235	537	6.....	406	1115	
Hamilton.....	125	478	.....	125	573	
Hardin.....	234	237	.....	136	165	
Jefferson.....	280	605	2.....	227	863	1
Johnson.....	67	290	.....	32	382	6
Marion.....	227	639	15.....	182	722	
Massac.....	204	303	.....	165	338	
Pope.....	224	234	.....	201	348	
Saline.....	122	312	.....	new county.		
Wabash.....	456	303	14.....	479	315	2
Wayne.....	318	479	1.....	265	637	
White.....	674	513	13.....	736	748	



Dist'a. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clav.	Polk.	B'y.
Williamson .....	211	575		179	766	179
<b>3. Christian .....</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>254</b>			<b>182</b>	<b>216</b>
Clark .....	743	759	27	625	756	6
Clay .....	207	405		186	448	
Coles .....	877	633	6	776	582	
Crawford .....	493	507		425	496	
Cumberland .....	108	102		191	189	
De Witt .....	373	363	20	317	361	3
Edgar .....	829	816	42	701	894	24
Efingham .....	99	330		82	364	
Fayette .....	407	452		143	653	
Jasper .....	154	228		143	276	
Lawrence .....	464	532		427	611	
Macon .....	253	323	5	221	328	
Moultrie .....	248	191		196	204	
Montgomery .....	332	533	13	355	661	
Platt .....	132	138		81	120	
Richland .....	321	281		289	322	
Shelby .....	337	668	1	315	683	
<b>4. Boone .....</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>58</b>
Bureau .....	376	306	566	362	378	160
Champaign .....	213	187		178	191	
Cook .....	1708	1622	2120	1117	2027	317
De Kalb .....	223	374	427	142	242	131
Du Page .....	313	623	528	672	551	173
Grundy .....	123	207	63	49	91	7
Iroquois .....	268	322	28	204	281	
Kane .....	855	783	1220	748	1046	299
Kendall .....	392	378	547	357	479	142
Lake .....	321	446	1088	638	620	131
La Salle .....	862	1238	873	427	611	126
Livingston .....	82	130	4	66	109	
McHenry .....	618	528	1016	493	668	74
McLean .....	758	626	94	586	477	22
Vermillion .....	942	758	68	889	768	28
Will .....	713	897	540	509	810	209
<b>5. Adams .....</b>	<b>1962</b>	<b>2205</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1280</b>	<b>1495</b>	<b>149</b>
Brown .....	408	666	20	329	551	
Calhoun .....	215	257	3	247	268	
Fulton .....	1635	1684	371	1434	1537	8
Greene .....	853	1128	36	800	1246	
Jersey .....	530	445	38	555	458	48
Macoupin .....	710	898	96	641	974	6
Peoria .....	1237	1161	368	846	1169	55
Pike .....	1609	1636	159	1411	1456	11
Schuyler .....	807	804	34	610	743	
<b>6. Carroll .....</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>10</b>
Hancock .....	1087	1074	67	747	1399	1
Henderson .....	408	291	65	428	294	
Henry .....	138	80	228	147	166	
Jo. Daviess .....	1772	1392	134	1514	1585	14
Knox .....	830	727	392	746	689	162
Lee .....	300	367	135	244	315	48
Macdonough .....	439	416	25	458	493	41
Mercer .....	436	315	90	410	321	12
Ogle .....	682	480	413	505	383	95
Rock Island .....	583	431	96	468	397	
Stark .....	214	174	84	187	206	33
Stephenson .....	730	763	111	483	465	24
Warren .....	537	529	140	500	503	35
Whiteside .....	591	235	279	384	289	47
Winnebago .....	866	240	807	546	568	152
<b>7. Cass .....</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>21</b>
Logan .....	465	369	4	310	251	
Marshall .....	304	322	41	237	263	
Mason .....	391	403	7	255	254	
Menard .....	605	488	1	397	378	
Morgan .....	1372	1309	139	1445	1421	39
Putnam .....	266	185	289	237	228	140
Sangamon .....	1943	1336	47	1837	1371	
Scott .....	798	649	15	670	610	7
Tazewell .....	1067	593	96	1011	628	33
Woodford .....	186	309	52	159	322	8
Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 53,047; Cass, 56,300; Van Buren, 15,774; Cass over Taylor, 3,253; Taylor and Van Buren over Cass, 12,521; Total Vote, 1844: Clay 45,528; Polk 57,820; Birney, 3,570. Polk over Clay 12,292.						

## MISSOURI.—By Congress Districts.

## PRESIDENT—1848.

Dist'a. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Dist'a. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.
<b>1. Cape Girard .....</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>Andrew .....</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>689</b>
Dunklin .....	42	42	Atcheson .....	77	136
Jefferson .....	246	311	Buchanan .....	704	1055
Madison .....	231	377	Caldwell .....	128	168
Mississippi .....	138	181	Carroll .....	266	238
New Madrid .....	323	168	Clinton .....	290	286
Perry .....	322	389	Clay .....	626	418
Ripley .....	14	154	Daviess .....	269	358
Reynolds .....	21	148	De Kalb .....	37	146
St. Francois .....	285	274	Gentry .....	152	396
St. Genevieve .....	142	168	Grundy .....	225	187
St. Louis .....	4827	4778	Harrison .....	63	144
Scott .....	147	217	Holt .....	148	248
Shannon .....	35	54	Linn .....	230	297
Stoddard .....	97	196	Livingston .....	195	373
Wayne .....	91	245	Mercer .....	144	183
<b>2. Audrain .....</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>Nodoway .....</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>148</b>
Calloway .....	849	631	Platte .....	1102	1494
Crawford .....	363	275	Putnam .....	74	120
Franklin .....	339	680	Ray .....	509	626
Gasconade .....	87	349	Sullivan .....	154	250
Lincoln .....	566	696	<b>5. Barry .....</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>217</b>
Marion .....	1046	797	Bates .....	146	186
Montgomery .....	379	186	Benton .....	208	382
Osage .....	92	312	Cedar .....	116	271
Pike .....	793	784	Dade .....	166	306
Pulaski .....	124	241	Dallas .....	105	283
Ralls .....	397	299	Green .....	401	825
St. Charles .....	477	569	Henry .....	274	239
Texas .....	82	185	Hickory .....	98	224
Warren .....	351	336	Jackson .....	695	954
Washington .....	473	423	Jasper .....	161	294
<b>3. Boone .....</b>	<b>1102</b>	<b>568</b>	Johnson .....	334	451
Camden .....	155	282	Lafayette .....	915	585
Chariton .....	414	577	Lawrence .....	170	374
Clark .....	284	242	Newton .....	161	461
Cole .....	277	531	Ozark .....	69	113
Cooper .....	813	633	Pettis .....	230	265
Howard .....	801	888	Polk .....	231	516
Knox .....	196	197	St. Clair .....	148	563
Lewis .....	479	479	Saline .....	536	438
Macon .....	360	470	Taney .....	54	325
Miller .....	76	373	Van Buren .....	270	40
Monroe .....	807	561	Wright .....	72	181
Morgan .....	167	342	Total Vote: Taylor,		
Monteau .....	161	466	52,671; Cass, 40,077;		
Randolph .....	607	508	Rolins, 33,956; King,		
Schuyler .....	204	193	48,921; Clay, 31,250;		
Scotland .....	131	240	Polk, 1,4324. Majori-		
Shelby .....	175	263	ties: Cass, 7,406; King,		
<b>4. Adair .....</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>200</b>	14,965; Polk, 10,074.		

## MICHIGAN.—By Congress Districts.

## PRESIDENT—1848.

## 1844.

Dist'a. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clav.	Polk.	B'y.
<b>1. Hillsdale .....</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>1290</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>1084</b>	<b>212</b>
Lenawee .....	1886	2171	795	2177	2272	228
Monroe .....	800	1155	398	970	1283	48
Washtenaw .....	2029	2081	917	2347	2549	386
Wayne .....	2544	3508	420	2345	2737	182
<b>2. Allegan .....</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>11</b>
Berry .....	243	381	93	228	249	16
Branch .....	665	1084	400	644	888	89
Berrien .....	953	1147	108	713	828	35
Calhoun .....	1254	1487	745	1357	1528	226
Cass .....	783	902	191	760	715	69
Eaton .....	556	546	218	410	376	61
Ionia .....	379	608	477	418	398	50
Jackon .....	959	1547	1072	1302	1389	475
Kent .....	652	768	337	476	564	33
Ottawa .....	142	209	53	42	17	
St. Joseph .....	963	1011	418	935	979	84
Kalamazoo .....	1010	880	493	932	828	276
Van Buren .....	353	509	117	273	350	46
<b>3. Chippewa .....</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>—</b>



Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
Clinton .....	213	340	131....	255	283	19
Genesee.....	376	823	315....	733..	676	183
Houghton...						new county.
Ingham.....	473	692	332....	432	441	45
Lapeer.....	369	542	205....	389	502	88
Livingston...	764	1128	280....	687	1030	108
Mackinac....	51	127	.....	43	100	—
Macomb.....	855	1340	204....	963	1359	140
Oakland.....	1942	2781	693....	2225	2833	377

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
Ontonagon...						new county.
St. Clair.....	685	814	82....	569	617	27
Saginaw.....	118	183	47....	107	104	2
Shiawassee...	281	436	192....	300	269	96
Total Vote: Taylor, 23,940; Cass, 30,687; Van Buren, 10,389; Clay, 34,337; Polk, 27,759; Birney, 3,632. Case over Taylor, 6,747; Polk, 3,422; Taylor and Van Buren over Case, 3,642. Harrison over Van Buren (1840), 1,802.						

**WISCONSIN.****PRESIDENT—1848.**

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.
1. Milwaukee .....	1189	2151	626
Racine.....	907	635	1931
Walworth.....	804	550	1493
Waukesha.....	806	961	1001
2. Crawford & Chippewa .....	109	215	12
Dane.....	724	757	443
Greene.....	479	391	297
Grant.....	1648	1148	144
Iowa & Richland.....	884	848	118
La Fayette.....	921	1001	31
La Pointe.....			
Portage.....	216	225	—
Rock.....	1300	491	1538
St. Croix.....			
Sauk.....	149	158	159
3. Brown.....	238	309	10
Calumet.....	65	79	—
Columbia.....	302	145	166
Dodge.....	527	797	637
Fond du Lac.....	446	483	497
Jefferson.....	713	840	562
Manitowoc.....	77	159	70
Marquette.....	214	174	174
Sheboygan.....	572	442	175
Washington.....	355	1720	324
Winnebago.....	300	222	220
Total Vote: Taylor, 13,747; Cass, 15,001; Van Buren, 10,418.			

**IOWA.****PRESIDENT—1848.**

Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.
1. Appanoose.....	44	118	—
Dallas.....	30	26	—
Davis.....	364	375	—
Henry.....	655	459	190
Jefferson.....	637	739	23
Jasper.....	66	69	—
Keokuk.....	231	355	21
Lee.....	1222	1614	204
Mahaaka.....	402	400	21
Marion.....	277	306	9
Monroe.....	111	195	10
Polk.....	185	234	—
Van Buren.....	926	978	104
Wapello.....	570	584	2
2. Benton.....	22	43	—
Buchanan.....	21	37	5
Clayton.....	148	183	26
Cedar.....	205	276	38
Clinton.....	163	207	—
Dubuque.....	585	764	4
Delaware.....	124	104	6
Des Moines.....	953	1070	95
Iowa.....	25	89	1
Jackson.....	397	559	8
Johnson.....	286	539	30
Jones.....	154	207	41
Louisa.....	428	286	56
Linn.....	293	383	41
Muscatine.....	395	577	13

Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.
Poweshiek.....	20	20	—
Scott.....	335	366	30
Washington.....	540	295	147
Official Vote.....	10617	12051	1126
1. Pottawatomie.....	527	42	—
Entire Vote.....	11144	12083	1126
There were 990 scattering votes; and Pottawatomie, where the Mormons reside, was not counted. The declared vote was: Case over Taylor, 1,434; over Taylor and Van Buren, 308.			

**WISCONSIN: Congress.**

Dists.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
1. Finch.....	3621	Lynde	4456
2. Cole.....	6381	Smith	5690
3. Howe.....	3338	Doty	5746
Judd	2330		

**IOWA: Aggregate Congress Vote**

Taylor.	Cass.
Miller.....	4969
Thompson	5433
Davis.....	6398
Letflier.....	5789

**DELAWARE: Congress.**

Houston, W'big, 6,443; Whiteley, Loco, 5,952; total, 12,395.
--

**ARKANSAS: Congress.**

Taylor.	Cass.
Newton.....	9,234
Johnson.....	14,466

**MAINE: Aggregate Vote for Congress.**

Dists.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
1. Jameson.....	3984	E. Gerry.....	5897
2. Lincoln.....	4407	Littlefield.....	5160
3. Otis.....	5877	Sherburne.....	4130
4. Goodenow.....	6582	McCrate.....	5607
5. Coburn.....	3569	Sawtelle.....	5875
6. Washburn.....	4492	Stetson.....	5095
7. Downes.....	4269	Fuller.....	5819
Total Vote: Taylor, 32,597; Cass, 38,434; Van Buren, 10,671.			

**NEW-JERSEY: Aggregate Vote for Congress.**

Dists.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
1. Hay.....	7052	Pitney.....	6045
2. Newell.....	9877	Potts.....	8382
3. Robertson.....	2778	Wildrick.....	9215
4. Vandye.....	7282	Hilliard.....	6023
5. King.....	9679	Hollingsworth.....	6716
Total Vote: Taylor, 36,668; Cass, 36,379.			

**MASSACHUSETTS: Vote for Congress.**

Dists.	Taylor.	Van Buren.	Cass.
1. Winthrop.....	7726	Sumner.....	2336
2. King.....	6312	Stetson.....	4075
3. Duncan.....	6685	Knappe.....	3038
4. Thompson.....	5379	Palfrey.....	5419
5. Hudson.....	4300	Allen.....	6808
6. Ashmun.....	7073	Alvord.....	2377
7. Mann.....	5865	Sedgwick.....	3325
8. Mann.....	11087	Mann.....	2413
9. Fowler.....	5170	Morton.....	3477
10. Grinnell.....	4719	Howland.....	2476
Total Vote: Taylor, 64,316; Van Buren, 32,451; Cass, 26,819; Scattering, 273. Whig majority over all, 4,773; Free Soilers over Cass men, 6,632.			

\* Elected. † Mr. Mann received the Free Soil vote.

**PENNSYLVANIA: Aggregate Congress Vote.**

Dists.	Taylor.	Cass.
1. Lewis C. Levin.....	4895	T. B. Florence..... 4225
2. J. R. Chandler.....	6656	J. C. Vandye..... 5874
3. H. D. Moore.....	6962	Hallowell..... 6097
4. John S. Littell.....	6251	John Robbins, Jr..... 6661
5. John Freedley.....	6655	— McKeever..... 6477
6. ——— Taylor.....	7722	Thomas Ross..... 8043
7. Jesse C. Dickey.....	5786	J. Hemphill..... 5160
8. Thad. Stevens.....	9565	E. Shaeffer..... 5464
9. P. Addams.....	4014	William Strong..... 8452
10. E. Wheeler.....	4444	M. M. Dimmick..... 7764
11. Chester Butler.....	5032	{ H. B. Wright..... 4899
12. H. W. Tracy.....	4795	{ Sam P. Collings..... 1938
13. Joseph Casey.....	7341	Jonah Brewster..... 922
14. C. W. Pitman.....	10203	W. A. Petriken..... 7118
15. Henry Nes.....	6569	William Dock..... 7368
16. J. E. Brady.....	8015	J. C. Danner..... 5989
17. Samuel Calvin.....	8702	J. X. McLanahan..... 8132
18. A. J. Ogle.....	8902	Andrew Parker..... 8662
19. P. Livergood.....	6330	J. L. Dawson..... 6649
20. R. R. Read.....	8417	Job Mann..... 9143
21. Moses Hampton.....	7686	W. Hopkins..... 6359
22. J. W. Howe.....	7509	S. W. Black..... 6613
23. Jos. Campbell.....	4931	S. E. McFarland..... 7166
24. Geo. W. Smith.....	6959	James Thompson..... 5410
		Alfred Gilmore..... 7280

† DAVID WILSON, free soil, Van Buren, 8647, and elected.  
 ‡ John Clark, free soil, 179. § Jackson, free soil, 549.  
 & D. McLaughlin, free soil, 800. ¶ Free Soil Whig.

**VERMONT: Aggregate Vote for Congress.**

Dists.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
1. Henry.....			
2. Hubbard.....	5803	Weston.....	296
3. Marsh.....	6372	Keyes.....	1176
4. Buck.....	4267	Peck.....	5138
		Rowell.....	2484



**NEW-YORK: Aggregate Vote for Congress.**

Dist's.	Taylor.	Van Buren.	Cass.
1 King .....	4397	Jones.....2457	Brown.....2332
2 Bokee .....	8168	Crooke.....1087	Mersereau 5812
3 Phoenix .....	5601	Smith.....793	Hart.....3788
4 Underhill .....	5649	Hecker.....1035	Macley 3905
5 Briggs .....	5627	Spencer.....1476	Footo.....947
6 Brooks .....	9709	Field.....2042	Hasb'ck 1592
7 Nelson .....	4948	J. Blauvelt 1754	Walsh.....2765
8 Hallway .....	6301	Bailey.....1681	Law.....6976
9 McKissock .....	5876	Curtis.....1874	N. Blauvelt 3133
10 Gould .....	6267	Edgerton 4443	Ga Nun.....4333
Fitch *.....	3013		Woodw'd 4667
11 Sylvester.....	6621	Beekman 3453	Wheeler.....1933
12 Warren.....	5362		Olney.....3893
Reynolds *.....	6055		
13 Schoepcraft 7227		Wood.....2315	Bouton *.....3876
14 Andrews.....	7088	Culver.....3166	Cutting.....2186
15 Thurman.....	4670	Lawrence 2323	Hedding.....3455
16 White.....	8183	Cowen.....3392	Campbell 4059
17 Alexander.....	6109	Nellis.....5564	Sammons 1254
18 Squire.....	5133	King.....7309	Dodge.....1325
19 Clarke.....	4636	Ives.....4427	Dann.....2624
20 Matteson.....	6094	Mann.....5069	Williams 3214

21. Smith.....	6330	Hammond 2787	Walden.....6636
22. Bennett.....	8014	Smith.....2839	Mason.....6394
23. Duer.....	8107	Nye.....6384	Crouse.....1640
24. Gott.....	5403	Sedgwick 4906	Baldwin.....2498
25. Conger.....	6732	Ballard.....5747	Hyde.....1870
26. Jackson.....	6444	Wisner.....6396	Hathaway 3117
27. Sackett.....	5845	Bascomb.....6260	Bigelow.....1820
28. Scherm'h'rn 611		Selden.....4746	Smith.....1367
29. Rose.....	7816	Garlingho 4639	Parburt.....2166
30. Rumsey.....	7232	Grover.....5938	Angel.....2882
31. Risley.....	6946	Colman.....2832	Chaffee.....3649
32. Spaulding.....	7622	Wadsworth 2307	Clinton.....3408
33. Putnam.....	5489	Smith.....2780	Willett.....2575
34. Burrows.....	5372	Davis.....3846	Burroughs 2214

Taylor.....226,697 Van B. 118,152 Cass.....110,435  
 The aggregate vote for Members of XXXth Congress was 398,274 - Whig, 199,736; Loco, 168,143; Liberty, 12,027; Native, 6,374; Land Reform, 783; Irregular Loco, 1,201.

\* Anti-Rent. † For 30th Congress, Blackmar, Whig, 5,921; Smith, Free Soil, 5,308; Foster, Hunter, 1,761.

The popular vote in U. S. 1844, was: Clay, 1,288,533; Polk, 1,327,325; Birney, 62,363; total, 2,678,121.  
 The vote of 1848, was: Taylor, 1,381,450; Cass, 1,221,920; Van Buren, 291,342; total, 2,874,712.

**Popular and Electoral Votes for President, 1848.**

The compiler of the foregoing Tables has spared no pains to insure their accuracy; but in several instances the official aggregate does not correspond with the details as given in the authorities quoted. In such cases he has assumed that the official or other additions were correct, and entered them accordingly. The aggregate below only includes the votes cast for Messrs. Taylor, Cass and Van Buren. In New-York and Ohio, 2,656 votes were given to the Land Reform Electors, there were 1,111 scattering votes in New Hampshire, 990 in Iowa, and over 200 in other States.

STATES.—1848.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.	1848. Aggregate Vote.	1848. Taylor.	1844. Cass.	1844. Clay.	1844. Polk.	1840. Harr'n.	1840. V. B. n.
Maine.....	35,125	39,880	12,096	87,101	9	6	9	10	7	
N. Hampshire.....	14,781	27,763	7,560	50,104	6	6	6	7		
Vermont.....	28,122	10,948	18,337	47,907	12	12	14	14		
Massachusetts.....	61,070	35,281	38,058	134,409	12	12	14	14		
Rhode Island.....	6,779	3,646	730	11,155	4	4	4	4		
Connecticut.....	30,314	27,046	5,005	62,365	6	6	6	8		
New-York.....	218,608	114,318	120,510	453,431	36	36	36	42		
New-Jersey.....	40,015	36,901	919	77,735	7	7	7	8		
Pennsylvania.....	185,513	171,176	11,263	367,952	26	23	26	30		
Ohio.....	138,560	154,775	35,354	328,689	23	23	23	21		
Indiana.....	69,907	74,745	8,100	152,752	12	12	12	9		
Illinois.....	53,047	56,300	15,774	125,121	9	9	9	5		
Michigan.....	23,940	30,687	10,389	65,016	5	5	5	3		
Wisconsin.....	13,747	15,001	10,418	39,166	4	4	4			
Iowa.....	11,144	12,063	1,126	24,333	4	4	4			
Free States, 15.	925,467	810,560	291,039	2,027,066	97	72	58	103	156	12
Delaware.....	6,421	5,898	80	12,399	3	3	3	3		
Maryland.....	37,702	34,522	125	72,355	8	8	8	10		
Virginia.....	45,023	46,515	9	91,803	17	17	17	23		
North Carolina.....	43,519	34,869	85	78,473	11	11	11	15		
S. Carolina.....	The Legislature elects the Electors of President, &c.				9	9	9	11		
Georgia.....	47,544	44,802		92,346	10	10	10	11		
Florida.....	4,539	3,238		7,777	3	3	3			
Alabama.....	30,482	31,363		61,845	9	9	9	7		
Mississippi.....	25,922	26,537		52,459	6	6	6	4		
Louisiana.....	18,217	15,370	1	33,588	6	6	6	5		
Texas.....	4,509	10,671	3	15,180	4	4	4			
Arkansas.....	7,588	9,300		16,888	3	3	3	3		
Tennessee.....	64,705	58,419		123,124	13	13	13	15		
Kentucky.....	67,141	49,720		116,861	12	12	12	15		
Missouri.....	32,871	40,077		72,948	7	7	7	4		
Slave States, 15	435,983	411,360	306	847,646	66	55	47	67	78	48

**NEW-YORK**

CITY: By Cong. Dist. & Wards.  
 XXXth CONGRESS.

III.	Phenix.	Smith.	Hart.
1.....	1011	111	741
2.....	604	81	399
3.....	1704	169	589
4.....	741	198	1145
5.....	1541	234	914

Total.....5601 793 3788

IV.	Und'hill. Hecker.	Macley.	Footo.
6.....	625	107	681
7.....	2127	814	1178
10.....	1544	369	1100
13.....	1355	245	945

Total 5649 1085 3604 944

V.	Briggs.	Spencer.	Walsh.	Hasb'ck.
8.....	2133	500	855	629
9.....	2599	659	649	850
14.....	895	317	1261	123

Total 5627.. 1476 2765 1592

VI.	Brooks.	Field.	Law.
11.....	1651	287	1731
12.....	890	91	806
15.....	2007	363	557
16.....	1925	542	1479
17.....	1896	451	1540
18.....	1240	308	863

Total.....9709 2042 6976

**XXXth CONGRESS.**

VI.	Greely.	Town's.	d. Brad's.	Total
11.....	1786	250	1671	3707
12.....	893	72	812	1777
15.....	1908	249	556	2713
16.....	1986	474	1463	3923
17.....	2098	379	1478	3955
18.....	1261	257	846	2364

9932 1681 6826 18439

Aggregate Vote of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 1848, for Presidential Electors and Governor.—Taylor, 29,070; Van Buren, 5,106; Cass, 18,974 Smith, 159; Total, 53,309.—Fish, 28,113; Walworth, 19,479; Dix, 5,285; Goodell, 158.



# THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

PRICE OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE REDUCED!

PROSPECTUS FOR 1849.

A YEAR of change and convulsion draws rapidly to its close—a year destined to be memorable in the history of Europe and of America. In this country it has witnessed the casting down of that delusive idol which made the mantle of Democracy a cloak for the most audacious crimes against Liberty and Humanity—against Freedom of Thought and of Action—against out-speaking Integrity and fearless Manhood. Come what may in the future, we are justified in believing that the power of a Name over the Nation's impulses and fortunes—the indolent credulity which empowered whatever was called "Democratic" to pass triumphant and almost unquestioned—has passed away forever. New circumstances will doubtless evolve new perils for the country; but the great peril of blind adherence to Party—of government by the potency of words and names—has passed away forever.

Europe, too, has experienced unwonted convulsions; and the signal fires of Freedom, relighted in February by the laborers of Paris, have swept over France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, and been kindled, but only to be quenched, in unhappy Ireland. They still blaze with cheering brilliancy from the watch-towers of dauntless Berlin; they gleam and flash, it may be with dying but surely with glorious radiance, from the battlements of heroic Vienna. Throughout the length and breadth of Christendom there are indications, not to be mistaken, of the stern uprising of the long-abused People against the tyrants who have so long oppressed and crushed them. Happy were it for all if the despots and aristocrats so long gorged with the plunder of unrewarded Toil would but seasonably realize that the old sorceries whereby Nations were lulled to sleep in wretchedness and chains have lost their power, and that Liberty and Justice are now demanded with a unanimity and earnestness which will not be overruled, trifled with, nor turned aside from its purpose. But the Few will not see what the Many have learned of their rights and wrongs: wherefore blood will flow like water, and misery and desolation darken the face of the civilized world. But this will not endure. To the tempest and the whirlwind must succeed the calm and the sunshine: From the storm-tossed, deluge-braving Ark of Freedom, the Dove of Peace will soon be loosed, gladdening Earth with the promise of Prosperity and Plenty.

In this season of conflict between antiquated Wrong and still older but long-denied Right, the *TRIBUNE* would fain fulfil the part of a faithful chronicler, who ardently holds with the Right, yet regards with charitable allowance the errors of the Wrong. For they who struggle against the resistless tide of Freedom and Progress are not demons, are not consciously agents nor minions of tyranny, but in their own conceptions upholders of Social Order and of Christian Faith, which this rushing, roaring

tide of innovation threatens (in their eyes) to subvert and destroy. So, while resisting sternly the claim of portions of our people to arrogate to themselves the designations "Republican" and "Democratic"—plainly implying that those who dissent from their view of the current topics of party controversy are hostile to Republican Liberty—we shall none the less reverence and uphold those great principles of Democracy and Equal Rights which no abuse, no perversion to sordid, ignoble ends, can ever render other than vital elements of Human Well-being.

The election of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, with the corresponding change in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, strikes a deadly blow at the ascendancy of party names and catchwords, and at the despotism of Party itself. Our course shall be found accordant with the revolution thus effected. Hoping much from the New Administration which the People have decreed, we shall yield it a hearty support so far as our judgment shall approve its acts; but should we find it in any respect unfaithful, we shall not hesitate to expose and denounce its short-comings. We support men for the sake of measures, not measures for the sake of men.

Of the cardinal features of Public Policy advocated by the Whigs, THE *TRIBUNE* has ever been an earnest advocate. Protection to Home Labor, the comprehensive Improvement of Rivers and Harbors, the abolition of the Hard-Money Sub-Treasury and a return thence to a more rational and beneficent system of Finance, with such modification of our Public Land System as will secure a just diffusion of its benefits to all sections of our Country, all generations of our People—these we have ever heartily approved, and shall still ardently commend. Yet our ideas of Public Policy are bounded by no narrow horizon of party, but embrace measures which stretch beyond the purview of any existing party.—The Right of Man to Labor, and to Land whereon to Labor, a reasonable limitation by statute of the Hours of daily Toil, the preservation to each family of a Homestead exempt from the grasp of usurer or sheriff—these and other measures of Universal Reform will from time to time be explained and commended through our columns. And, most imminent of all the preservation of the Territories lately added by conquest to our already vast Country from the blasting tread of the slave-dealer and his gangs of human chattels will be pressed upon the understandings and consciences of the American People with the urgency of apprehension and the zeal of intensest conviction.

—During the last year our arrangements for Foreign Correspondence and for Editorial assistance have been considerably extended and improved. We shall endeavor still farther to perfect them. Certainly, no letters from Europe have proffered to their readers a clearer insight into the causes and origin of the late astounding



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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

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1850

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# Popular and Electoral Votes for President, 1848.

STATES—1848.	Taylor	Cass.	Van Buren	Aggregate Vote.	1848.				
					Taylor	Cass	Polk	Har.	V.B.
Maine .....	35,125	39,880	12,096	87,101	9	6	9	10	
N. Hampshire ..	14,781	27,763	7,560	50,104	6	6			7
Vermont .....	23,122	19,941	13,837	47,907	6	6	6	7	
Massachusetts ..	61,070	35,231	38,058	134,409	12	12	14		
Rhode Island ..	6,779	3,646	750	11,155	4	4	4		
Connecticut .....	30,314	27,046	5,005	62,365	6	6	8		
New-York .....	218,603	114,318	120,510	453,431	36	36	42		
New-Jersey .....	40,015	36,901	819	77,735	7	7	8		
Pennsylvania ..	185,513	171,176	11,263	367,952	26	26	30		
Ohio .....	138,360	154,775	35,354	328,489	23	23	21		
Indiana .....	69,907	74,745	8,100	152,752	12	12	9		
Illinois .....	53,047	56,800	15,774	125,121	9	9	9		5
Michigan .....	29,940	30,687	10,889	65,016	5	5	3		
Wisconsin .....	13,747	15,001	10,418	39,166	4				
Iowa .....	11,084	12,093	1,126	24,303	4				
Free States, 15.	925,407	810,560	291,039	2,027,006	97	72	58	103	156
Delaware .....	6,421	5,898	80	12,399	3	3	3		
Maryland .....	37,702	34,528	125	72,355	8	8	10		
Virginia .....	45,124	46,586	9	91,719	17	17	23		
North Carolina ..	43,519	34,869	85	78,473	11	11	15		
South Carolina. (Legislature elects Electors.)					9	9	9		11
Georgia .....	47,544	44,802		92,346	10	10	11		
Florida .....	4,539	3,238		7,777	3				
Alabama .....	30,432	31,363		61,795	9	9	7		
Mississippi .....	25,922	26,537		52,459	6	6	4		
Louisiana .....	18,217	15,370	1	33,588	6	6	5		
Texas .....	3,770	3,695	3	12,468	4				
Arkansas .....	7,588	9,500		16,888	3	3	3		3
Tennessee .....	64,705	58,419		123,124	13	13	15		
Kentucky .....	67,141	49,720		116,861	12	12	15		
Missouri .....	32,671	40,077		72,748	7	7	4		
Slave States, 15.	435,345	409,402	303	845,050	66	55	47	67	78

The above aggregate only includes the votes cast for Messrs. Taylor, Cass and Van Buren. In New-York and Ohio, 2,656 votes were given to the Land Reform Electors; besides 2,300 scattering votes in the several States.

**Ireland.**—The following Table contains an abstract of a census of Ireland taken in 1835: of 7,943,940 people, 6,427,712 were catholics, 852,064 were protestants (churchmen), and 664,164 dissenters, &c. It is incomplete, as not giving the dissenters in detail, in a third column.

Counties.	Prot.	Cath.
Antrim .....	59,730	89,754
Armagh .....	70,634	112,395
Carlow .....	9,861	74,977
Cavan .....	34,908	193,017
Clare .....	4,971	251,066
Cork .....	55,187	751,682
Donegal .....	44,340	208,548
Down .....	58,133	120,186
Dublin .....	21,604	103,800
DUBLIN CITY .....	61,883	173,075
Fermanagh .....	61,624	94,837
Galway .....	4,702	253,155
Kerry .....	7,345	272,409
Kildare .....	9,115	100,159
Kilkenny .....	10,156	197,286
King's County .....	14,835	124,173
Leitrim .....	13,581	102,123
Limerick .....	11,873	305,675
Londonderry .....	33,506	102,448
Longford .....	10,229	109,045
Louth .....	7,252	104,821
Mayo .....	11,493	365,977
Meath .....	9,252	165,859
Monaghan .....	26,063	136,914
Queen's County .....	15,253	118,913
Roscommon .....	7,053	235,767
Sligo .....	17,162	157,301
Tipperary .....	17,545	389,282
Tyrone .....	74,558	183,679
Waterford .....	9,249	180,688
Westmeath .....	9,499	123,765
Wexford .....	21,385	163,347
Wicklow .....	24,247	90,937

**Taking Votes in Congress.**—When the Yeas and Nays are taken in the House of Representatives, the names are recorded and entered on the journal. If one fifth of the members present do not rise in their places and consent to the taking of the yeas and nays, the public will be kept in ignorance of the votes of the members on the question. The Ayes and Noes may be called for on any question, by one fifth of a quorum of the House, say 24 members. In this case there is a count by tellers, but no record is made of the votes of members.

**The French Ministry.**—[appointed Oct. 31, 1849].—General d'Hautpoul, war; M. de Rayneval, foreign affairs; Ferdinand Barrot, interior; M. Rouher, justice; M. Bineau, public works; M. Parieu, public instruction and worship; M. Dumas, agriculture and commerce; Achille Fould, finance; Admiral Romain Dosses, marine.

**U. S. Ministers Abroad.**  
*Gr. Britain*, Abbott Lawrence, Ms.  
*France*, William C. Rives, Va.  
*Spain*, D. M. Barringer, N. C.  
*Russia*, A. P. Bagby, Ala.  
*Prussia*, E. A. Hamegan, Ind.  
*Mexico*, R. P. Letcher, Ky.  
*Brazil*, David Tod, Ohio.  
*Turkey*, G. P. Marsh, Vt.  
*China*, J. W. Davis, Ind.

## State Capitals, Governors, and their Salaries.

States and Terr.—1850.	Governors* and Salaries.	Seat of Government.
1.. Alabama .....	Henry W. Collier, \$3,500	Montgomery.
2.. Arkansas .....	John S. Roane .....	Little Rock.
3.. Connecticut .....	Joseph Trumbull .....	Hart'd & N. Hav.
4.. Delaware .....	William Tharp .....	Dover.
5.. Florida .....	Thomas S. Brown .....	Tallahassee.
6.. Georgia .....	Geo. W. Towns .....	Milledgeville.
7.. Illinois .....	Augustus C. French .....	Springfield.
8.. Indiana .....	Joseph A. Wright .....	Indianapolis.
9.. Iowa .....	Asel Briggs .....	Iowa City.
10.. Kentucky .....	John J. Crittenden .....	Frankfort.
11.. Louisiana .....	Joseph Walker .....	Baton Rouge.
12.. Maine .....	John Hubbard .....	Augusta.
13.. Maryland .....	Philip F. Thomas .....	Annapolis.
14.. Massachusetts .....	George N. Briggs .....	Boston.
15.. Michigan .....	John S. Barry .....	Lansing.
16.. Mississippi .....	John A. Quitman .....	Jackson.
17.. Missouri .....	Austin A. King .....	Jefferson.
18.. New-Hampshire .....	Samuel Dinsmoor .....	Concord.
19.. New-Jersey .....	Daniel Haines .....	Trenton.
20.. New-York .....	Hamilton Fish .....	Albany.
21.. North Carolina .....	Charles Manly .....	Raleigh.
22.. Ohio .....	Seabury Ford .....	Columbus.
23.. Pennsylvania .....	Wm. F. Johnston .....	Harrisburg.
24.. Rhode Island .....	Henry B. Anthony .....	Providence.
25.. South Carolina .....	W. B. Seabrook .....	Columbia.
26.. Tennessee .....	William Truetsdale .....	Nashville.
27.. Texas .....	Peter H. Bell .....	Austin.
28.. Vermont .....	Carlos Coolidge .....	Montpelier.
29.. Virginia .....	John B. Floyd .....	Richmond.
30.. Wisconsin .....	Nelson Dewey .....	Madison.
31.. California .....	Bennet Riley .....	San José.
1.. Terr. of Oregon .....	John P. Gaines .....	Oregon City.
2.. " New-Mexico .....	J. M. Washington .....	Santa Fé.
3.. " Minnesota .....	Alexander Ramsey .....	St. Paul.
" Deseret .....	Brigham Young .....	Salt Lake City.
* Whigs in italics, Locos in Roman.		Military Governors.



# THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1850.

THE ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS ARE BY SAMUEL H. KNEELAND, F.R.S. & F.R.A.S. LONDON, YATES CO., N. Y.

## MOON'S PHASES

The Moon's position at the time of the printing, New York time, *Pisces* entered the first constellation east of the vernal equinox, the sign of the zodiac about 300 yrs B.C.

D. M.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0
1	29	19	27	13	15	28	1	19	11	19	12	19
2	13	2	10	25	26	10	14	3	25	14	26	2
3	27	12	22	8	22	22	27	17	9	4	10	15
4	10	27	5	19	20	5	10	1	25	3	23	27
5	23	9	17	0	18	24	24	16	10	17	6	10
6	6	21	11	12	2	8	8	1	25	1	19	22
7	18	1	23	24	14	27	23	16	9	15	2	4
8	0	14	22	7	10	0	8	2	27	28	14	16
9	12	26	11	19	23	14	23	16	7	11	26	27
10	24	8	16	2	7	29	8	1	20	24	8	9
11	6	20	28	15	21	14	23	15	3	6	20	21
12	17	12	11	29	6	29	8	29	16	18	1	3
13	29	2	23	12	20	14	22	12	10	13	13	16
14	11	27	6	26	5	28	6	25	10	12	26	29
15	23	10	19	10	19	12	20	7	22	24	8	12
16	5	23	3	25	4	26	3	20	4	26	21	26
17	17	6	16	9	18	10	16	2	16	18	4	10
18	0	19	0	23	2	23	28	13	27	6	18	24
19	13	3	14	7	16	6	10	25	9	13	0	9
20	26	17	26	21	29	19	23	22	22	16	15	23
21	9	1	12	5	13	1	5	19	4	9	0	8
22	23	16	26	19	26	13	16	1	17	22	14	23
23	7	10	11	3	9	26	28	13	29	6	28	7
24	22	16	25	16	22	8	10	25	12	20	12	21
25	7	0	9	13	4	19	22	7	26	4	27	5
26	22	15	23	3	17	1	4	9	23	17	11	19
27	7	2	7	26	17	13	16	2	9	12	25	2
28	22	13	21	8	11	25	28	15	21	16	8	16
29	7	2	14	21	23	7	10	29	7	10	22	29
30	21	17	4	3	5	19	23	12	5	0	6	11
31	5	0	0	3	16	6	8	26	28	28	24	24

## Jewish Calendar.

The 5610th Jewish year of 12 months began Sept. 17, 1849, and ends Sept. 6, 1850. The 5611th year of 13 months begins with Tisri, Sept. 7, 1850.

Month.	Begins.	Month.	Begins.
6. Sebat.	(5610th) Jan. 14.	11. Ab.	July 10.
6. Adar.	Feb. 12.	12. Elul.	Aug. 9.
7. Nisan.	March 14.	1. Tisri.	(5611th) Sept. 7.
8. Iyar.	April 13.	2. Marchesvan.	Oct. 7.
9. Sivan.	May 12.	3. Chisleu.	Nov. 6.
10. Thammus.	June 11.	4. Thebet.	Dec. 6.

The Mohammedan months begin a day later than the Jewish months this year. The Jewish Era dates from the Creation of the World, which the Jews believe to have been 3760½ years before our era began. The Jewish year is luni-solar, and consists of 12 and sometimes 13 months, each month containing 30 and 29 days alternately. Veadar is the 13th month, and comes between Adar and Nisan. In a cycle of 19 years Veadar is introduced 7 times.

*Fast of Esther.	Adar 11.	Feb. 23.
*Purim.	Adar 15.	Feb. 26.
*Beginning of the Passover.	Nisan 15.	March 28.
*Fast for the New Year.	Tisri 1.	Sept. 7.
*Second Feast for do.	Tisri 2.	Sept. 8.
*Fast of Gedaliah.	Tisri 4.	Sept. 10.
*Fast of Expiation.	Tisri 10.	Sept. 16.
*Morrow of the Passover.	Nisan 16.	March 29.
*Seventh Feast.	Nisan 21.	April 3.
*End of the Passover.	Nisan 22.	April 4.
*Pentecost.	Sivan 6.	May 17.

*Second Feast.	Sivan 7.	May 19.
*Fast: Taking of the Temple.	Thammus 17.	June 27.
*Fast: Burning of do.	Ab 9.	July 18.
*Feast of Tabernacles.	Tisri 15.	Sept. 21.
*Second Feast of do.	Tisri 10.	Sept. 22.
*Feast of Palma.	Tisri 21.	Sept. 27.
*End of Feast of Tabernacles.	Tisri 22.	Sept. 28.
*Rejoicing: Discovery of the Law.	Tisri 23.	Sept. 29.
Dedication of the Temple.	Chisleu 25.	Nov. 30.
*Fast: Siege of Jerusalem.	Thebet 10.	Dec. 15.

## Mohammedan Calendar.

The 1266th year of the Hegira began Nov. 17, 1849, and ends Nov. 6, 1850. The 1267th year begins Nov. 6, 1850.

Month.	Begins.	Month.	Begins.
3. Rabi'a I.	(1266th) Jan. 15.	9. Ramadan.	July 11.
4. Rabi'a II.	Feb. 14.	10. Schewall.	Aug. 10.
5. Jumadhi I.	March 15.	11. Dou'lkadeah.	Sept. 8.
6. Jumadhi II.	April 14.	12. Dou'lbajjah.	Oct. 8.
7. Rejeb.	May 13.	1. Moharrem (1267th)	Nov. 6.
8. Shaban.	June 12.	2. Saphtar.	Dec. 6.

The Mohammedan Era began with the day after the flight of Mohammed to Medina; which event occurred in the night of Thursday, July 12 (N. S.) 622. The year consists of 12 months, embracing 12 lunations, or 354 days. The intercalary, or leap years, consist of 355 days. In a cycle of 30 years there are 19 common and 11 leap years. Since the Mohammedan year is 11 days less than the tropical year, "it is obvious that in about 83 years the above months will correspond with every season and every part of the Gregorian year." The 9th month, Ramadan, is the "month of fasting," at the close of which the feast of Bairam begins.



# ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1850:

BEING the latter part of the 74th, and the beginning of the 75th year of the Independence of the United States of America; the second after bisextile, or leap-year; and the commencement of the 5,611th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews, or the 5,834th according to customary reckoning.

The Calculations are adapted to the latitudes of PORTLAND, BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, RALEIGH, CHARLESTON, and NEW ORLEANS; the UNITED STATES and TERRITORIES; and the Province of UPPER CALIFORNIA.

Prepared expressly for the WHIG ALMANAC, and adapted to equal or clock time, by SAMUEL E. WRIGHT, Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y.

## Eclipses for the Year 1850.

There will be but two eclipses this year, both of which will be of the Sun, as follows: I. An annular eclipse of the Sun, Feb. 12th, in the morning, at the time of New Moon; invisible to every part of the American continent. This eclipse will be visible in the Great Indian ocean, and the southern parts of Asia and Africa. II. A total eclipse of the Sun, Aug. 7th, in the afternoon, at the time of New Moon. This eclipse will not be

visible in the United States, except to a very small part of Louisiana and Texas. A partial eclipse will be visible in Oregon, California, Mexico, Yucatan, and the northern parts of South America. The central or total eclipse begins in long.  $150^{\circ} 5'$  east of Greenwich, and lat.  $12^{\circ} 17'$  north; and ends in long.  $80^{\circ} 28'$  west, and lat.  $9^{\circ} 42'$  south. This includes nearly the whole width of the Pacific ocean. The line of the northern limit of this eclipse enters this continent at Astoria, Oregon; proceeds in nearly a straight line, passing just north of New Orleans; and leaves the continent at Cape Florida.

**Morning and Evening Stars.**—CUSTOMARY NOTES.—VENUS ( $\zeta$ ) will be morning star until March 2d; then evening star until Dec. 16th; then morning star until Sept. 30th, 1851. MARS ( $\gamma$ ) will be evening star until Nov. 29th, then morning star until 1852. JUPITER ( $\delta$ ) will be morning star until March 8th, then evening star until Sept. 26th, then morning star until April 8th, 1851. SATURN ( $\epsilon$ ) will be evening star until March 31st, then morning star until Oct. 10th, then evening star until April 14th, 1851. The Moon runs highest, this year, to the 11th degree of Gemini, and lowest to the 10th degree of Sagittarius. Herschel's latitude, about  $33^{\circ}$  south, and longitude  $29^{\circ}$  this year. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node, in the middle of this year,  $135^{\circ} 35'$ . True obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year,  $23^{\circ} 27' 24''$ , 46.

Equinoxes and Solstices.	Portland.	Boston.	New York.	Philad <sup>a</sup>	Wash <sup>n</sup> .	Raleigh.	Charle <sup>n</sup> .	N. Orleans
Vernal Equinox .... March 20	6 22 ev.	6 19 ev.	6 7 ev.	6 3 ev.	5 55 ev.	5 48 ev.	5 43 ev.	5 3 ev.
Summer Solstice .... June 21	3 19 ev.	3 16 ev.	3 4 ev.	3 0 ev.	2 52 ev.	2 46 ev.	2 40 ev.	2 0 ev.
Autumnal Equinox .... Sept. 23	5 19 mo.	5 16 mo.	5 4 mo.	5 0 mo.	4 52 mo.	4 45 mo.	4 40 mo.	4 0 mo.
Winter Solstice .... Dec. 21	10 57 ev.	10 54 ev.	10 42 ev.	10 38 ev.	10 30 ev.	10 25 ev.	10 18 ev.	9 38 ev.

PLANETS.	Mean Diameter.	Mean distance from Sun.	Revolution round the Sun.	Revolution on axis.	Synodical revolution.	Volume, or size.	Weight at surface.	Density.	Light—heat.
	Miles.	Miles.	Days, Decim.	Days.	Days.				
The Sun .....	883,246			25.416		1,412,921,101	28.19	0.256	—
Mercury .....	3,234	36,314,000	87.9692580	1.0038	116	0.054	1.22	3.244	6.580
Venus .....	7,637	68,787,000	224.7007899	0.9730	584	0.890	0.96	0.994	1.911
Earth .....	7,912	95,103,000	365.2563634	1.0000	—	1.000	1.00	1.000	1.000
Mars .....	4,180	144,908,000	686.9795458	1.0273	780	0.136	0.50	0.973	.431
Jupiter .....	2,160	95,103,000	365.2563634	27.32	293½	0.050	0.18	0.666	1.000
Saturn .....	238	234,644,000	1,325.4250000	—	504	—	—	—	.180
Uranus .....	—	282,000,000	1,327.9741090	—	504	—	—	—	.180
Neptune .....	—	270,000,000	1,375. nearly.	—	503	—	—	—	.170
Pluto .....	—	240,000,000	1,469.7730000	—	486	—	—	—	.160
Asteroid .....	—	246,000,000	1,512. nearly.	—	491½	—	—	—	.150
Juno .....	1,425	253,874,000	1,543.9670000	—	474	—	—	—	.140
Ceres .....	100	263,522,000	1,664.7490000	—	466½	—	—	—	.130
Pallas .....	110	263,645,000	1,686.3050000	—	467½	—	—	—	.130
Jupiter .....	89,170	494,757,000	4,332.6344212	0.4075	369	1,455,584	2.70	0.232	.037
Saturn .....	73,042	967,162,000	10,759.2194174	0.4370	378	770,960	1.25	0.132	.011
Uranus .....	318,112	1,824,203,000	30,069.0382996	—	370	80,360	1.06	0.246	.003
Neptune .....	35,000	2,550,000,000	60,129.1349100	—	367½	80,000	—	—	.001

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter .....	F
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle .....	8
Enact, or Moon's Age, Jan. 1st .....	17
Solar Cycle .....	11
Roman Indiction .....	8
Dionysian Period .....	179
Julian Period .....	6593

## MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday .....	March 21
Ascension Sunday .....	May 5
Ascension Day .....	May 9
Whit Sunday—Pentecost .....	May 19
Trinity Sunday .....	May 26
Corpus Christi .....	May 30
Advent Sunday .....	Dec. 1

be true that the Sun rises and sets at the same time at all places on the same latitude around the world. The difference of local time will account for this. It is not to be understood, that when the Sun rises at Boston at 6 o'clock, that it is *then*, at that instant

**Local or Relative Time.**—Local time is that which is shown by our common clocks; it indicates the time at any given place, the meridian of that place being the standard from which it is reckoned; therefore, the time or the clocks at any two places will differ by the difference of their meridians. Thus, when it is noon at New York, or when the Sun is on its meridian, the Sun at that instant at Washington, is east of the meridian of that place; because the meridian of New York is east of Washington. Therefore the clocks at Washington will be earlier or *slower* than those in New York, by the time the Sun takes to go from the meridian of New York to the meridian of Washington—namely, 12 minutes 2 seconds. Hence, when it is 12 o'clock A. M. at New Orleans and St. Louis, it is 1 o'clock P. M. at Philadelphia, which is a difference of one hour for every  $15^{\circ}$  of longitude. By this regulation, the Sun is made to come to the meridian of every place about 12 o'clock. It is incomprehensible to many how it can be of absolute time, rising at every place on the same latitude; but that wherever the Sun rises on that latitude, it will be 6 o'clock by the timepieces at those places. The Sun will go from the horizon of Philadelphia, west to the horizon of St. Louis in an hour.



**Characters. — Zodiacal Signs. —** ♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricornus; ♒ Aquarius; ♓ Pisces. **Planetary. —** ☼ Sun; ☾ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ♂ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ☿ Herschel; ♃ Uranus. **Aspects. —** ☿ Conjunction, or near together; ☐ Quadrature, or 90° apart; ☊ Opposition, or 180° apart. **Nodes. —** ☊ Ascending Node; ☋ Descending Node.

Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c. are here, as usual, considered the 1st, 2d, and 3d signs, respectively, from the Vernal Equinox; but in maps, and in reality, they are the 2d, 3d, and 4th, and Pisces is the 1st.

**Tide Table.**—To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water, morning or evening at New York, the quantity of time affixed to each place in this table. In using the quantities in this and the Star table, observe that more than 12 hours, and less than 24 from midnight, or the beginning of morning, is afternoon of the same day; and that more than 12 hours and less than 24 from noon, is morning of the next day.

La Place pronounces the tides the "most difficult problem of celestial mechanics." It some times happens that the tide for a given port comes in several hours later or earlier than the most accurate calculation would determine, and this because of the strength and direction of the ocean winds which the calculator can not take into his account.

Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.
Albany.....Add	6 34	Cape Spit.....Add	2 0	Machias.....Add	1 54	Norfolk.....Sub.	0 41	Richmond.....Sub.	2 29
Annapolis, Md. S.	1 51	Eastport.....Add	2 9	Mobile Point Add	6 54	Plymouth.....Add	2 19	Salem.....Add	3 15
Do. N. S. Add	1 49	Hallifax, N. S. Sub.	2 15	New Bedford Sub.	1 49	Portland.....Add	1 53	Sandy Hook Sub.	3 45
Ansony.....Sub.	0 39	Holmes Hole, A.	1 4	New Haven, Add	3 4	Portsmouth, Add	2 9	St. John, N. B. A.	2 15
Baltimore.....Add	5 7	Kennebec.....Add	1 34	N. London.....Sub.	0 21	Providence, Sub.	0 41	Sonbury.....Add	0 46
Bridgeport.....Add	2 0	Marblehead, Add	1 49	Newport.....Sub.	1 55	Quebec.....Add	3 41	Windsor.....Add	3 46

**Star Table.**—To ascertain when any star or constellation found in this table will be on the Meridian, apply the numbers in the first column of figures to the Meridian passage of the 7 Stars found in the calendar pages. For the rising of a

Star, subtract the number in the second column of figures from its Meridian passage. For its setting, add the same number to its Meridian passage. Those marked (—) do not rise or set: in the United States, being forever above the horizon.

Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	Rt. & S.	Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	Rt. & S.
Algenib.....	The Horse.....Subtract	3 32	6 49	Castor.....	The Twins.....Add	3 46	8 9
Algol.....	Perseus.....Subtract	0 40	9 8	Capella.....	Auriga.....Add	1 27	10 11
Aldebaran.....	The Bull.....Add	0 49	6 58	Deneb.....	The Swan.....Subt.	7 1	9 34
Algethi.....	Hercules.....Subt.	10 28	6 52	Mirach.....	Andromeda.....Subt.	2 37	8 28
Alphard.....	Hydra.....Add	5 41	5 33	Menkar.....	The Whale.....Subt.	0 44	6 12
Algolab.....	The Crow.....Add	8 42	4 36	Procyon.....	Canis Minor.....Add	3 52	6 19
Aloth.....	The Dipper.....Add	9 7	—	Pollux.....	The Twins.....Add	3 57	7 50
Arcturus.....	Bootes.....Add	10 29	7 13	Regulus.....	The Lion.....Add	5 21	6 45
Altair.....	The Eagle.....Subt.	7 50	6 30	Rigel.....	Orion.....Add	1 29	5 30
Alkyone.....	The 7 Stars.....	0 00	7 28	Sirius.....	Canis Minor.....Add	3	5 00
Antares.....	Scorpio.....Subt.	11 16	4 19	Spica.....	The Virgin.....Add	9 37	5 23
Belatrix.....	Orion.....Add	1 33	6 21	Vega.....	The Lyre.....Subt.	9 5	8 54
Betelgeuse.....	Orion.....Add	2 8	6 25	Fomalhaut.....	Southern Fish.....Subt.	4 48	4 00
Benetnasch.....	The Dipper.....Add	10 1	—	North Star.....	Ursa Minor.....Subt.	2 33	—

### Explanatory Notes.

The tables of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon are adapted to eight parallels of latitude, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and hence are suited to all the United States and Territories. The column of "Sun on Meridian" is for general use through the whole United States.

The table of Moon's Place points out the Sign of the Zodiac, or the Constellation of Stars, where the Moon may be found at 7 P. M., N. York time.

The table of the 7 Stars, or Pleiades, showing the time when they are on the Meridian, is designed to facilitate the computation of the rising, setting, and meridian passage, of the brightest fixed stars, by using the numbers opposite the same, in the Star Table. This part of the Almanac, it is hoped, will be interesting, particularly to children, who, with no farther knowledge of Arithmetic than Addition and Subtraction, may readily foretell the rising and setting of a star.

The Sun's Declination, though inserted, is of little use; navigators look for it in the Nautical Almanac, in which it is given for mean and apparent noon, with the hourly variations.

**Directions for keeping true Time.**—The column of Sun on Meridian shows the minutes and seconds, before or after 12 o'clock, that the Sun is on the Meridian. The Sun is seldom on the Meridian at 12 o'clock; indeed, this is the case only on four days during the year, namely: April 15, June 15, Sept. 1, and Dec. 24. Consequently, when the Sun is on the Meridian, or when its shadow strikes the well-

made noon-mark, the clock must be set as many minutes and seconds before or after 12, as the Almanac shows.

The practice of setting timepieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moon, is not strictly correct; as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the almanacs, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian-line.

**To make a Meridian Line.**—Ascertain when the North Star will be on the Meridian, by reference to the Star Table; and at that time range two cords (suspended 4 or 5 feet apart, with weights attached to the end) with said star, and a meridian-line is made.

**To make a Noon-Mark.**—About noon, when the Sun (the centre) crosses the Meridian-line, let another person make the mark in some firm place, where the shadow of the sun is cast by a perpendicular object. Then set the clock as above directed, and it will be exactly right.

SATURN'S RING will be visible the whole of this year, with a telescope of moderate power.

**OCCULTATION.**—The Moon will eclipse the planet Jupiter, February 27; visible in all the United States, and from 13° north latitude to the north pole. In the United States, east of the Mississippi river, the planet will disappear about 1 hour 30 minutes in the morning.



Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phase.		Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orl'e.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester's N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C. & Oregon.		
		Last Quarter.	Full Moon.	at N. York.	at N. York.	at N. York.	at N. York.	at N. York.	at N. York.	at N. York.	at N. York.	Sun	Sun	Moon
		13	27	10 10 ev.	8 10 ev.	7 10 ev.	6 10 ev.	5 10 ev.	4 10 ev.	3 10 ev.	2 10 ev.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1 To		10 41 11	6	1	0	0	25	3	57	23	0	2 45	8 55	7 36
2 W		11 30 11	54	1	40	4	10	13	4	25	53	3	38	7 36
3 Th		12 17	2	5	56	11	5	43	25	44	4	38	7 36	7 36
4 Fr		13 4	1	3	48	6	25	11	50	5	20	4	38	7 36
5 S		13 13	1	56	4	15	7	15	16	6	47	23	36	7 36
6 Sa		13 22	2	50	6	3	8	9	1	9	6	47	23	36
7 Su		13 31	3	55	6	14	9	14	2	10	6	47	23	36
8 M		14 1	4	59	7	15	10	13	3	10	7	52	14	6
9 Tu		14 10	5	63	8	16	11	14	4	11	8	57	19	11
10 W		14 19	6	67	9	17	12	15	5	12	9	62	24	16
11 Th		14 28	7	71	10	18	13	16	6	13	10	67	29	21
12 Fr		14 37	8	75	11	19	14	17	7	14	11	72	34	26
13 Sa		14 46	9	79	12	20	15	18	8	15	12	77	39	31
14 Su		14 55	10	83	13	21	16	19	9	16	13	82	44	36
15 M		15 4	11	87	14	22	17	20	10	17	14	87	49	41
16 Tu		15 13	12	91	15	23	18	21	11	18	15	92	54	46
17 W		15 22	13	95	16	24	19	22	12	19	16	97	59	51
18 Th		15 31	14	99	17	25	20	23	13	20	17	102	64	56
19 Fr		15 40	15	103	18	26	21	24	14	21	18	107	69	61
20 Sa		15 49	16	107	19	27	22	25	15	22	19	112	74	66
21 Su		15 58	17	111	20	28	23	26	16	23	20	117	79	71
22 M		16 7	18	115	21	29	24	27	17	24	21	122	84	76
23 Tu		16 16	19	119	22	30	25	28	18	25	22	127	89	81
24 W		16 25	20	123	23	31	26	29	19	26	23	132	94	86
25 Th		16 34	21	127	24	32	27	30	20	27	24	137	99	91
26 Fr		16 43	22	131	25	33	28	31	21	28	25	142	104	96
27 Sa		16 52	23	135	26	34	29	32	22	29	26	147	109	101
28 Su		17 1	24	139	27	35	30	33	23	30	27	152	114	106
29 M		17 10	25	143	28	36	31	34	24	31	28	157	119	111
30 Tu		17 19	26	147	29	37	32	35	25	32	29	162	124	116
31 Th		17 28	27	151	30	38	33	36	26	33	30	167	129	121

## PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &amp;c.

Erisia united, 1801. Wayne b. 1745.

Mars brightest. Circumcision. Ireland 4.

Mars on merid. 10 29 E. Bat. Triniton, 1777.

Venus in Scorpio. Bat. Princeton, 1777.

Saturn in Pisces. Enayged, 1781.

Jupiter on merid. 4 58 M. Richmond de.

Euphazy. Venus in Descending Node.

Saturn on merid. 5 3 E. Galles died 1642.

Jupiter stationary. Bat. N. Orleans, 1815.

Mars on merid. 9 54 E. Penny Pasture.

Mars in Taurus 19 deg. Britain, 1840.

Moon low. Angles. Dr. Knight d. 1617.

Venus conj. moon. Uranus quad. Sun.

Venus in Sagitta. High tides. Hilary Sp.

Jupiter on merid. 4 2 M. Nuchentz d. 1831.

Jupiter in Leo. Motters born, 1822.

Mars on merid. 9 23 E. Bat. Corvuna '06.

Mars Dec. 35 deg. 13 M. Franklin b. 1769.

Saturn conj. moon. Bat. Corvuna, 1781.

Saturn in Pisces. James Watt b'n 1736.

Sun enters Aquarius. Independence ack'd.

Venus in Sagitta. Low tides. 1783.

Mercury 18 deg. 32 min. E. of Sun.

Mars stationary. Geo. Ed. Rutledge d. 1800.

Mars on merid. 8 50 E. C. J. Fox b. 1749.

Moon high. Robert Burns born, 1759.

Mercury triple, sets 6 34. Jenner d. 1823.

Scyllia, scyllia. Barry's conspiracy, 1807.

Mercury stationary. Peter the G't d. 75.

Mars in Taurus. Swedenborg born 1689.

Jupiter conj. moon. Venus in Capr.

Mars on merid. 8 34 E. Orreola d. 1833.

## 2d Winter Month.]

## JANUARY, 1850.

[Begins on Tuesday.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms. R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, & Wisc.		Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois: Iowa.		Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio: San Francisco, California.		Calendar for WASHINGTON, Mary'nd Del's, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana & Illinois; Missouri.		Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.		Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif'n.		Calendar for N. ORLEANS, Florida, and middle & south-east part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.	
		Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	3	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
2	4	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
3	5	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
4	6	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
5	7	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
6	8	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
7	9	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
8	10	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
9	11	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
10	12	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
11	13	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
12	14	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
13	15	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
14	16	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
15	17	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
16	18	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
17	19	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
18	20	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
19	21	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
20	22	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
21	23	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
22	24	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
23	25	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
24	26	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
25	27	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
26	28	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
27	29	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
28	30	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
29	31	7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
30		7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58
31		7 30	4 39	8 39	7 25	4 43	8 41	7 22	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 49	8 44	7 10	4 58

Abbreviations.—H. w., high water; sun meri., sun in meridian; moon meri., moon in do.; 7 st's meri., 7 stars in do.; h. m., hour, minutes; m. s., minutes, seconds; d. m., degrees, minutes; mo., morning; ev., evening; sun's dec., sun's declination &amp;c.



Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phase, Portland.		Boston.		N. York.		Philad'a.		Wash'n.		Balt'gh.		Charles'n.		N. Orle'.		Calendar	
		D.																	
		Last Quar.	3	8 37 ev.	8 34 ev.	8 32 ev.	8 18 ev.	8 10 ev.	8 7 ev.	7 58 ev.	7 18 ev.							Me., N.H.,	
		New Moon	12	1 48 mo.	1 45 mo.	1 33 mo.	1 39 mo.	1 21 mo.	1 14 mo.	1 9 mo.	0 29 mo.							Mont, Roch	
		First Quar.	19	3 31 ev.	3 28 ev.	3 16 ev.	3 12 ev.	3 4 ev.	2 57 ev.	2 52 ev.	2 12 ev.							N.Y., Gr's	
		Full Moon	26	7 19 mo.	7 16 mo.	7 4 mo.	7 00 mo.	6 52 mo.	6 45 mo.	6 40 mo.	6 00 mo.							Wisc., Torc	
																		U.C., & Ore	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	High water at N. York.		H. w. at Boston.		Sun meri.		Moon meri.		7 St's meri.		PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.		Sun ris's sets		Sun meri.		Sun meri.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Fr	11 59	2 18	5 18	10 40	13 55	17 3	3 59	6 61			[defeated at Brienne, 1814.		6 58	6 10	7 18	6 10	7 18	6 10
2	Sa	0 21	0 42	1 6	11 21	14 2	16 46	4 46	6 47			Mars Dec. 26 deg. 3 min. N. <i>Nogolcon</i>		7 17	5 13	7 17	5 13	7 17	5 13
3	Su	1 2	1 23	3 42	6 42	14 9	16 23	5 33	6 43			Mars in Taurus. <i>Condemner</i> , <i>Parfick</i> b.		7 16	5 12	7 16	5 12	7 16	5 12
4	Mo	1 46	2 9	4 28	7 28	28 14	16 10	6 19	6 39			Jupiter on merid. 2 40 M. <i>Gen. Lincoln</i> b.		7 14	5 10	7 14	5 10	7 14	5 10
5	Tu	2 31	2 59	5 18	8 18	1 18	14 19	5 52	7 6	6 36		Venus in Capricorn. <i>John O'Keefe</i> died.		7 12	5 8	7 12	5 8	7 12	5 8
6	We	3 30	4 7	6 26	9 26	2 26	14 23	5 34	7 52	6 32		Saturn in Pisces. <i>Nor Robert Peel</i> b. 1788.		7 12	5 17	7 12	5 17	7 12	5 17
7	Th	4 43	5 20	7 39	10 39	3 39	14 27	5 15	8 39	6 28		Mars on merid. 8 4 E. <i>Dr. Priestley</i> d. 1804.		7 11	5 15	7 11	5 15	7 11	5 15
8	Fr	6 00	6 37	8 56	11 56	4 56	14 29	4 56	9 27	6 24		Mercury near the Sun. <i>M's Stuart</i> b'd.		7 9	5 12	7 9	5 12	7 9	5 12
9	Sa	7 12	7 39	9 58	0 31	5 58	14 31	4 57	10 15	6 20		Moon low. Apogee. <i>Eng'd R. a repub.</i> 1649.		7 8	5 19	7 8	5 19	7 8	5 19
10	Su	8 1	8 23	10 42	1 20	6 42	14 32	4 57	11 2	6 16		Jupiter on merid. 2 15 M. N. Y. taken, 1674.		7 7	5 21	7 7	5 21	7 7	5 21
11	Mo	8 41	9 4	11 23	2 0	7 23	14 32	5 58	11 49	6 12		<i>Shane Sunday</i> . <i>Victoria</i> married, 1840.		7 6	5 22	7 6	5 22	7 6	5 22
12	Tu	9 22	9 38	11 57	2 41	7 57	14 31	5 38	12 35	6 8		Venus conj. moon. <i>Del'at Clifton</i> d. 1828.		7 5	5 24	7 5	5 24	7 5	5 24
13	We	9 57	10 12	0 16	3 16	8 31	14 30	5 13	1 20	6 4		Jupiter in Leo. High tides. <i>Lady J. Grey</i>		7 4	5 25	7 4	5 25	7 4	5 25
14	Th	10 28	10 43	0 47	3 47	9 2	14 28	4 57	2 6	6 40		<i>Ab' Wednesday</i> . <i>Leant</i> begins. <i>Ch'd</i> 1854.		7 3	5 27	7 3	5 27	7 3	5 27
15	Fr	10 59	11 15	1 18	4 18	9 54	14 26	4 57	2 51	6 56		Venus in Capricorn. <i>St. Valentine's</i> day.		7 2	5 28	7 2	5 28	7 2	5 28
16	Sa	11 32	11 48	1 51	4 51	10 7	14 22	4 57	3 38	7 52		Saturn in moon. <i>Pope</i> dies. <i>V'm Rome</i> 98.		7 1	5 29	7 1	5 29	7 1	5 29
17	Su		0 6	2 25	5 25	10 42	14 18	4 55	4 25	8 48		Uranus conj. moon. <i>Melanchton</i> b. 1497.		6 58	5 31	6 58	5 31	6 58	5 31
18	Mo	0 25	0 43	3 2	6 2	11 21	14 11	4 54	5 15	9 44		<i>St. Jan. in Leo</i> . <i>Michael</i> Angelo d. 1603.		6 56	5 32	6 56	5 32	6 56	5 32
19	Tu	1 2	1 22	3 41	6 41	12 1	14 1	4 53	6 40			Sun enters Pisces. <i>Luther</i> died, 1546.		6 55	5 33	6 55	5 33	6 55	5 33
20	We	1 44	2 9	4 28	7 28	2 28	14 0	4 51	7 4	5 37		Mercury stationary. <i>Copernicus</i> b. 1473.		6 50	5 35	6 50	5 35	6 50	5 35
21	Th	2 36	3 10	5 29	8 29	3 29	13 53	4 50	8 3	5 33		Mars on merid. 7 23 E. <i>Toussaint</i> b. 1694.		6 46	5 36	6 46	5 36	6 46	5 36
22	Fr	3 48	4 31	6 50	9 50	4 50	13 46	4 50	8 9	5 20		Moon high. <i>Washington</i> born, 1732.		6 45	5 39	6 45	5 39	6 45	5 39
23	Sa	5 12	5 56	8 15	11 15	5 15	13 37	4 46	9 3	5 25		Jupiter rises 6 50 E. <i>Geo. Taylor</i> d. 1781.		6 44	5 40	6 44	5 40	6 44	5 40
24	Su	6 39	7 15	9 38	11 58	5 54	13 28	4 24	11 2	5 21		Venus in Aquarius. <i>Robt. Fulton</i> d. 1815.		6 43	5 41	6 43	5 41	6 43	5 41
25	Mo	7 46	8 15	10 41	1 6	6 34	13 18	4 9	11 59	5 17		Mars in Taurus. <i>Bat. of Warsaw</i> , 1831.		6 42	5 43	6 42	5 43	6 42	5 43
26	Tu	8 41	9 5	11 24	2 0	7 24	13 8	3 53	12 5	5 13		Jupiter conj. moon. Mercury visible A.M.		6 42	5 44	6 42	5 44	6 42	5 44
27	We	9 28	9 52		2 47	8 12	12 57	3 47	12 54	5 9		Saturn in Pisces. <i>Elias Hicks</i> died, 1836.		6 40	5 46	6 40	5 46	6 40	5 46
28	Th	10 13	10 25	0 32	3 32	8 54	12 46	3 54	1 45	5 5		Mars on merid. 7 2 E. <i>Princeton's</i> gun		6 39	5 47	6 39	5 47	6 39	5 47
												<i>Paris</i> , 1844. Feb. 23, J. Q. Adams d. 48.							
												Feb. 26, <i>Lamarque</i> proclaims France a							
												repub. 48. Feb. 25, <i>Chas. Livingston</i> d. 13							

Day of Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHIA, Pa., so, pL N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASH- ING- TON, Marylnd Del., Virginia, Kentucky, south Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, S. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. & T. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for N. OKLA- HOMA, Florida, middle & south ern part of Mississippi, and Arizone.		
	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	7 14	15 14	10 48	7 11 15	18 10	4 48	7 9 15	19 10	4 47	7 7 15	21 10	4 47	7 5 15	23 10	4 46	7 5 15	25 10	4 45	7 5 15	27 10	4 44
3	7 12 15	15 11	5 2	7 10 15	19 11	5 0	7 8 15	20 11	4 49	7 6 15	22 11	4 48	7 4 15	24 11	4 47	7 4 15	26 11	4 46	7 4 15	28 11	4 45
4	7 12 15	17 10	5 2	7 9 15	20 11	5 0	7 7 15	21 11	4 49	7 5 15	23 11	4 48	7 3 15	25 11	4 47	7 3 15	27 11	4 46	7 3 15	29 11	4 45
5	7 10 15	18 1	5 2	7 6 15	21 11	5 0	7 4 15	22 11	4 47	7 2 15	24 11	4 46	7 0 15	26 11	4 45	7 0 15	28 11	4 44	7 0 15	30 11	4 43
6	7 9 15	21 1	5 3	7 5 15	23 11	4 49	7 3 15	24 11	4 47	7 1 15	26 11	4 46	6 59 15	28 11	4 45	6 59 15	30 11	4 44	6 59 15	31 11	4 43
7	7 8 15	22 1	5 3	7 4 15	25 11	4 48	7 2 15	26 11	4 46	6 58 15	28 11	4 45	6 56 15	30 11	4 44	6 56 15	31 11	4 43	6 56 15		
8	7 6 15	23 1	5 3	7 3 15	26 11	4 47	7 1 15	27 11	4 44	6 57 15	29 11	4 43	6 55 15	31 11	4 42	6 55 15		6 55 15			
9	7 5 15	24 1	5 3	7 2 15	27 11	4 46	6 59 15	28 11	4 44	6 56 15	30 11	4 43	6 54 15	31 11	4 42	6 54 15		6 54 15			
10	7 4 15	25 1	5 3	7 1 15	28 11	4 45	6 57 15	29 11	4 43	6 54 15	30 11	4 42	6 53 15	31 11	4 41	6 53 15		6 53 15			
11	7 2 15	26 1	5 3	6 59 15	30 11	4 44	6 55 15	31 11	4 42	6 52 15		4 41	6 51 15		4 40	6 50 15		6 49 15			
12	7 1 15	27 1	5 3	6 56 15	31 11	4 43	6 52 15	32 11	4 41	6 49 15		4 39	6 48 15		4 38	6 47 15		6 46 15			
13	7 1 15	29 1	5 3	6 55 15	32 11	4 43	6 51 15	33 11	4 40	6 48 15		4 38	6 46 15		4 37	6 45 15		6 44 15			
14	6 59 15	30 1	5 3	6 54 15	33 11	4 43	6 50 15	34 11	4 39	6 47 15		4 37	6 44 15		4 36	6 43 15		6 42 15			
15	6 57 15	32 1	5 3	6 53 15	34 11	4 43	6 49 15	35 11	4 38	6 45 15		4 36	6 42 15		4 35	6 41 15		6 40 15			
16	6 56 15	33 1	5 3	6 52 15	35 11	4 43	6 48 15	36 11	4 37	6 44 15		4 35	6 40 15		4 34	6 39 15		6 38 15			
17	6 54 15	35 1	5 3	6 50 15	36 11	4 43	6 46 15	37 11	4 36	6 42 15		4 34	6 38 15		4 33	6 37 15		6 36 15			
18	6 53 15	36 1	5 3	6 49 15	37 11	4 43	6 45 15	38 11	4 35	6 41 15		4 33	6 36 15		4 32	6 35 15		6 34 15			
19	6 52 15	38 1	5 3	6 48 15	38 11	4 43	6 44 15	39 11	4 34	6 40 15		4 32	6 34 15		4 31	6 33 15		6 32 15			
20	6 50 15	39 1	5 3	6 46 15	39 11	4 43	6 42 15	40 11	4 33	6 38 15		4 31	6 32 15		4 29	6 31 15		6 30 15			
21	6 49 15	40 1	5 3	6 45 15	40 11	4 43	6 41 15	41 11	4 32	6 37 15		4 30	6 30 15		4 28	6 29 15		6 28 15			
22	6 47 15	42 1	5 3	6 43 15	41 11	4 43	6 39 15	42 11	4 31	6 35 15		4 29	6 28 15		4 27	6 27 15		6 26 15			
23	6 46 15	43 1	5 3	6 42 15	42 11	4 43	6 38 15	43 11	4 30	6 34 15		4 28	6 26 15		4 26	6 25 15		6 24 15			
24	6 44 15	45 1	5 3	6 40 15	43 11	4 43	6 36 15	44 11	4 29	6 32 15		4 27	6 24 15		4 25	6 23 15		6 22 15			
25	6 42 15	46 1	5 3	6 39 15	44 11	4 43	6 35 15	45 11	4 28	6 31 15		4 26	6 22 15		4 24	6 21 15		6 20 15			
26	6 40 15	47 1	5 3	6 37 15	45 11	4 43	6 33 15	46 11	4 27	6 29 15		4 25	6 20 15		4 23	6 19 15		6 18 15			
27	6 38 15	49 1	5 3	6 35 15	46 11	4 43	6 31 15	47 11	4 26	6 27 15		4 24	6 18 15		4 22	6 17 15		6 16 15			
28	6 37 15	50 1	5 3	6 34 15	47 11	4 43	6 30 15	48 11	4 25	6 26 15		4 23	6 16 15		4 21	6 15 15		6 14 15			
29	6 36 15	51 1	5 3	6 33 15	48 11	4 43	6 29 15	49 11	4 24	6 25 15		4 22	6 14 15		4 20	6 13 15		6 12 15			
30	6 35 15	52 1	5 3	6 32 15	49 11	4 43	6 28 15	50 11	4 23	6 24 15		4 21	6 12 15		4 19	6 11 15		6 10 15			
31	6 34 15	53 1	5 3	6 31 15	50 11	4 43	6 27 15	51 11	4 22	6 23 15		4 20	6 10 15		4 18	6 09 15		6 08 15			



		Moon's Phas. Portland.		Boson.		N. York.		Philad'a.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charles'n.		N. Orle's.		Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester, N.Y., Gr'n Bay, W.C., Toronto, U.C. & Oregon.				
		D.																				
		Last Quar.		3 24 ev.		3 21 ev.		3 9 ev.		3 5 ev.		2 57 ev.		2 50 ev.		2 45 ev.		2 45 ev.				
		New Moon		13 6 36 ev.		6 33 ev.		6 21 ev.		6 17 ev.		6 9 ev.		6 2 ev.		5 57 ev.		5 17 ev.				
		First Quar.		20 11 17 ev.		11 14 ev.		11 3 ev.		10 58 ev.		10 50 ev.		10 43 ev.		10 36 ev.		9 58 ev.				
		Full Moon		27 6 45 ev.		6 42 ev.		6 30 ev.		6 26 ev.		6 18 ev.		6 11 ev.		6 6 ev.		5 25 ev.				
		High water at N. York, morn. even.		H. w. Bost. even.		H. w. Phil. Ch'n. even.		Sun's Moon after. south morn.		7 St's meri. even.										Sun's sets Moon rises.		
		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		
1	Fr	10 56 11 15		1 14 4		1 14 4		1 14 4		1 14 4		1 14 4		1 14 4		1 14 4		1 14 4		1 14 4		
2	Sa	11 32 11 51		1 54 4		1 54 4		1 54 4		1 54 4		1 54 4		1 54 4		1 54 4		1 54 4		1 54 4		
3	Su	0 01 2		2 50 5		2 50 5		2 50 5		2 50 5		2 50 5		2 50 5		2 50 5		2 50 5		2 50 5		
4	Mo	0 20 0 31		3 10 6		3 10 6		3 10 6		3 10 6		3 10 6		3 10 6		3 10 6		3 10 6		3 10 6		
5	Tu	1 00 1 11		4 24 7		4 24 7		4 24 7		4 24 7		4 24 7		4 24 7		4 24 7		4 24 7		4 24 7		
6	We	1 50 2 11		5 30 7		5 30 7		5 30 7		5 30 7		5 30 7		5 30 7		5 30 7		5 30 7		5 30 7		
7	Th	2 38 3 7		6 26 8		6 26 8		6 26 8		6 26 8		6 26 8		6 26 8		6 26 8		6 26 8		6 26 8		
8	Fr	3 47 4 27		7 46 9		7 46 9		7 46 9		7 46 9		7 46 9		7 46 9		7 46 9		7 46 9		7 46 9		
9	Sa	5 10 5 50		8 9 11		8 9 11		8 9 11		8 9 11		8 9 11		8 9 11		8 9 11		8 9 11		8 9 11		
10	Su	6 28 7 5		9 24 12		9 24 12		9 24 12		9 24 12		9 24 12		9 24 12		9 24 12		9 24 12		9 24 12		
11	Mo	7 33 7 56		10 16 5		10 16 5		10 16 5		10 16 5		10 16 5		10 16 5		10 16 5		10 16 5		10 16 5		
12	Tu	8 17 8 37		10 56 6		10 56 6		10 56 6		10 56 6		10 56 6		10 56 6		10 56 6		10 56 6		10 56 6		
13	We	8 56 9 15		11 34 2		11 34 2		11 34 2		11 34 2		11 34 2		11 34 2		11 34 2		11 34 2		11 34 2		
14	Th	9 30 9 7		12 29 3		12 29 3		12 29 3		12 29 3		12 29 3		12 29 3		12 29 3		12 29 3		12 29 3		
15	Fr	10 10 10 19		1 23 3		1 23 3		1 23 3		1 23 3		1 23 3		1 23 3		1 23 3		1 23 3		1 23 3		
16	Sa	10 36 10 51		0 55 3		0 55 3		0 55 3		0 55 3		0 55 3		0 55 3		0 55 3		0 55 3		0 55 3		
17	Su	11 01 11 26		1 28 4		1 28 4		1 28 4		1 28 4		1 28 4		1 28 4		1 28 4		1 28 4		1 28 4		
18	Mo	11 44 12 2		2 3 5		2 3 5		2 3 5		2 3 5		2 3 5		2 3 5		2 3 5		2 3 5		2 3 5		
19	Tu	0 20 0 31		3 23 5		3 23 5		3 23 5		3 23 5		3 23 5		3 23 5		3 23 5		3 23 5		3 23 5		
20	We	0 40 1 1		3 20 6		3 20 6		3 20 6		3 20 6		3 20 6		3 20 6		3 20 6		3 20 6		3 20 6		
21	Th	1 23 1 47		4 7 6		4 7 6		4 7 6		4 7 6		4 7 6		4 7 6		4 7 6		4 7 6		4 7 6		
22	Fr	2 17 2 51		5 10 8		5 10 8		5 10 8		5 10 8		5 10 8		5 10 8		5 10 8		5 10 8		5 10 8		
23	Sa	3 29 4 16		6 35 9		6 35 9		6 35 9		6 35 9		6 35 9		6 35 9		6 35 9		6 35 9		6 35 9		
24	Su	4 5 5 40		8 5 11		8 5 11		8 5 11		8 5 11		8 5 11		8 5 11		8 5 11		8 5 11		8 5 11		
25	Mo	6 28 7 4		9 23 10		9 23 10		9 23 10		9 23 10		9 23 10		9 23 10		9 23 10		9 23 10		9 23 10		
26	Tu	7 35 8 1		10 50 11		10 50 11		10 50 11		10 50 11		10 50 11		10 50 11		10 50 11		10 50 11		10 50 11		
27	We	8 27 8 50		11 9 12		11 9 12		11 9 12		11 9 12		11 9 12		11 9 12		11 9 12		11 9 12		11 9 12		
28	Th	9 12 9 33		11 52 13		11 52 13		11 52 13		11 52 13		11 52 13		11 52 13		11 52 13		11 52 13		11 52 13		
29	Fr	9 50 10 1		11 31 14		11 31 14		11 31 14		11 31 14		11 31 14		11 31 14		11 31 14		11 31 14		11 31 14		
30	Sa	10 31 10 48		0 50 15		0 50 15		0 50 15		0 50 15		0 50 15		0 50 15		0 50 15		0 50 15		0 50 15		
31	Su	11 6 11 9		1 27 4		1 27 4		1 27 4		1 27 4		1 27 4		1 27 4		1 27 4		1 27 4		1 27 4		

## PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &amp;c.

St. David d. 541. [Pa. Line mutiny, '81.  
 Venus in Sap. conj. Sun. J. W. 1791.  
 Mars in Gemini. T. Overy born, 1661.  
 Jupiter in Leo. Z. Taylor president, '49.  
 Mercury 27 dg. 19 min. W. of Sun.  
 Venus in Aquarius. D. Crockett killed, '36.  
 Moon low, Apogee. [on Bottomans, 1770.  
 Jupiter opp. Sun; brightest. Troops fire.  
 Jupiter in opp. O. 12 M. Barbold d. '25.  
 Mars in merid. 6 30 even. [on d. 1848.  
 Mars Dec. 25 dg. 87 m. N. Henry W. 1804.  
 High tides. United Irish deleg's seized, '98.  
 War between France and England, 1678.  
 Saturn conj. moon. [born, 1767.  
 Jupiter in merid. 11 41 ev. And. Jackson.  
 Saturn in Pisces. James Madison b. 1757.  
 St. Patrick's Day. Wash. enters Bost. '76.  
 Moon conj. 7 Stars. Revolt at Milan, 1849.  
 Moon conj. Aldebaran. Rev. at Pormale '48.  
 Spring begins. Newton died, 1727.  
 Moon high. Robt. Southey died, 1843.  
 Venus in Pisces. K. g. of Bavaria abdicated in Perigue. [eater, 1848.  
 Palin Sunday. Qn. Elizabeth died, 1603.  
 Lady Day. Brit. New Year's day till 1752.  
 Jupiter conj. moon. Mars in merid. 6 6 E.  
 Mars in Gemini. Peace bet. Eng. & Fr. '02.  
 Jupiter in Leo. Charles Wesley d. 1788.  
 Good Friday. South born, 1765.  
 Venus in Pisces. Allier enters Paris, 1814.  
 Saturn conj. Sun. [29th, Sweden d. 1772.

	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, Middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, North part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHIA, Pa., N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, and Ohio; San Fran- cisco, Califor- nia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, N. Carolina, Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, N. p't Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p't Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for NORFOLK, Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Lau- siana and Tex- as; Austin.		
Day of Month.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.
	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.
1	6 36	5 51	9 24	6 35	5 53	9 24	6 34	5 51	9 33	6 33	5 54	9 32	6 30	5 56	9 30	6 28	5 59	9 28	6 26	5 1	9 26
2	6 55	5 52	10 37	6 54	5 53	10 36	6 52	5 53	10 34	6 52	5 55	10 32	6 49	5 56	10 28	6 47	5 59	10 25	6 45	5 1	10 32
3	6 33	5 53	11 39	6 32	5 54	11 35	6 31	5 54	11 35	6 30	5 56	11 33	6 28	5 57	11 28	6 26	5 0	11 24	6 24	5 2	11 19
4	6 31	5 54	morn	6 30	5 55	morn	6 29	5 55	morn	6 29	5 56	morn	6 26	5 58	morn	6 25	5 0	morn	6 23	5 6	morn
5	6 30	5 55	0 26	6 29	5 56	0 33	6 28	5 56	0 31	6 27	5 57	0 29	6 25	5 59	0 26	6 23	5 1	0 19	6 22	5 6	0 15
6	6 28	5 56	1 24	6 27	5 57	1 30	6 26	5 57	1 28	6 26	5 58	1 26	6 24	5 60	1 21	6 23	5 1	1 13	6 20	5 3	1 11
7	6 26	5 57	2 25	6 25	5 57	2 29	6 25	5 58	2 18	6 24	5 59	2 16	6 23	5 60	2 14	6 22	5 1	2 8	6 20	5 3	2 15
8	6 26	5 58	3 13	6 24	5 59	3 32	6 23	5 59	3 30	6 23	5 60	3 28	6 22	5 61	3 26	6 21	5 1	3 19	6 19	5 3	3 18
9	6 23	5 59	3 56	6 22	5 60	4 32	6 22	5 60	4 30	6 22	5 61	4 28	6 21	5 62	4 26	6 20	5 1	4 19	6 18	5 3	4 18
10	6 21	5 60	4 35	6 20	5 61	4 33	6 19	5 61	4 30	6 20	5 62	4 28	6 19	5 63	4 26	6 18	5 1	4 19	6 16	5 3	4 18
11	6 20	5 61	5 12	6 19	5 62	5 9	6 18	5 62	5 7	6 18	5 63	5 6	6 18	5 64	5 4	6 17	5 1	5 6	6 15	5 3	5 10
12	6 18	5 62	5 46	6 17	5 63	5 44	6 17	5 63	5 42	6 17	5 64	5 41	6 16	5 65	5 39	6 15	5 1	5 6	6 14	5 3	5 10
13	6 16	5 63	sets	6 15	5 64	sets	6 15	5 64	sets	6 15	5 65	sets	6 15	5 66	sets	6 15	5 1	sets	6 13	5 3	sets
14	6 14	5 64	6 37	6 14	5 65	6 37	6 14	5 65	6 37	6 13	5 66	6 37	6 13	5 67	6 37	6 12	5 1	6 37	6 10	5 3	6 36
15	6 13	5 64	6 8	6 12	5 67	6 8	6 12	5 66	6 7	6 12	5 67	6 7	6 12	5 68	6 7	6 11	5 1	6 36	6 10	5 3	6 36
16	6 11	5 67	7 9	6 11	5 68	8 9	6 10	5 67	7 9	6 10	5 68	7 9	6 10	5 69	7 8	6 9	5 1	6 35	6 9	5 3	6 34
17	6 9	5 68	8 10	6 9	5 69	10 8	6 8	5 68	10 7	6 8	5 69	10 5	6 8	5 70	10 1	6 8	5 1	6 34	6 8	5 3	6 33
18	6 7	5 69	11 19	6 7	5 70	11 16	6 7	5 69	11 14	6 7	5 70	11 12	6 6	5 70	11 6	6 7	5 1	6 33	6 7	5 3	6 32
19	6 6	5 10	morn	6 6	5 11	morn	6 6	5 10	morn	6 6	5 11	morn	6 6	5 11	morn	6 6	5 1	morn	6 6	5 1	morn
20	6 4	5 12	0 24	6 4	5 12	0 20	6 4	5 13	0 19	6 4	5 12	0 19	6 4	5 11	0 15	6 4	5 1	0 12	6 4	5 1	0 8
21	6 2	5 13	1 34	6 2	5 13	1 28	6 2	5 13	1 31	6 2	5 13	1 29	6 2	5 14	1 26	6 2	5 1	1 22	6 3	5 1	1 16
22	6 0	5 14	2 26	6 1	5 14	2 21	6 1	5 14	2 19	6 1	5 14	2 17	6 1	5 14	2 10	6 1	5 1	2 10	6 3	5 1	2 4
23	6 59	5 15	3 19	6 59	5 15	3 15	6 59	5 15	3 13	6 59	5 15	3 11	6 58	5 15	3 4	6 59	5 14	2 58	6 3	5 1	2 52
24	6 57	5 17	4 5	6 56	5 16	4 1	6 57	5 16	4 1	6 58	5 16	3 58	6 59	5 15	3 52	6 58	5 14	3 47	6 59	5 14	3 28
25	6 55	5 18	4 46	6 55	5 17	4 43	6 55	5 17	4 42	6 55	5 17	4 40	6 57	5 16	4 36	6 57	5 15	4 32	6 58	5 14	4 28
26	6 53	5 19	5 32	6 54	5 18	5 29	6 54	5 18	5 20	6 54	5 18	5 19	6 56	5 17	5 18	6 56	5 16	5 14	6 57	5 15	5 11
27	6 52	5 20	6 19	6 53	5 19	6 15	6 53	5 19	6 10	6 53	5 19	6 15	6 55	5 18	6 15	6 55	5 16	6 10	6 56	5 16	6 5
28	6 50	5 21	7 14	6 51	5 20	7 13	6 51	5 20	7 13	6 51	5 20	7 12	6 54	5 18	7 10	6 54	5 17	7 9	6 55	5 16	7 8
29	6 48	5 22	8 20	6 49	5 21	8 18	6 49	5 21	8 18	6 50	5 20	8 17	6 52	5 19	8 14	6 52	5 18	8 11	6 53	5 17	8 8
30	6 46	5 23	9 24	6 47	5 22	9 23	6 48	5 22	9 20	6 48	5 21	9 19	6 50	5 19	9 14	6 51	5 19	9 10	6 52	5 17	9 6
31	6 45	5 24	10 25	6 46	5 23	10 22	6 46	5 23	10 22	6 47	5 22	10 19	6 49	5 20	10 13	6 50	5 19	10 8	6 51	5 16	10 5



Day of the Month. Day of the Week.		Moon's Phase.		Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charle's.	N. Orle'a.	Calendar for																								
		D.										PORTLAND.	Me., N.H., Ver-	mont, Rochest'r.																						
		Last Quar.	4	11	3	mo	11	0	mo	10	48	mo	10	44	mo	10	36	mo	10	29	mo	10	24	mo	9	44	mo	4	7	mo	5	20	mo	Sun's Moon	Sun's Moon	
		New Moon	12	8	6	mo	8	3	mo	7	61	mo	7	47	mo	7	29	mo	7	25	mo	7	27	mo	6	47	mo	6	47	mo	6	47	mo	10	10	mo.
		First Quar.	19	6	26	mo	5	23	mo	5	11	mo	5	7	mo	4	59	mo	4	52	mo	4	47	mo	4	7	mo	4	7	mo	4	7	mo	10	10	mo.
		Full Moon	26	6	39	mo	6	36	mo	6	24	mo	6	20	mo	6	12	mo	6	5	mo	6	0	mo	5	20	mo	5	20	mo	5	20	mo	10	10	mo.
		High water	H. to	H. to	H. to	H. to	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	Sun's	PHENOMENA. CALENDAR, &c.												Sun's	Sun's							
		at N. York.	East.	Phil.	Ch'n.	meri.	meri.	meri.	meri.	meri.	meri.	meri.	meri.	meri.	meri.													Meri.	Meri.							
		morn. even.	even.	even.	even.	after.	after.	after.	after.	after.	after.	after.	after.	after.	after.													Meri.	Meri.							
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.													Meri.	Meri.							
1	M	11 44	2	3	5	3	10	21	3	55	4	38	3	57	2	59	Jupiter in merid. 10 27' v. Capric. electrons.												h. m.	h. m.	h. m.					
2	T	0	0	0	18	2	37	5	57	10	55	3	47	4	53	2	56	Venus in Perse. Jefferson born, 1743.												5	39	6	28	u. m.		
3	W	0	36	0	55	3	14	6	11	11	33	3	19	6	22	5	24	Moon low. N. J. Safety Fund act, 1829.												6	37	6	29	0	33	
4	Th	1	14	1	57	3	56	6	58			3	1	5	45	0	2	Moon Apogee. Low tides. Harrison d. '41												6	56	6	30	1	11	
5	F	1	59	2	25	4	44	7	44	0	44	4	24	6	7	6	50	Jupiter in Leo. Wuppel expelled H. of C.												6	54	6	32	1	66	
6	Sa	2	57	3	39	5	58	8	58	1	58	2	26	6	50	7	37	Venus conj. Uranus. Crum. 22 <sup>d</sup> m. N. 1712												6	52	6	35	2	37	
7	Su	4	20	5	3	7	22	10	32	3	21	9	5	53	8	23	2	35	Low Semis. (Tined, 1794.												6	30	6	34	2	44
8	M	5	42	6	18	8	37	11	37	4	37	1	52	7	16	9	9	Mars in Gemini. Guaca's father guillo-												6	28	6	36	2	48	
9	T	6	53	7	18	9	37	12	57	5	37	1	58	7	38	9	56	Jupiter in merid. 9 53'. L																		

## PHENOMENA. CALENDAR, &amp;c.

[30] Paris. Ovid born, B. C. 43.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Jupiter in merid. 10 27 ev. Caim. elections.	6 41	6 27	11 40
Venus in Pueri. Jefferson born, 1743.	5 39	6 28	morn
Moon low. N. J. Society Fund act, 1829.	6 37	6 29	0 53
Moon Apogee. Low tides. Harrison d. 41.	6 26	6 30	1 11
Jupiter in Leo. Walpole exp'd H. of C.	6 24	6 32	1 66
Venus conj. Uranus. Crum. 22 m. N. H. 1712.	6 32	6 53	2 37
Low Sunium. (towed, 1794.)	6 30	6 34	3 14
Mars in Gemini. Guccio's father galled.	6 28	6 36	3 46
Jupiter in merid. 9 56 ev. Lullwater b'd'd 47.	6 26	6 37	4 19
Mercury conj. Saturn. U.S. Bank act'd 18.	5 24	6 28	4 47
Saturn conj. moon. Cannon born, 1770.	5 26	6 29	5 18
High tides. Henry Clay born, 1777.	6 24	6 40	5 2
Venus in Aries. Catholic Relief b'n 79.	5 19	6 42	8 2
Jupiter in merid. 9 52 ev. (Sally m. 48.	5 18	6 43	9 12
Saturn in Pueri. Shakespeare born, 1604.	5 14	6 44	10 21
Uranus conj. Sun. Irish Legal act'd 1782.	5 14	6 45	11 35
Moon high. Mercury ap. conj. Sun.	6 12	6 47	morn
Mars conj. moon. Virginia elections.	5 11	6 48	1 20
Low tides. Lat. Lexington, 1775.	5 7	6 48	1 50
Byron died, 1824. Louis Napoleon b. 1805.	5 7	6 50	2 7
Jupiter in merid. 9 2 ev. Bot. St. Jacinto, 70.	5 6	6 51	2 48
Jupiter conj. moon. Pleading born, 1707.	5 4	6 52	3 24
St. George. Sirine and St. West. act'd 17.	6 16	6 54	3 54
Jupiter in merid. 8 50 ev. (N. York, 1833.	5 1	6 55	4 30
Venus in Aries. Crum born, 1699.	4 54	6 56	morn
High tides. David Home born, 1717.	4 53	6 57	5 11
Mars in Gemini. Knapp born, 1800.	4 50	6 59	5 44
Venus in Taurus. Maurer born, 1758.	4 55	7	9 35
Jupiter in Leo. Rufus King died, 1827.	4 53	7	10 12
Venus in Leo. Mars conj. Pollux. Hook	4 52	7	11 3
(ingred. conj. '89. Bot. Fontenay, '45.)			

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Me.			Calendar for N. YORK City,			Calendar for PHILADEL., or, N. Jersey,			Calendar for WASHING- TON, Marylnd			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina;			Calendar for CHARLES'S, Alabama, Miss.,			Calendar for NEW ORLEANS, Florida, and		
	north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Del'a, Virginia, Kentucky, &c., p. Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			N. p. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.					
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	ris's	sets	ris's.	ris's	sets	ris's.	ris's	sets	ris's.	ris's	sets	ris's.	ris's	sets	ris's.	ris's	sets	ris's.	ris's	sets	ris's.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 43	6 25	11 23	5 44	6 24	11 19	5 44	6 24	11 17	5 46	6 23	11 16	5 48	6 21	11 8	5 49	6 20	11 5	5 50	6 19	10 26
2	5 41	6 27	morn	5 42	6 26	morn	5 43	6 25	morn	5 44	6 24	11 05	5 47	6 22	morn	5 47	6 21	11 50	5 49	6 19	11 45
3	5 40	6 28	0 17	5 41	6 27	0 13	5 41	6 26	0 11	5 42	6 25	0 8	5 45	6 23	0 4	5 46	6 21	0 34	5 47	6 20	morn
4	5 38	6 29	1 7	5 39	6 28	1 2	5 40	6 27	0 1	5 41	6 26	0 55	5 43	6 24	0 51	5 45	6 22	0 44	5 46	6 20	0 37
5	5 36	6 30	1 53	5 37	6 29	1 48	5 38	6 28	1 47	5 39	6 27	1 44	5 42	6 25	1 37	5 43	6 23	1 31	5 45	6 21	1 24
6	5 35	6 31	2 34	5 36	6 30	2 29	5 37	6 29	2 28	5 38	6 28	2 25	5 40	6 26	2 19	5 42	6 24	2 13	5 44	6 22	2 7
7	5 33	6 32	3 11	5 34	6 31	3 6	5 35	6 30	3 40	5 36	6 29	3 39	5 37	6 27	3 34	5 39	6 25	3 28	5 41	6 22	3 26
8	5 31	6 33	3 44	5 32	6 32	3 42	5 33	6 31	3 41	5 34	6 30	3 39	5 35	6 28	3 37	5 36	6 26	3 35	5 38	6 24	3 40
9	5 30	6 34	4 17	5 31	6 33	4 15	5 32	6 32	4 14	5 33	6 31	4 12	5 34	6 29	4 10	5 35	6 27	4 8	5 37	6 24	4 4
10	5 28	6 36	4 46	5 30	6 34	4 46	5 30	6 33	4 45	5 31	6 32	4 43	5 32	6 28	4 41	5 33	6 26	4 42	5 35	6 23	4 40
11	5 26	6 37	5 18	5 28	6 35	5 18	5 29	6 34	5 18	5 30	6 33	5 17	5 31	6 27	5 16	5 32	6 25	5 15	5 33	6 23	5 17
12	5 25	6 38	sets	5 26	6 36	sets	5 27	6 35	sets	5 28	6 34	sets	5 30	6 33	sets	5 31	6 31	sets	5 32	6 30	sets
13	5 23	6 39	8 0	5 25	6 37	7 57	5 26	6 36	7 56	5 27	6 35	7 55	5 28	6 34	7 54	5 30	6 32	7 53	5 31	6 31	7 44
14	5 21	6 40	9 9	5 23	6 38	9 6	5 24	6 37	9 5	5 25	6 36	9 4	5 26	6 35	9 3	5 28	6 33	9 2	5 30	6 31	7 43
15	5 20	6 41	10 18	5 22	6 39	10 14	5 23	6 38	10 12	5 24	6 37	10 9	5 25	6 36	10 7	5 27	6 34	10 6	5 29	6 33	7 42
16	5 18	6 42	11 23	5 20	6 40	11 18	5 21	6 39	11 16	5 22	6 38	11 14	5 23	6 37	11 12	5 25	6 35	11 11	5 27	6 34	7 41
17	5 16	6 43	morn	5 19	6 41	morn	5 20	6 40	morn	5 21	6 39	morn	5 22	6 38	morn	5 24	6 36	morn	5 26	6 34	morn
18	5 15	6 45	0 22	5 17	6 42	0 18	5 18	6 41	0 16	5 19	6 40	0 15	5 20	6 39	0 13	5 22	6 37	0 12	5 24	6 36	0 10
19	5 13	6 46	1 17	5 16	6 43	1 13	5 17	6 42	1 11	5 18	6 41	1 9	5 19	6 39	1 7	5 21	6 37	1 6	5 23	6 36	1 4
20	5 12	6 47	2 4	5 14	6 44	2 2	5 15	6 43	2 0	5 16	6 42	1 58	5 17	6 41	1 56	5 18	6 39	1 55	5 20	6 37	1 49
21	5 10	6 48	2 46	5 13	6 45	2 42	5 14	6 44	2 40	5 15	6 43	2 39	5 16	6 42	2 37	5 17	6 40	2 36	5 19	6 38	2 34
22	5 9	6 49	3 22	5 12	6 46	3 21	5 13	6 45	3 20	5 14	6 44	3 19	5 15	6 43	3 18	5 16	6 41	3 17	5 18	6 39	3 15
23	5 7	6 50	3 57	5 10	6 47	3 56	5 11	6 46	3 55	5 12	6 45	3 54	5 13	6 44	3 53	5 14	6 42	3 52	5 16	6 40	3 50
24	5 6	6 51	4 30	5 9	6 48	4 29	5 10	6 47	4 28	5 11	6 46	4 27	5 12	6 45	4 26	5 13	6 43	4 25	5 15	6 41	4 23
25	5 4	6 52	5 07	5 7	6 49	5 6	5 8	6 48	5 5	5 9	6 47	5 4	5 10	6 46	5 3	5 11	6 44	5 2	5 13	6 42	5 0
26	5 3	6 53	5 41	5 6	6 50	5 39	5 7	6 49	5 38	5 8	6 48	5 37	5 9	6 47	5 36	5 10	6 45	5 35	5 12	6 43	5 08
27	5 1	6 55	6 11	5 4	6 52	6 8	5 5	6 50	6 7	5 6	6 49	6 6	5 7	6 48	6 5	5 8	6 46	6 4	5 10	6 44	5 06
28	5 0	6 56	6 42	5 3	6 53	6 5	4 58	6 51	6 4	5 5	6 50	6 3	5 6	6 49	6 4	5 7	6 47	6 3	5 9	6 43	5 04
29	5 58	6 57	7 10	5 2	6 54	10 4	5 5	6 52	10 3	5 4	6 51	10 2	5 5	6 50	9 59	5 6	6 49	9 58	5 8	6 46	5 02
30	5 57	6 58	7 49	5 0	6 55	10 55	5 4	6 53	10 53	5 4	6 51	10 50	5 4	6 49	10 43	5 5	6 48	10 36	5 6	6 45	5 00



7th Month.]

JULY, 1850.

[31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phase.			Portland.			Boston.			N. York.			Philad'a.			Wash'n.			Rutgh.			Charles'n.			N. Ori's.			Calendar for PORTLAND.					
		Last Quar.	New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon	Last Quar.	High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.				
1	M	0 41	1 0	3 19	6 19	11 41	3 26	23 7	5 8	9 1	3 27	23 3	5 6	8 58	3 28	23 4	5 7	8 59	3 29	23 5	5 8	9 0	3 30	24 0	5 9	9 1	3 31	24 1	5 10	9 2	3 32	24 2	5 11	9 3
2	Tu	1 22	1 44	4 3	7 3	0 3	3 27	23 3	5 6	8 58	3 28	23 4	5 7	8 59	3 29	23 5	5 8	9 0	3 30	24 1	5 9	9 1	3 31	24 2	5 10	9 2	3 32	24 3	5 11	9 3	3 33	24 4	5 12	9 4
3	W	2 7	2 34	4 53	7 53	0 53	3 28	23 4	5 7	8 59	3 29	23 5	5 8	9 0	3 30	24 1	5 9	9 1	3 31	24 2	5 10	9 2	3 32	24 3	5 11	9 3	3 33	24 4	5 12	9 4	3 34	24 5	5 13	9 5
4	Th	3 2	3 34	5 53	8 53	1 53	3 29	23 5	5 8	9 0	3 30	24 1	5 9	9 1	3 31	24 2	5 10	9 2	3 32	24 3	5 11	9 3	3 33	24 4	5 12	9 4	3 34	24 5	5 13	9 5	3 35	24 6	5 14	9 6
5	Fr	4 10	4 40	6 59	9 59	2 59	3 30	24 0	5 9	9 1	3 31	24 1	5 10	9 2	3 32	24 2	5 11	9 3	3 33	24 3	5 12	9 4	3 34	24 4	5 13	9 5	3 35	24 5	5 14	9 6	3 36	24 6	5 15	9 7
6	Sa	5 11	5 44	8 31	11 3	4 3	3 31	24 1	5 10	9 2	3 32	24 2	5 11	9 3	3 33	24 3	5 12	9 4	3 34	24 4	5 13	9 5	3 35	24 5	5 14	9 6	3 36	24 6	5 15	9 7	3 37	24 7	5 16	9 8
7	Su	6 18	6 47	9 6		5 6	3 32	24 2	5 11	9 3	3 33	24 3	5 12	9 4	3 34	24 4	5 13	9 5	3 35	24 5	5 14	9 6	3 36	24 6	5 15	9 7	3 37	24 7	5 16	9 8	3 38	24 8	5 17	9 9
8	M	7 16	7 42	10 1	0 34	6 1	3 33	24 3	5 12	9 4	3 34	24 4	5 13	9 5	3 35	24 5	5 14	9 6	3 36	24 6	5 15	9 7	3 37	24 7	5 16	9 8	3 38	24 8	5 17	9 9	3 39	24 9	5 18	9 10
9	Tu	8 8	8 25	10 54	1 27	6 54	3 34	24 4	5 13	9 5	3 35	24 5	5 14	9 6	3 36	24 6	5 15	9 7	3 37	24 7	5 16	9 8	3 38	24 8	5 17	9 9	3 39	24 9	5 18	9 10	3 40	24 10	5 19	9 11
10	W	9 1	9 26	11 45	2 20	7 45	3 35	24 5	5 14	9 6	3 36	24 6	5 15	9 7	3 37	24 7	5 16	9 8	3 38	24 8	5 17	9 9	3 39	24 9	5 18	9 10	3 40	24 10	5 19	9 11	3 41	24 11	5 20	9 12
11	Th	9 54	10 19	0 13	3 13	8 38	3 36	24 6	5 15	9 7	3 37	24 7	5 16	9 8	3 38	24 8	5 17	9 9	3 39	24 9	5 18	9 10	3 40	24 10	5 19	9 11	3 41	24 11	5 20	9 12	3 42	24 12	5 21	9 13
12	Fr	10 43	11 6	1 2	4 2	9 25	3 37	24 7	5 16	9 8	3 38	24 8	5 17	9 9	3 39	24 9	5 18	9 10	3 40	24 10	5 19	9 11	3 41	24 11	5 20	9 12	3 42	24 12	5 21	9 13	3 43	24 13	5 22	9 14
13	Sa	11 30	11 56	1 49	4 49	10 15	3 38	24 8	5 17	9 9	3 39	24 9	5 18	9 10	3 40	24 10	5 19	9 11	3 41	24 11	5 20	9 12	3 42	24 12	5 21	9 13	3 43	24 13	5 22	9 14	3 44	24 14	5 23	9 15
14	Su		0 21	2 40	5 40	11 1	3 39	24 9	5 18	9 10	3 40	24 10	5 19	9 11	3 41	24 11	5 20	9 12	3 42	24 12	5 21	9 13	3 43	24 13	5 22	9 14	3 44	24 14	5 23	9 15	3 45	24 15	5 24	9 16
15	M	0 46	1 11	3 30	6 30	11 54	3 40	24 10	5 19	9 11	3 41	24 11	5 20	9 12	3 42	24 12	5 21	9 13	3 43	24 13	5 22	9 14	3 44	24 14	5 23	9 15	3 45	24 15	5 24	9 16	3 46	24 16	5 25	9 17
16	Tu	1 35	2 1	4 20	7 20	0 20	3 41	24 11	5 20	9 12	3 42	24 12	5 21	9 13	3 43	24 13	5 22	9 14	3 44	24 14	5 23	9 15	3 45	24 15	5 24	9 16	3 46	24 16	5 25	9 17	3 47	24 17	5 26	9 18
17	W	2 27	2 56	5 15	8 15	1 15	3 42	24 12	5 21	9 13	3 43	24 13	5 22	9 14	3 44	24 14	5 23	9 15	3 45	24 15	5 24	9 16	3 46	24 16	5 25	9 17	3 47	24 17	5 26	9 18	3 48	24 18	5 27	9 19
18	Th	3 25	4 0	6 19	9 19	2 19	3 43	24 13	5 22	9 14	3 44	24 14	5 23	9 15	3 45	24 15	5 24	9 16	3 46	24 16	5 25	9 17	3 47	24 17	5 26	9 18	3 48	24 18	5 27	9 19	3 49	24 19	5 28	9 20
19	Fr	4 32	5 3	7 22	10 22	3 22	3 44	24 14	5 23	9 15	3 45	24 15	5 24	9 16	3 46	24 16	5 25	9 17	3 47	24 17	5 26	9 18	3 48	24 18	5 27	9 19	3 49	24 19	5 28	9 20	3 50	24 20	5 29	9 21
20	Sa	5 37	6 11	8 30	11 30	4 30	3 45	24 15	5 24	9 16	3 46	24 16	5 25	9 17	3 47	24 17	5 26	9 18	3 48	24 18	5 27	9 19	3 49	24 19	5 28	9 20	3 50	24 20	5 29	9 21	3 51	24 21	5 30	9 22
21	Su	6 46	7 14	9 33	0 6	5 33	3 46	24 16	5 25	9 17	3 47	24 17	5 26	9 18	3 48	24 18	5 27	9 19	3 49	24 19	5 28	9 20	3 50	24 20	5 29	9 21	3 51	24 21	5 30	9 22	3 52	24 22	5 31	9 23
22	M	7 41	8 4	10 23	1 0	6 23	3 47	24 17	5 26	9 18	3 48	24 18	5 27	9 19	3 49	24 19	5 28	9 20	3 50	24 20	5 29	9 21	3 51	24 21	5 30	9 22	3 52	24 22	5 31	9 23	3 53	24 23	5 32	9 24
23	Tu	8 28	8 49	11 8	1 47	7 8	3 48	24 18	5 27	9 19	3 49	24 19	5 28	9 20	3 50	24 20	5 29	9 21	3 51	24 21	5 30	9 22	3 52	24 22	5 31	9 23	3 53	24 23	5 32	9 24	3 54	24 24	5 33	9 25
24	W	9 9	9 26	11 45	2 28	7 45	3 49	24 19	5 28	9 20	3 50	24 20	5 29	9 21	3 51	24 21	5 30	9 22	3 52	24 22	5 31	9 23	3 53	24 23	5 32	9 24	3 54	24 24	5 33	9 25	3 55	24 25	5 34	9 26
25	Th	9 48	10 3	0 5	3 5	8 22	3 50	24 20	5 29	9 21	3 51	24 21	5 30	9 22	3 52	24 22	5 31	9 23	3 53	24 23	5 32	9 24	3 54	24 24	5 33	9 25	3 55	24 25	5 34	9 26	3 56	24 26	5 35	9 27
26	Fr	10 21	10 35	0 40	3 40	8 54	3 51	24 21	5 30	9 22	3 52	24 22	5 31	9 23	3 53	24 23	5 32	9 24	3 54	24 24	5 33	9 25	3 55	24 25	5 34	9 26	3 56	24 26	5 35	9 27	3 57	24 27	5 36	9 28
27	Sa	10 51	11 8	1 10	4 10	9 27	3 52	24 22	5 31	9 23	3 53	24 23	5 32	9 24	3 54	24 24	5 33	9 25	3 55	24 25	5 34	9 26	3 56	24 26	5 35	9 27	3 57	24 27	5 36	9 28	3 58	24 28	5 37	9 29
28	Su	11 24	11 40	1 43	4 43	9 56	3 53	24 23	5 32	9 24	3 54	24 24	5 33	9 25	3 55	24 25	5 34	9 26	3 56	24 26	5 35	9 27	3 57	24 27	5 36	9 28	3 58	24 28	5 37	9 29	3 59	24 29	5 38	9 30
29	M	11 58		2 17	5 17	10 35	3 54	24 24	5 33	9 25	3 55	24 25	5 34	9 26	3 56	24 26	5 35	9 27	3 57	24 27	5 36	9 28	3 58	24 28	5 37	9 29	3 59	24 29	5 38	9 30	4 0	24 30	5 39	9 31
30	Tu	0 16	0 33	2 32	5 32	11 11	3 55	24 25	5 34	9 26	3 56	24 26	5 35	9 27	3 57	24 27	5 36	9 28	3 58	24 28	5 37	9 29	3 59	24 29	5 38	9 30	4 0	24 30	5 39	9 31	4 1	24 31	5 40	9 32
31	W	0 52	1 11	3 50	6 50	11 52	3 56	24 26	5 35	9 27	3 57	24 27	5 36	9 28	3 58	24 28	5 37	9 29	3 59	24 29	5 38	9 30	4 0	24 30	5 39	9 31	4 1	24 31	5 40	9 32	4 2	24 32	5 41	9 33

Full moon at N. O. on the 23d, 11 24 ev.  
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.[of Wyoming, 1788: *Ashland*, 1691.Mars in Leo, close to Regulus. *Marsacre*Visit of F. Mary. *Irish union a law*, 1800.Earth farthest from Sun. *St. Erie* surr. '14.Independence, 1776. *Chataubuan*, 1485.

Mercury 21 deg. 15 min. west of Sun.

Moon E. of Aldebaran. *Wat. Wagram*, 1690.Venus in Leo. *Ch. V. Diemen's Land*, 1640.Moon high. *Isid. for V. Diemen's Land*, 49.Moon in Perigee. *O'Brien, Mayhew*, &c.H. tide. *Columbia* b. 1441. *Calvin*, 1503.Canal Bank, *Albany*, close up, '48. [1690.Mars conj. moon. *Battle of the Boyne*,

Saturn quad. Sun. Jupiter conj. moon.

Saturn in mer. 52 deg. *Battle destroyed*.Mars in mer. 2 deg. *St. Neithin*, [1729.Mars in mer. 2 deg. *Hegira*, 622.Mars in mer. 2 deg. *Massachusetts*, 1647.Saturn in Pouce. *Isid. for V. Diemen's Land*, 1640.Saturn in mer. 53 deg. *Hampden*, 1643.Jupiter in Leo. *Orillon Borrot* b. 1790.Jupiter in mer. 33 deg. *headed*, 1683.Saturn in mer. 52 deg. *Ed. Russell* b.Moon low. *Union Eng'd of Scotland*, 1707.Sun enters Leo. *Emmett's revolt*, 1805.Sun enters Leo. *Bolivar* born, 1783.Moon in Apogee. *Irish union a law*, 1800.Jupiter in mer. 52 deg. *Tricolor cockade*, Fr., '94.Saturn in mer. 52 deg. *Bainbridge*, 1733.Robergieville guillo. '94. *Com. Steiner* b.Venus in mer. 2 deg. *even*, [1778.Saturn conj. moon. *Venus conj. Mars*.Mercury conj. conj. Sun. *Loy*



[illegible]

*Last Summer Month.]*

## AUGUST, 1850.

(Begins on Thursday)

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Mr. R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- phia, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASHING- TON, Maryland Del., Virginia, Kentucky, south Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			Calendar for NEW ORLEANS, Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.
1	5 52	7 10	11 53	4 56	7 16	11 56	4 58	7 14	11 57	5 07	7 11	11 50	5 07	7 6	11 50	5 13	6 58	11 50	5 18	6 53	11 50
2	4 53	7 18	11 54	4 67	7 14	11 56	4 69	7 12	11 55	5 17	7 09	11 49	5 17	7 07	11 48	5 24	6 58	11 49	5 19	6 52	11 49
3	4 54	7 17	0 13	4 58	7 13	0 14	4 59	7 12	0 13	5 27	7 0	0 10	5 27	7 0	0 10	5 37	6 57	0 11	5 20	6 52	0 10
4	4 55	7 16	1 08	5 00	7 13	1 24	5 07	7 11	1 26	5 37	8 1	1 28	5 37	8 1	1 28	5 46	6 56	1 41	5 20	6 51	1 48
5	4 56	7 15	2 15	5 07	7 11	2 24	5 17	7 10	2 24	5 47	7 7	2 24	5 47	7 7	2 24	5 56	6 55	2 38	5 21	6 50	2 45
6	4 57	7 14	3 19	5 15	7 10	3 19	5 24	7 9	3 26	5 57	6 3	3 26	5 57	6 3	3 26	6 07	6 54	3 35	5 21	6 49	3 48
7	4 58	7 12	4 25	5 27	7 9	4 25	5 37	8 7	4 25	6 07	6 30	4 25	6 07	6 30	4 25	6 16	6 53	4 25	5 22	6 48	4 25
8	4 59	7 11	5 26	5 37	7 7	5 26	5 47	7 7	5 26	6 07	6 47	5 26	6 07	6 47	5 26	6 26	6 52	7 42	5 23	6 47	7 28
9	5 0	7 10	6 23	5 47	6 6	6 23	5 57	6 6	6 23	5 77	7 3	6 23	5 77	7 3	6 23	6 36	6 51	8 26	5 23	6 47	8 22
10	5 0	7 10	7 18	5 57	6 5	7 18	6 07	6 4	7 18	5 87	7 19	7 0	5 87	7 19	7 0	6 46	6 50	9 1	5 24	6 46	9 1
11	5 0	7 9	8 10	6 07	6 4	8 10	6 17	6 3	8 10	5 97	8 9	8 10	5 97	8 9	8 10	6 55	6 49	9 42	5 25	6 45	9 43
12	5 0	7 8	9 1	6 17	6 3	9 1	6 27	6 2	9 1	6 07	8 8	9 1	6 07	8 8	9 1	7 04	6 48	10 12	5 26	6 44	10 12
13	5 0	7 7	10 13	6 27	6 3	10 14	6 37	6 1	10 14	6 17	8 6	10 14	6 17	8 6	10 14	7 16	6 47	10 48	5 26	6 43	10 49
14	5 0	7 6	11 18	6 37	6 2	11 21	6 47	6 0	11 22	6 27	8 5	11 24	6 27	8 5	11 24	7 26	6 46	11 24	5 26	6 42	11 26
15	5 0	7 5	12 23	6 47	6 1	12 25	6 57	5 59	12 26	6 37	9 4	12 28	6 37	9 4	12 28	7 35	6 45	12 1	5 27	6 41	12 3
16	5 0	7 4	1 14	6 57	6 0	1 16	7 07	5 50	1 17	6 47	10 14	1 19	6 47	10 14	1 19	7 44	6 44	1 04	5 27	6 40	1 30
17	5 0	7 3	2 19	7 07	5 59	2 19	7 17	5 40	2 19	6 57	11 1	2 21	6 57	11 1	2 21	7 53	6 43	1 04	5 28	6 39	1 40
18	5 0	7 2	3 24	7 17	5 58	3 24	7 27	5 39	3 24	7 07						8 02	6 42	1 04	5 29	6 38	1 49
19	5 0	7 1	4 29	7 27	5 57	4 29	7 37	5 38	4 29	7 17						8 11	6 41	1 04	5 30	6 37	1 58
20	5 0	7 0	5 34	7 37	5 56	5 34	7 47	5 37	5 34	7 27						8 20	6 40	1 04	5 31	6 36	2 7
21	5 0	6 59	6 39	7 47	5 55	6 39	7 57	5 36	6 39	7 37						8 29	6 39	1 04	5 32	6 35	2 16
22	5 0	6 58	7 44	7 57	5 54	7 44	8 07	5 35	7 44	7 47						8 38	6 38	1 04	5 33	6 34	3 25
23	5 0	6 57	8 49	8 07	5 53	8 49	8 17	5 34	8 49	7 57						8 47	6 37	1 04	5 34	6 33	4 34
24	5 0	6 56	9 54	8 17	5 52	9 54	8 27	5 33	9 54	8 07						8 56	6 36	1 04	5 35	6 32	5 43
25	5 0	6 55	10 59	8 27	5 51	10 59	8 37	5 32	10 59	8 17						9 05	6 35	1 04	5 36	6 31	6 52
26	5 0	6 54	12 04	8 37	5 50	12 04	8 47	5 31	12 04	8 27						9 14	6 34	1 04	5 37	6 30	8 01
27	5 0	6 53	1 09	8 47	5 49	1 09	8 57	5 30	1 09	8 37						9 23	6 33	1 04	5 38	6 29	9 10
28	5 0	6 52	2 14	8 57	5 48	2 14	9 07	5 29	2 14	8 47						9 32	6 32	1 04	5 39	6 28	10 19
29	5 0	6 51	3 19	9 07	5 47	3 19	9 17	5 28	3 19	8 57						9 41	6 31	1 04	5 40	6 27	11 28
30	5 0	6 50	4 24	9 17	5 46	4 24	9 27	5 27	4 24	9 07						9 50	6 30	1 04	5 41	6 26	12 37
31	5 0	6 49	5 29	9 27	5 45	5 29	9 37	5 26	5 29	9 17						9 59	6 29	1 04	5 42	6 25	1 46
1	5 0	6 48	6 34	9 37	5 44	6 34	9 47	5 25	6 34	9 27						10 08	6 28	1 04	5 43	6 24	2 55
2	5 0	6 47	7 39	9 47	5 43	7 39	9 57	5 24	7 39	10 27						10 17	6 27	1 04	5 44	6 23	4 04
3	5 0	6 46	8 44	9 57	5 42	8 44	10 07	5 23	8 44	11 27						10 26	6 26	1 04	5 45	6 22	5 13
4	5 0	6 45	9 49	10 07	5 41	9 49	10 17	5 22	9 49	12 27						10 35	6 25	1 04	5 46	6 21	6 22
5	5 0	6 44	10 54	10 17	5 40	10 54	10 27	5 21	10 54	1 27						10 44	6 24	1 04	5 47	6 20	7 31
6	5 0	6 43	11 59	10 27	5 39	11 59	10 37	5 20	11 59	2 27						10 53	6 23	1 04	5 48	6 19	8 40
7	5 0	6 42	1 04	10 37	5 38	1 04	10 47	5 19	1 04	3 27						11 02	6 22	1 04	5 49	6 18	9 49
8	5 0	6 41	2 09	10 47	5 37	2 09	10 57	5 18	2 09	4 27						11 11	6 21	1 04	5 50	6 17	10 58
9	5 0	6 40	3 14	10 57	5 36	3 14	11 07	5 17	3 14	5 27						11 20	6 20	1 04	5 51	6 16	12 07
10	5 0	6 39	4 19	11 07	5 35	4 19	11 17	5 16	4 19	6 27						11 29	6 19	1 04	5 52	6 15	1 16
11	5 0	6 38	5 24	11 17	5 34	5 24	11 27	5 15	5 24	7 27						11 38	6 18	1 04	5 53	6 14	2 25
12	5 0	6 37	6 29	11 27	5 33	6 29	11 37	5 14	6 29	8 27						11 47	6 17	1 04	5 54	6 13	3 34
13	5 0	6 36	7 34	11 37	5 32	7 34	11 47	5 13	7 34	9 27						11 56	6 16	1 04	5 55	6 12	4 43
14	5 0	6 35	8 39	11 47	5 31	8 39	11 57	5 12	8 39	10 27						12 05	6 15	1 04	5 56	6 11	5 52
15	5 0	6 34	9 44	11 57	5 30	9 44	12 07	5 11	9 44	11 27						12 14	6 14	1 04	5 57	6 10	7 01
16	5 0	6 33	10 49	12 07	5 29	10 49	12 17	5 10	10 49	12 27						12 23	6 13	1 04	5 58	6 09	8 10
17	5 0	6 32	11 54	12 17	5 28	11 54	12 27	5 09	11 54	1 27						12 32	6 12	1 04	5 59	6 08	9 19
18	5 0	6 31	12 59	12 27	5 27	12 59	12 37	5 08	12 59	2 27						12 41	6 11	1 04	6 00	6 07	10 28
19	5 0	6 30	1 04	12 37	5 26	1 04	12 47	5 07	1 04	3 27						12 50	6 10	1 04	6 01	6 06	11 37
20	5 0	6 29	2 09	12 47	5 25	2 09	12 57	5 06	2 09	4 27						1 00	6 09	1 04	6 02	6 05	12 46
21	5 0	6 28	3 14	12 57	5 24	3 14	1 00	5 05	3 14	5 27						1 09	6 08	1 04	6 03	6 04	1 55
22	5 0	6 27	4 19	1 00	5 23	4 19	1 10	5 04	4 19	6 27						1 18	6 07	1 04	6 04	6 03	3 04
23	5 0	6 26	5 24	1 10	5 22	5 24	1 20	5 03	5 24	7 27						1 27	6 06	1 04	6 05	6 02	4 13
24	5 0	6 25	6 29	1 20	5 21	6 29	1 30	5 02	6 29	8 27						1 36	6 05	1 04	6 06	6 01	5 22
25	5 0	6 24	7 34	1 30	5 20	7 34	1 40	5 01	7 34	9 27						1 45	6 04	1 04	6 07	6 00	6 31
26	5 0	6 23	8 39	1 40	5 19	8 39	1 50	5 00	8 39	10 27						1 54	6 03	1 04	6 08	5 59	7 40
27	5 0	6 22	9 44	1 50	5 18	9 44	2 00	4 59	9 44	11 27						2 03	6 02	1 04	6 09	5 58	8 49
28	5 0	6 21	10 49	2 00	5 17	10 49	2 10	4 58	10 49	12 27						2 12	6 01	1 04	6 10	5 57	9 58
29	5 0	6 20	11 54	2 10	5 16	11 54	2 20	4 57	11 54	1 27						2 21	6 00	1 04	6 11	5 56	11 07
30	5 0	6 19	12 59	2 20	5 15	12 59	2 30	4 56	12 59	2 27						2 30	5 59	1 04	6 12	5 55	12 16
31	5 0	6 18	1 04	2 30	5 14	1 04	2 40	4 55	1 04	3 27						2 39	5 58	1 04	6 13	5 54	1 25



		Moon's Phas. Portland		Boston		N. York		Phila'da.		Hush'n.		Raleigh		Charle'n		N. Orleans		Calendar for		
		D.																N. H.		
Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	New Moon	Full Moon	New Moon	Full Moon	New Moon	Full Moon	New Moon	Full Moon	New Moon	Full Moon	New Moon	Full Moon	New Moon	Full Moon	New Moon	Full Moon	Sun	Moon	
		0 47 mo	0 44 mo	0 32 mo	0 28 mo	0 20 mo	0 13 mo	0 5 mo	11 25 ev*											Mer., N. H., Ver-
		13 3 40 mo	3 37 mo	3 25 mo	3 21 mo	3 13 mo	3 6 mo	3 1 mo	2 21 mo											mont, Rochester's
		21 7 59 mo	7 56 mo	7 44 mo	7 40 mo	7 32 mo	7 25 mo	7 20 mo	6 40 mo											N. Y., Gr'n Bay.
		28 6 12 ev.	5 9 ev.	4 57 ev.	4 53 ev.	4 45 ev.	4 38 ev.	4 33 ev.	3 53 ev.											Wis., Toronto,
																				U. C. & Oregon.

## 1st Fall Month. 1

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

[Begins on Sunday]

[illegible]

*Sept. 2, Danish fleet seized, 1607. Sept. 3, Bat. Worcester, 1651; Peace of Paris, 1763. Sept. 4, O'Connell's imprisonment terminated, '44. Sept. 5, Malta taken, 1800; Wallenstein killed, 1832. Sept. 7, Sam. Johnson b. 1709. Sept. 8, Washington exec. N. F. '76. Sept. 9, The Cole b. 1747; Bat. Eutaw Sp. '81. Sept. 11, Bat. Brandywine, '77; Thomson (poet) b. 1700. Sept. 13, Wolfe and Montcalm d. 1759. Sept. 13, Chapultepec stormed, '47. Sept. 14, Aaron Burr d. 1836. Sept. 21, Monterey surr. '46.*



[illegible]

## 2d Fall Month. 1

OCTOBER, 1850.

[Begins on Tuesday]

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK CITY, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHI, Pa., N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio; San Fran- cisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, In- diana, and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for KALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Ar- kansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. P. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			Calendar for MOBILE, S. Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Tex- as; Austin.			Calendar for MOBILE, S. Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon			
	ris's	sets	rise	ris's	sets	rise	ris's	sets	rise	ris's	sets	rise	ris's	sets	rise	ris's	sets	rise	ris's	sets	rise			
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			
2	6 57	5 42	0 58	5 56	5 43	1 1	5 56	5 44	1 3	5 55	5 43	1 3	5 55	5 42	1 12	5 54	5 48	1 27	5 53	5 46	1 24			
3	6 58	5 40	0 59	5 57	5 41	1 19	5 57	5 45	1 33	5 56	5 43	1 25	5 56	5 44	1 25	5 55	5 49	1 27	5 54	5 49	1 24			
4	5 59	5 39	3 21	5 58	5 39	3 23	5 58	5 41	3 24	5 57	5 40	3 26	5 57	5 41	3 29	5 56	5 41	3 29	5 55	5 42	3 30			
5	6 0	5 37	4 24	5 59	5 38	4 26	6 0	5 39	4 33	5 58	5 39	4 32	5 58	5 40	4 34	5 57	5 40	4 34	5 56	5 41	4 34			
6	6 1	5 35	sets	6 0	5 36	sets	6 0	5 37	set	5 59	5 37	4 36	5 59	5 40	4 36	5 57	5 40	4 36	5 56	5 41	4 34			
7	6 2	5 33	6 37	6 1	5 35	6 38	6 1	5 36	6 39	6 1	5 34	7 16	6 1	5 36	7 16	6 1	5 36	7 16	6 1	5 36	7 16			
8	6 3	5 32	7 17	6 2	5 34	7 13	6 2	5 34	7 14	6 2	5 32	7 14	6 2	5 34	7 14	6 2	5 34	7 14	6 2	5 34	7 14			
9	6 4	5 30	7 40	6 3	5 31	7 50	6 3	5 31	7 51	6 3	5 31	8 32	6 3	5 31	8 32	6 3	5 31	8 32	6 3	5 31	8 32			
10	6 5	5 28	8 24	6 4	5 29	8 28	6 4	5 29	8 29	6 4	5 29	9 16	6 4	5 29	9 16	6 4	5 29	9 16	6 4	5 29	9 16			
11	6 8	5 27	9 7	6 5	5 27	9 58	6 5	5 28	9 10	6 5	5 28	10 3	6 5	5 28	10 3	6 5	5 28	10 3	6 5	5 28	10 3			
12	6 9	5 25	9 54	6 6	5 25	10 48	6 6	5 25	10 50	6 6	5 25	10 52	6 6	5 25	10 52	6 6	5 25	10 52	6 6	5 25	10 52			
13	6 10	5 23	10 43	6 7	5 23	11 41	6 7	5 23	11 41	6 7	5 23	11 41	6 7	5 23	11 41	6 7	5 23	11 41	6 7	5 23	11 41			
14	6 11	5 21	11 37	6 8	5 21	12 39	6 8	5 21	12 40	6 8	5 21	12 40	6 8	5 21	12 40	6 8	5 21	12 40	6 8	5 21	12 40			
15	6 12	5 19	12 32	6 9	5 19	13 37	6 9	5 19	13 38	6 9	5 19	13 38	6 9	5 19	13 38	6 9	5 19	13 38	6 9	5 19	13 38			
16	6 13	5 17	1 31	6 10	5 17	1 34	6 10	5 17	1 35	6 10	5 17	1 37	6 10	5 17	1 37	6 10	5 17	1 37	6 10	5 17	1 37			
17	6 14	5 15	2 25	6 11	5 15	2 30	6 11	5 15	2 31	6 11	5 15	2 32	6 11	5 15	2 32	6 11	5 15	2 32	6 11	5 15	2 32			
18	6 15	5 13	3 26	6 12	5 13	3 30	6 12	5 13	3 31	6 12	5 13	3 32	6 12	5 13	3 32	6 12	5 13	3 32	6 12	5 13	3 32			
19	6 16	5 11	4 29	6 13	5 11	4 33	6 13	5 11	4 34	6 13	5 11	4 36	6 13	5 11	4 36	6 13	5 11	4 36	6 13	5 11	4 36			
20	6 17	5 13	4 29	6 14	5 14	4 32	6 14	5 14	4 30	6 13	5 15	4 31	6 13	5 15	4 31	6 13	5 15	4 31	6 13	5 15	4 31			
21	6 18	5 11	rises	6 15	5 13	rises	6 15	5 15	rises	6 14	5 14	rises	6 14	5 15	rises	6 14	5 15	rises	6 14	5 15	rises			
22	6 20	5 9	5 54	6 16	5 12	5 56	6 15	5 15	5 57	6 15	5 15	5 59	6 15	5 18	6 2	6 15	5 18	6 2	6 15	5 18	6 2			
23	6 21	5 8	6 59	6 17	5 10	6 52	6 17	5 13	6 23	6 16	5 11	6 35	6 13	5 17	6 40	6 16	5 19	6 44	6 16	5 22	6 43			
24	6 22	5 6	7 7	6 20	5 9	7 11	6 19	5 10	7 12	6 17	5 10	7 14	6 14	5 15	7 21	6 17	5 18	7 26	6 17	5 17	7 32			
25	6 23	5 6	7 52	6 21	5 7	7 57	6 20	5 8	8 6	6 19	5 9	8 6	6 15	5 14	8 9	6 12	5 17	8 16	6 16	5 20	8 22			
26	6 24	5 3	8 44	6 22	5 6	8 48	6 21	5 8	8 60	6 20	5 8	8 53	6 16	5 13	9 1	6 13	5 16	9 8	6 16	5 19	9 15			
27	6 25	5 2	9 45	6 23	5 4	9 49	6 22	5 8	9 51	6 21	5 6	9 53	6 17	5 12	10 1	6 13	5 16	10 8	6 16	5 18	10 15			
28	6 27	5 1	10 48	6 24	5 3	10 52	6 23	5 6	10 54	6 22	5 5	10 56	6 18	5 11	11 3	6 14	5 14	11 9	6 16	5 18	11 16			
29	6 28	5 49	11 56	6 25	5 3	12 0	6 24	5 4	12 0	6 23	5 4	12 0	6 19	5 10	12 0	6 15	5 13	12 0	6 16	5 17	12 0			
30	6 29	4 58	12 59	6 27	5 1	12 59	6 25	5 3	1 2	6 24	5 2	0 4	6 20	5 8	0 9	6 16	5 12	0 14	6 12	5 16	0 50			
31	6 31	4 57	1 1	6 28	5 49	1 8	6 26	5 1	1 9	6 25	5 1	1 11	6 20	5 7	1 15	6 16	5 11	1 24	6 12	5 16	1 23			
32	6 32	4 55	3 16	6 29	4 58	2 18	6 27	5 0	2 19	6 26	5 0	2 20	6 21	5 6	2 22	6 17	5 10	2 29	6 13	5 14	2 27			



Day of the Week.	Mem's Phaz. Portland.			Boston.			N. York.			Phila'd'a.			Wash'n.			Raleigh.			Charle's'n.			N. Orl'ns.			Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N. H., Vermont, Rochester's N. Y., Gray Bay, Wis., Toronto, U. C., & Oregon.		
	D.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	Sun ris'g.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.			
	New Moon	3	4 59 ev.	9 56 ev.	9 44 ev.	9 40 ev.	9 38 ev.	9 35 ev.	9 30 ev.	8 40 ev.																	
	First Quar.	11	6 34 ev.	6 31 ev.	6 19 ev.	6 15 ev.	6 7 ev.	6 0 ev.	5 55 ev.	5 15 ev.																	
	Full Moon	19	11 54 mo.	11 51 mo.	11 39 mo.	11 35 mo.	11 27 mo.	11 20 mo.	11 15 mo.	10 36 mo.																	
	Last Quar.	26	7 61 mo.	7 48 mo.	7 36 mo.	7 32 mo.	7 24 mo.	7 17 mo.	7 12 mo.	6 32 mo.																	
	High water at N. York.			High water at Root.		Sun meri.	Sun's Dec.	Moon meri.	7 St's meri.																		
	mor'n even.			even.		before		mor'n																			
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			
Fr	6 17	6 47	9 6	5 6	5 16	16 14	14 29	9 49	0 56																		
Sa	7 16	7 40	9 59	0 35	5 59	16 17	15 48	10 39	0 54																		
Su	8 4	8 24	10 43	1 23	6 48	16 17	15 48	11 29	0 50																		
M	9 25	9 5	11 24	2 4	7 24	16 15	15 26	12 9	0 46																		
Tu	8 28	9 44		2 44	8 3	16 14	15 44	1 10	0 42																		
W	10 5	10 22	0 24	3 24	8 41	16 12	15 2	2 1	0 38																		
Th	10 41	11 0	1 0	4 0	9 19	16 9	16 30	2 52	0 34																		
Fr	11 16	11 34	1 35	4 35	9 53	16 4	16 28	3 42	0 30																		
Sa	11 52		2 11	5 11	10 30	15 59	15 55	4 31	0 26																		
Su	0 11	0 32	2 51	5 51	11 15	16 53	17 12	5 18	0 22																		
M	0 52	1 15	3 34	6 34	11 57	15 17	17 29	6 4	0 18																		
Tu	1 38	2 6	4 25	7 25	0 25	15 39	17 45	6 49	0 15																		
W	2 29	3 19	5 38	8 38	1 28	16 37	18 1	7 33	0 11																		
Th	4 0	4 37	6 56	9 56	2 58	15 21	18 27	8 17	0 7																		
Fr	5 13	5 47	8 6	11 6	4 16	15 11	18 32	9 1	0 3																		
Sa	6 19	6 47	9 6		5 16	15 47	19 47	even.																			
7 Su	7 8	7 28	9 47	0 27	6 14	14 49	19 2	10 34	11 51																		
8 M	7 29	8 0	10 28	1 8	6 28	14 37	19 17	11 24	11 47																		
9 Tu	8 47	8 44	11 5	1 46	7 1	14 23	19 31	12 11	11 43																		
0 W	9 4	9 24	11 43	2 23	7 45	14 9	19 45	0 18	11 39																		
1 Th	9 41	9 2		3 0	8 21	13 54	19 58	1 14	11 35																		
2 Fr	10 21	10 41	0 40	4 0	9 13	13 38	20 1	2 13	11 31																		
3 Sa	11 2	11 23	1 21	4 21	9 42	13 52	20 23	3 24	11 27																		
4 Su	11 45		2 5	5 10	10 28	13 50	20 36	4 11	11 23																		
5 M	0 9	0 36	2 6	5 55	11 22	12 47	20 48	5 8	11 20																		
6 Tu	1 3	1 33	3 62	6 52	0 29	12 58	20 59	6 3	11 16																		
7 W	2 4	2 37	4 56	7 56	0 56	12 8	21 10	6 55	11 12																		
8 Th	3 16	3 58	6 17	9 17	2 17	11 48	21 1	7 45	11 4																		
9 Fr	4 34	6 11	7 31	10 30	3 30	11 46	20 21	8 31	11 4																		
0 Sa	5 49	6 22	8 41	11 41	4 41	11 9	20 41	9 23	11 0																		
<p>PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &amp;c.</p> <p>[Eng'd &amp; Russin, 1807. Mat. Hale b. 1659. Jupiter conj. moon. All Saints. War betts. Saturn in merid. 10 14 ev. All Souls. [1711. Sir S. Romilly d. 1813. Gen. Wm. Irvine b. Louisiana, Michigan, &amp; Mississippi elect'rs. N. York, N. Jersey, and Wisconsin elect'rs. Venus in Scorpio. Revolt at Montreal, 37. Venus conj. m'n. Venus dec. 27 d. 58 m. 37. M'n low. Cortes against Mexico, 1819. [75. Venus Dec. 27 deg. 67 min. S. Mineral tal. Luther b. 1483. Milton d. 1674. [Field, 13. Mars, elect. Marstonum. Dat. Chrysler's Del. election. Von Shoutz's invasion, 1838. Venus in merid. 9 27 ev. Curran d. 1817. Venus in merid. 9 24 ev. C. Carroll d. 1832. Venus sets 6 27 ev. Witherspoon d. 1794. Saturn conj. m'n. Earl Grey premier, 50. Uranus conj. moon. The Sage died, 1747. Jupiter in Virgo. [Nap'n, 704. Hogg d. 736. Venus in merid. 2 12 ev. The pope crown Saturn in Places. Cape G. Hope died. 1457. Moon high. Nap'n blockades Britain, 706. Sun enters Sagitta. St. Cecilia. Sterne b. Saturn in meri. 8 47 ev. St. Clement. [1713. Venus in Sagitta. Zachary Taylor b. 1794. Venus stationary. St. Catherine. Venus in meri. 1 48 ev. W. Comper b. 1731. Mars in Scorpio. [Lucas died, 1771. Mercury conj. Mars. Stephen d. 1794. Char. Jupiter conj. moon. Mars conj. Sun. Gold- St. Andrew martyred, 79. [Smith b. 1731.]</p>																											

[illegible]



Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Moon's Phase, Portland, D.		Boston.		N. York.		Phila'd'a.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charles'n N. Orl'ns.		Calendar for PORTLAND.		
		New Moon.	Full Moon.	0 35 ev.	3 55 ev.	0 35 ev.	3 40 ev.	0 16 ev.	3 25 ev.	0 8 ev.	3 31 ev.	0 1 ev.	1 55 mo.	1 15 mo.	Sun	Sun	Moon	
1	Sa	6 50	7 16	9 35	0 9	6 35	10 42	21 51	10 19	10 56	Satur'day	15 ev.	Bot. Australia.	7 16	23	4	10	
2	Su	7 41	8 6	10 29	1 0	6 32	10 19	21 0	11 10	52	Congress passes. Treaty of Ghent, 1814.	7 17	23	5	11	11		
3	Mo	8 26	8 48	11 7	1 46	7 9	9 45	22 8	11 52	10	Satur'day in Pisce. Ann. Correll's card, 1818.	7 18	4	22	8	12		
4	Tu	9 9	9 27	11 46	2 25	7 46	9 31	22 17	12 40	44	H. titles. Mayor of Toronto, 1837. <i>Agave</i>	7 19	4	23	5	13		
5	We	9 47	10 5	0 6	3 8	8 24	0 6	22 24	1 33	40	M'n house. <i>Man with hat</i> , 1796. <i>W. H. H. H.</i>	7 20	4	22	6	14		
6	Th	10 23	10 41	0 42	3 42	9 0	8 40	22 32	2 25	0 36	S. Nicholas. <i>H. H. H. H. H.</i> , 1714. 1863.	7 21	4	23	7	15		
7	Fr	10 59	11 17	1 18	4 18	9 56	8 15	22 39	3 11	10 32	Mars in Scorpio. <i>Agave</i> <i>Salvage</i> <i>Salvage</i>	7 22	4	23	8	16		
8	Sa	11 36	11 63	1 54	4 54	10 12	7 48	22 45	3 58	10 28	Satur'day in Moon. 7 47 ev. <i>F. H. H. H.</i>	7 23	4	22	9	17		
9	Su	0 0	0 10	2 29	5 29	10 49	7 21	22 53	4 49	10 24	Moon in Aqueus. <i>M. H. H. H.</i> , 1698. 1835.	7 24	4	21	10	18		
10	Mo	0 38	0 50	3 9	6 9	11 31	6 54	22 57	5 37	10 21	Venus in Sagitta. <i>G. H. H. H. H.</i> d. 10.	7 25	4	21	11	19		
11	Tu	1 12	1 35	3 54	6 54		6 27	23 0	6 11	10 17	Venus in Scorpio. <i>procyon</i> , 1650.	7 26	4	21	12	20		
12	We	1 57	2 24	4 43	7 45	0 43	5 59	23 0	6 54	13	Mars east of Antares. <i>Cornucopia</i> <i>decussata</i>	7 27	4	22	1	21		
13	Th	2 54	3 31	5 30	8 30	1 30	5 30	23 11	7 38	10 9	Satur'day in Moon. <i>Bot. S. H. H. H.</i>	7 28	4	22	1	22		
14	Fr	4 7	4 39	6 58	9 58	2 58	5 23	23 14	8 23	10 4	Uranus conj. moon. <i>H. H. H. H. H.</i> d. 1793.	7 29	4	22	2	23		
15	Sa	6 12	5 45	8 2	11 2	4 2	4 32	23 18	9 11	10 1	<i>Albion</i> <i>Lawrence</i> d. 1792. <i>R. H. H. H.</i> d. 1790.	7 30	4	22	3	24		
16	Su	6 14	6 43	9 0		5 0	4 33	23 10	9 57	9 57	Venus lat. conj. Sun. <i>Lithium</i> , 1778.	7 30	4	22	4	25		
17	Mo	7 7	7 31	9 50	0 26	5 50	3 34	23 10	10 58	9 52	Jupiter conj. moon. <i>S. H. H. H. H.</i>	7 30	4	23	5	26		
18	Tu	7 52	8 16	10 36	1 11	6 35	3 43	23 15	11 57	9 43	Satur'day in Pisce. <i>Lithium</i> <i>lithium</i> d. 1713.	7 31	4	23	5	27		
19	We	8 37	8 59	11 18	1 56	7 18	2 34	23 26	12 57	9 45	Moon high. Venus conj. Mars. 1708.	7 32	4	23	6	28		
20	Th	9 24	9 46		2 43	8 5	2 5	23 27	0 50	9 41	Moon in Perseus. <i>Lithium</i> <i>lithium</i> <i>lithium</i>	7 32	4	24	6	29		
21	Fr	10 12	10 31	0 27	3 27	8 50	1 35	23 27	0 9	9 37	Wigner begins. <i>S. H. H. H.</i>	7 33	4	24	7	30		
22	Sa	10 54	11 18	1 13	4 13	9 37	1 5	23 27	0 9	9 33	<i>Shortland</i> <i>Pilgrimage</i> <i>lithium</i> 1620. <i>Swiss</i> .	7 33	4	25	8	31		
23	Su	11 41		2 0	5 0	10 24	0 35	23 27	1 57	9 29	<i>Emerson</i> , 1807. <i>Hotel</i> <i>Kaiser</i> <i>ev.</i> , 47.	7 33	4	25	9			
24	Mo	0 0	0 31	2 50	5 50	11 17	0 6	23 26	4 52	9 26	Venus lat. Scorpio. <i>Charmers</i> <i>leg.</i> 1762.	7 34	4	26	11			
25	Tu	0 58	1 24	3 43	6 43		after.	23 24	5 43	9 22	<i>Charmers</i> . <i>Bot. Tractatus</i> , 76. <i>Nelson</i> b.	7 34	4	27	12	mar		
26	We	1 50	2 20	4 39	7 39	0 39	0 54	23 22	6 33	9 18	Jupiter conj. moon. L. titles. <i>S. H. H.</i>	7 35	4	27	0	15		
27	Th	2 52	3 35	5 44	8 44	1 44	1 24	23 20	7 21	9 14	Salut. in Pisce. <i>S. John</i> <i>ind.</i> , 160.	7 35	4	26	1	16		
28	Fr	4 1	4 34	6 54	9 54	2 54	1 54	23 17	8 9	9 10	Jupiter conj. Spica. <i>S. leg.</i> N. <i>Tractatus</i> .	7 35	4	29	3	20		
29	Sa	5 10	5 45	8 4	11 4	3 4	2 24	23 14	8 57	9 0	<i>Corolla</i> <i>lithium</i> <i>lithium</i> , 1527. 1912.	7 35	4	29	3	23		
30	Su	6 20	6 50	9 9		5 9	2 52	23 10	9 46	9 2	<i>Jesus</i> <i>lith.</i> <i>lithium</i> , 1540. <i>Tractatus</i> <i>lithium</i> .	7 35	4	30	4	26		
31	Tu	7 18	7 41	9 10	0 37	6 0	3 21	23 6	10 35	8 58	Moon low. Sun in Perseus. <i>S. H. H.</i>	7 35	4	31	5	29		

## 1st Winter Month. 1

## DECEMBER, 1850.

[Begins on Sunday.]

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penna- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHIA, Pa. S. H. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASHING- TON, Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, south Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES T. S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			Calendar for NORFOLK, Florida, and middle & south- west part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	ris.	sets	times.	ris.	sets	times.	ris.	sets	times.	ris.	sets	times.	ris.	sets	times.	ris.	sets	times.	ris.	sets	times.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	10 49	4 37	7 54	10 44	4 25	7 54	10 38	4 34	7 44	10 39	4 33	7 42	10 36	4 30	7 45	10 44	4 37	7 38	5	4 25	7 35
3	11 29	6 44	7 54	11 24	6 41	7 54	11 34	6 39	7 44	11 39	6 37	7 52	11 36	6 32	7 53	11 44	6 38	7 35	6	4 22	7 32
4	12 26	sets	7 54	12 21	sets	7 54	12 26	sets	7 44	12 26	sets	7 54	12 26	sets	7 40	12 44	sets	7 40	7	4 19	7 29
5	13 24	5 55	7 54	13 19	5 40	7 54	13 24	5 42	7 44	13 25	5 45	7 50	13 26	5 52	7 40	13 44	5 50	7 36	8	4 16	7 26
6	14 24	6 53	7 54	14 19	6 38	7 54	14 24	6 30	7 44	14 25	6 33	7 50	14 26	6 41	7 40	14 44	6 37	7 32	9	4 13	7 23
7	15 24	7 52	7 54	15 19	7 37	7 54	15 24	7 21	7 44	15 25	7 23	7 50	15 26	7 31	7 40	15 44	7 30	7 28	10	4 10	7 20
8	16 24	8 50	7 54	16 19	8 33	7 54	16 24	8 15	7 44	16 25	8 10	7 50	16 26	8 25	7 40	16 44	8 21	7 26	11	4 07	7 17
9	17 24	9 48	7 54	17 19	9 31	7 54	17 24	9 10	7 44	17 25	9 13	7 50	17 26	9 23	7 40	17 44	9 19	7 24	12	4 04	7 14
10	18 24	10 46	7 54	18 19	10 30	7 54	18 24	10 7	7 44	18 25	10 10	7 50	18 26	10 14	7 40	18 44	10 18	7 22	13	4 01	7 11
11	19 24	11 44	7 54	19 19	11 33	7 54	19 24	11 4	7 44	19 25	11 6	7 50	19 26	11 13	7 40	19 44	11 11	7 20	14	3 58	7 08
12	20 24	12 42	7 54	20 19	12 31	7 54	20 24	11 58	7 44	20 25	12 0	7 50	20 26	12 07	7 40	20 44	12 05	7 18	15	3 55	7 05
13	21 24	1 40	7 54	21 19	1 30	7 54	21 24	1 2	7 44	21 25	1 3	7 50	21 26	1 10	7 40	21 44	1 8	7 16	16	3 52	7 02
14	22 24	2 38	7 54	22 19	2 27	7 54	22 24	2 1	7 44	22 25	2 2	7 50	22 26	2 9	7 40	22 44	2 7	7 14	17	3 49	6 59
15	23 24	3 36	7 54	23 19	3 25	7 54	23 24	3 0	7 44	23 25	3 1	7 50	23 26	3 18	7 40	23 44	3 15	7 12	18	3 46	6 56
16	24 24	4 34	7 54	24 19	4 23	7 54	24 24	4 5	7 44	24 25	4 6	7 50	24 26	4 25	7 40	24 44	4 22	7 10	19	3 43	6 53
17	25 24	5 32	7 54	25 19	5 21	7 54	25 24	5 12	7 44	25 25	5 13	7 50	25 26	5 30	7 40	25 44	5 28	7 8	20	3 40	6 50
18	26 24	6 30	7 54	26 19	6 19	7 54	26 24	6 25	7 44	26 25	6 26	7 50	26 26	6 40	7 40	26 44	6 36	7 6	21	3 37	6 47
19	27 24	7 28	7 54	27 19	7 17	7 54	27 24	7 23	7 44	27 25	7 24	7 50	27 26	7 38	7 40	27 44	7 34	7 4	22	3 34	6 44
20	28 24	8 26	7 54	28 19	8 15	7 54	28 24	8	7 44	28 25	8 1	7 50	28 26	8 14	7 40	28 44	8 10	7 2	23	3 31	6 41
21	29 24	9 24	7 54	29 19	9 13	7 54	29 24	9 7	7 44	29 25	9 8	7 50	29 26	9 22	7 40	29 44	9 18	7 0	24	3 28	6 38
22	30 24	10 22	7 54	30 19	10 11	7 54	30 24	10 1	7 44	30 25	10 2	7 50	30 26	10 16	7 40	30 44	10 12	6 58	25	3 25	6 35
23	31 24	11 20	7 54	31 19	11 9	7 54	31 24	11 11	7 44	31 25	11 12	7 50	31 26	11 26	7 40	31 44	11 22	6 56	26	3 22	6 32
24	1 24	12 18	7 54	1 19	12 7	7 54	1 24	12 1	7 44	1 25	12 2	7 50	1 26	12 36	7 40	1 44	12 32	6 54	27	3 19	6 29
25	2 24	1 16	7 54	2 19	1 5	7 54	2 24	1 0	7 44	2 25	1 1	7 50	2 26	1 11	7 40	2 44	1 7	6 52	28	3 16	6 26
26	3 24	2 14	7 54	3 19	0 53	7 54	3 24	0 51	7 44	3 25	0 52	7 50	3 26	1 9	7 40	3 44	0 49	6 50	29	3 13	6 23
27	4 24	3 12	7 54	4 19	0 51	7 54	4 24	0 49	7 44	4 25	0 50	7 50	4 26	1 7	7 40	4 44	0 47	6 48	30	3 10	6 20
28	5 24	4 10	7 54	5 19	0 49	7 54	5 24	0 47	7 44	5 25	0 48	7 50	5 26	1 5	7 40	5 44	0 45	6 46	31	3 07	6 17
29	6 24	5 8	7 54	6 19	0 47	7 54	6 24	0 45	7 44	6 25	0 46	7 50	6 26	1 3	7 40	6 44	0 43	6 44	32	3 04	6 14
30	7 24	6 6	7 54	7 19	0 45	7 54	7 24	0 43	7 44	7 25	0 44	7 50	7 26	1 1	7 40	7 44	0 41	6 42	33	3 01	6 11
31	8 24	7 4	7 54	8 19	0 43	7 54	8 24	0 41	7 44	8 25	0 42	7 50	8 26	0 0	7 40	8 44	0 39	6 40	34	2 58	6 08

Dec. 2, Merimer's compass invented, 1500. Dec. 4, Hobbes d. 1679. Dec. 6, V. Buren b. '62. Dec. 19, Ft. Niagara tak. '13. Dec. 22, Cardinal and Duquette ex'd, Montreal, '38. Dec. 25, Meth. Epis. Ch. organized, 1754. Dec. 31, Montgomery's d. 75.



## GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(MARCH 4, 1849, TO MARCH 4, 1850.)

## THE EXECUTIVE.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, *President of the United States* ..... Salary \$25,000  
 MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, *Vice-President* ..... " 5,000

## THE CABINET.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, *Secretary of State* ..... Salary \$6,000  
 WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of the Treasury* ..... " 6,000  
 THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Interior* ..... " 6,000  
 GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, *Secretary of War* ..... " 6,000  
 WILLIAM B. PRESTON, of Virginia, *Secretary of the Navy* ..... " 6,000  
 JACOB COLLAMER, of Vermont, *Postmaster-General* ..... " 6,000  
 REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, *Attorney-General* ..... " 4,000

## THE JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice* ..... Salary \$5,000.  
 JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, *Associate Justice*. PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, *Associate Justice*.  
 JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " " SAMUEL NELSON, of New-York, " "  
 JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " " LEVI WOODBURY, of New-Hamp., " "  
 JOHN McKINLEY, of Kentucky, " " ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania, " "

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500 each.

## XXXIst CONGRESS.

Assembled Monday, December 3, 1849.....Expires March 3, 1851.

## SENATE—60 Members.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, *President, ex officio*.

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Freesoilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term closes. Whigs, 24; Locos, 34; Freesoilers, 2. The election in Maryland will add one to the Whigs and take one from the Locos.]

ALABAMA.	LOUISIANA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
1853...Jeremiah Clemens,	1853...Solomon U. Downs,	1853...Willie P. Mangum,
1855...William Rufus King.	†1855...Pierre Soulé.	1855...George E. Badger.
ARKANSAS.	MAINE.	OHIO.
1853...William K. Sebastian,	1851...Hannibal Hamlin,	1851...Thomas Corwin,
1855...Solon Borland.	1853...James W. Bradbury.	†1855...SALMON P. CHASE.
CONNECTICUT.	MASSACHUSETTS.	PENNSYLVANIA.
1851...Roger S. Baldwin,	1851...Daniel Webster,	1851...Daniel Sturgeon,
†1855...Truman Smith.	1853...John Davis.	†1855...James Cooper.
DELAWARE.	MARYLAND.	RHODE ISLAND.
1851...John Walces,	*1851...Benjamin C. Howard,	1851...Albert O. Greene,
1853...Presley Spruance.	1855...James A. Pearce.	1853...John H. Clarke.
FLORIDA.	MISSISSIPPI.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
1851...David Levy Yulee,	1851...Jefferson Davis,	1853...John Caldwell Calhoun,
†1855...Jackson Morton.	1853...Henry Stuart Foote.	1855...Andrew P. Butler
GEORGIA.	MICHIGAN.	TENNESSEE.
1853...Jno. Macpherson Berrien,	1851...Lewis Cass,	1851...Hopkins L. Turney.
†1855...William C. Dawson.	1853...Alpheus Felch.	1853...John Bell.
INDIANA.	MISSOURI.	TEXAS.
1851...Jesse D. Bright,	1851...Thomas Hart Benton,	1851...Thomas J. Rusk,
†1855...James Whitcomb.	1855...David R. Atchison.	1853...Samuel Houston.
ILLINOIS.	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	VERMONT.
1853...Stephen A. Douglass,	1853...JOHN PARKER HALE,	1851...Samuel S. Phelps,
†1855...James Shields.	†1855...Moses Norris, jr.	1855...William Upham.
IOWA.	NEW-YORK.	VIRGINIA.
1853...Geo. Washington Jones,	1851...Daniel S. Dickinson,	1851...James M. Mason,
1855...Augustus Caesar Dodge.	†1855...William Henry Seward.	1853...Robert M. T. Hunter.
KENTUCKY.	NEW-JERSEY.	WISCONSIN.
1853...Joseph R. Underwood,	1851...William L. Dayton,	†1851...Henry Dodge.
†1855...Henry Clay.	†1855...Jacob W. Miller.	†1855...Isaac P. Walker.

\* Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy till the Legislature meet.

† Was instructed to vacate his seat by the Legislature that elected him.

† Had not seats in the XXXth Congress.

† Father of Senator Dodge, of Iowa.



, Speaker.

<b>ALABAMA.</b>		<b>4 Isaac E. Morse.*</b>		<b>14 George R. Andrews,</b>		<b>14 Charles W. Pitman,</b>	
1 William J. Alston,		<b>MAINE.</b>		15 John R. Thurman,		15 Henry Nes,*	
2 Henry W. Hilliard,*		1 Elbridge Gerry,		16 Hugh White,*		16 Jas. X. McLanahan,	
3 Sammon W. Harris,*		2 Nathan S. Littlefield,		17 Henry P. Alexander,		17 Samuel Colvin,	
4 Samuel W. Inge,*		3 John Otis,		18 PRESTON KING,		18 Andrew Jackson Ogle,	
5 David Hubbard,		4 Rufus K. Goodenow,		19 Charles E. Clarke,		19 Job Mann,*	
6 Wmmon R. W. Cobb,*		5 Cullen Sawtelle,		20 Orasmus B. Matteson,		20 Robert R. Reed,	
7 Frank W. Bowdon.*		6 Charles Stetson,		21 Hiram Walden,		21 Moses Hampton,*	
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>		7 Thomas J. D. Fuller.		22 Henry Bennett,		22 JOHN W. HOWE,	
Robert W. Johnson.*		<b>MARYLAND.</b>		23 William Duer,*		23 James Thompson,*	
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>		1 Richard J. Bowie,		24 Daniel Gott,*		24 Alfred Gilmore.	
1 Loren P. Waldo,		2 William T. Hamilton,		25 Harmon S. Conger,*		<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>	
2 WALTER BOOTH,		3 Edward Hammond,		26 William T. Jackson,		1 George G. King,	
3 Chaun. F. Cleveland,		4 Robert M. McLane,*		27 William A. Sackett,		2 Nathan F. Dixon.	
4 Thomas B. Butler		5 Alexander Evans,*		28 A. M. Schermerhorn,		<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>	
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>		6 John B. Kerr.		29 Robert L. Rose,*		1 Daniel Wallace,*	
<b>DELAWARE.</b>		<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>		30 David Rumsey,*		2 James L. Orr,*	
John W. Houston.*		1 Robert C. Winthrop,*		31 Elijah Rieley,		3 Jos. A. Woodward,*	
<b>FLORIDA.</b>		2 Daniel P. King,*		32 Elbridge G. Spaulding,		4 James McQueen,*	
1 Edward C. Cabell.*		3 James H. Duncan,		33 Harvey Putnam,*		5 Armistead Burt,*	
<b>GEORGIA.</b>		4 Vacant,		34 Lorenzo Burrows.		6 Isaac E. Holmes,*†	
1 Thomas Butler King,*		5 CHARLES ALLEN,		<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>		7 William F. Colcock.†	
2 Marshall J. Welborn,		6 George Ashmun,*		1 Thos. L. Clingman,*		<b>TENNESSEE.</b>	
3 Allen F. Owen,		7 Julius Rockwell,*		2 Joseph P. Caldwell,		1 Andrew Johnson,*	
4 Hugh A. Haralson,*		8 Horace Mann,* [F.S.]		3 Edmund Deberry,		2 Albert G. Watkins,	
5 Thomas C. Hackett,		9 Orin Fowler,		4 August. H. Shepperd,*		3 Josiah M. Anderson,	
6 Howell Cobb,*		10 Joseph Grinnell.*		5 Abram W. Venable,*		4 John H. Savage,	
7 Alex. H. Stephens,*		<b>MICHIGAN.</b>		6 William S. Ashe,		5 George W. Jones,*	
8 Robert Toombs.*		1 Alexander W. Buel,		7 John R. J. Daniel,*		6 James H. Thomas,*	
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>		2 Wm. Sprague, [F.S.]		8 Edward Stanly,		7 Meredith P. Gentry,*	
1 William H. Bissell,		3 Kinsley S. Bingham,		9 David Outlaw.*		8 Andrew Ewing,	
2 Jno. A. McClelland,*		<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b>		<b>OHIO.</b>		9 Isham G. Harris,	
3 Thomas R. Young,*		1 Jacob Thompson,*		1 David T. Disney,		10 Frederic P. Stanton,*	
4 John Wentworth,*		2 Win. S. Featherston,*		2 L. D. Campbell, [F.S.]		11 Christop. H. Williams.	
5 Wm. A. Richardson,*		3 William McWillie,		3 Robert C. Schenck,*		<b>TEXAS.</b>	
6 Edward D. Baker,		4 Albert G. Brown.*		4 Moses B. Corwin,		1 David S. Kaufman,*	
7 Thomas L. Harris.		<b>MISSOURI.</b>		5 Emery D. Potter,		2 Volney E. Howard.	
<b>INDIANA.</b>		1 James B. Bowlin,*		6 Amos E. Wood,		<b>VERMONT.</b>	
1 Nathaniel Albertson,*		2 William V. N. Bay,		7 Jonathan D. Morris,*		1 William Henry,*	
2 Cyrus L. Dunham,		3 James S. Green,*		8 John L. Taylor,*		2 William Hebard,	
3 John L. Robinson,*		4 Willard P. Hall,*		9 Edson B. Olds,		3 James Meacham,	
4 GEORGE W. JULIAN,		5 John S. Phelps,*		10 Charles Sweetzer,		4 Lucius B. Peck.*	
5 William J. Brown,		<b>NEW-HAMPSHIRE.</b>		11 John K. Miller,*		<b>VIRGINIA.</b>	
6 Willis A. Gorman,		1 AMOS TUCK,*		12 Samuel F. Vinton,*		1 John S. Milson,	
7 Edu. W. McLaughrey,		2 Charles H. Peaslee,*		13 Wm. A. Whittlesey,		2 Richard K. Meade,*	
8 Joseph E. McDonald,		3 James Wilson,*		14 Nathan Evans,*		3 Thomas H. Averett,	
9 Graham N. Fitch,		4 Harry Hibbard.		15 W. F. Hunter, [F.S.]		4 Thomas S. Bocock,*	
10 Andrew J. Harlan.		<b>NEW-JERSEY.</b>		16 Moses Hoagland,		5 Paulus Powell,	
<b>IOWA.</b>		1 Andrew K. Hay,		17 Joseph Cable,		6 James A. Seddon,	
1 Wm. Thompson,*†		2 William A. Newell,*		18 David K. Carter,		7 Thomas H. Bayly,*	
2 Shepherd Leffler.*		3 Isaac Wildrick,		19 John Crowell,* [F.S.]		8 Alex. R. Holladay,	
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>		4 John Van Dyke,*		20 JOS. R. GIDDINGS,*		9 Jeremiah Morton,	
1 Linn Boyd,*		5 James G. King.		21 JOSEPH M. ROOT.*		10 Richard Parker,	
2 James L. Johnson,		<b>NEW-YORK.</b>		<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>		11 James McDowell,*	
3 Finis E. McLean,		1 John A. King,		1 Lewis C. Levin,* [Nat.		12 H. A. Edmundson,	
4 George A. Caldwell,		2 David A. Bokee,		2 Joseph R. Chandler,*		13 Fayette McMullin,	
5 John B. Thompson,*		3 J. Phillips Phamir,		3 Henry D. Moore,		14 James M. H. Beale,	
6 Daniel Brock,		4 Walter Underhill,		4 John Robbins, Jr.,†		15 Thomas S. Haymnd.	
7 Humphrey Marshall,		5 George Briggs,		5 John Freckley,*		<b>WISCONSIN.</b>	
8 Charles S. Morehead,*		6 James Brooks,		6 Thomas Rose,		1 CHARLES DURKEE,	
9 John C. Mason,		7 William Nelson,*		7 Jesse C. Dickey,		2 Orasmus Cole,	
10 Richard H. Stanton.		8 Ransom Holloway,		8 Thaddeus Stevens,		3 James D. Doty.	
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>		9 Thomas McKissock,		9 William Strong,*		<b>DELEGATES.</b>	
1 Emile La Sere,*		10 Herman D. Gould,		10 Milo M. Dimmick,		Oregon—S. R. Thurston.	
2 Charles M. Conrad,		11 Peter H. Silvester,*		11 Chester Butler,*		New-Mexico—Hu. Smith.	
3 John H. Harmanson,*		12 Gideon O. Reynolds,*		12 Dav. Wilmot,* [F.S.]		Minnesota—H. H. Sibley.	
		13 John L. Schoolcraft,		13 Joseph Cusey,		Deseret—A. W. Babbitt.	

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Free-soilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures prefixed to the names indicate the Congressional Districts. An asterisk (\*) is added to the name of each member who sat in the XXXth Congress. † Seat contested. ‡ Taylorish when elected, but not Whigs. Whigs 111. Locos 116. Vacancy 1. Not-classed 3—Messrs. Allen, Giddings, and Root. \* Re-elected 96.]

## RECAPITULATION.

States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.
Alabama.....	2 5	Illinois.....	1 6	Maryland....	3 3	New-Jersey..	4 1	S. Carolina..	— 7
Arkansas.....	— 1	Indiana.....	1 9	Massachusetts	8 —	New-York...32	2	Tennessee...	4 7
Connecticut..	1 3	Iowa.....	— 2	Michigan....	1 2	N. Carolina..	6 3	Texas.....	— 2
Delaware.....	— 1	Kentucky....	6 4	Mississippi..	— 4	Ohio.....	8 11	Vermont.....	3 1
Florida.....	— 1	Louisiana... 1 3		Missouri.....	5 —	Pennsylvania	15 9	Virginia.....	2 13
Georgia.....	4 4	Maine.....	2 5	N-Hampshire	2 2	Rhode-Island	2 —	Wisconsin....	1 2

In the above classification, Messrs. Booth, Julian, Preston King, and Durkee, are placed in the Loco column, and Tuck, and Howe, among the Whigs.



## PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ON Monday, the 5th of March, 1849, General ZACHARY TAYLOR, having been duly elected President of the United States, was inaugurated in the portico of the Capitol at Washington. The chief-justice administered to him the oath of office, as follows:—

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States."

The President then delivered the following Address, in the presence of about ten thousand citizens:—

Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and in compliance with a time-honored custom to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen, in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, involves the most weighty obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience, and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance, in the Executive Departments, individuals whose talents, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious Patriots I shall always defer with reverence, and especially to his example who was by so many titles "the Father of his Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the United States—with the advice and consent of the Senate to make Treaties and to appoint Embassadors and other officers—to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary, and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions intrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall briefly indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people, under the assurance that my Administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declaration I have

heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain to the extent of my ability the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy, those great Republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our National existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to insure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the Military and Naval Schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen we can not but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty, but at the same time we are warned by the admonitions of history and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a government, confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our Foreign relations, I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity, indispensable prerequisites to the disposal of office; and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, to improve our rivers and harbors, to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same Protecting Care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles, and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.



## EUROPE IN 1849.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT began with revolutionary agitation and ended with the state of siege in nearly all the south and west of Europe. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE has fallen short of its predecessor in hope, but far exceeded it in disaster. Treachery and violence have accomplished their work; ideas have been suppressed by bombs and bayonets; the insurgent people have been conquered, and what is called order again established. But if established, it is not secure: it has no moral foundation; no man knows what the next day may bring forth, and the reinstated potentates live only from hand to mouth.

The Anglo-French mediation which was to have tranquilized Italy, having for some time dragged along as a mere formality, and given a deal of useless occupation to the diplomatists of several nations, finally came to nothing through the superior speed and earnestness of events. The good understanding which the measures adopted by Pius IX., at the commencement of his pontificate, had created betwixt him and the Roman people, was greatly weakened by his course during the war of Sardinia against Austria, in the spring and summer of 1848. The Roman people felt a natural desire to participate in a war waged for Italian independence against the long and justly-hated oppressors of the peninsula, and the Chamber of Deputies voted to do so. But Pius IX. refused to engage in that cause, alleging that his position as head of the Catholic Church rendered it impossible for him to declare war against a Catholic power: the reply was that he was not desired to do it as Pope but as Prince, two distinct functions. However, he evaded the demands of the people, and finally appointed as his prime minister Count Rossi, a former agent of Louis Philippe. Rossi set about the business of suppressing the democratic movement, and from his eminent talents and resolute character it was believed that he would succeed. His avowed hostility to the people caused him to be regarded with hostility in turn, and finally on the 15th November, 1848, he was

assassinated in the street as he was proceeding to open the Chambers. It is not known whether this act was the result of a conspiracy, or of a sudden impulse on the part of the assassin.

The plans of the reactionary party were deranged by the death of their leader, while the smouldering indignation of the Roman people broke out in open revolt. The next day they surrounded the Pontifical palace in large numbers, demanding of the monarch the promulgation and full adoption of Italian nationality as the basis of his policy, together with the convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the formation of a federal compact for the whole Italian peninsula, the declaration of war against Austria as voted by the Chamber, and the appointment of ministers possessing the public confidence. Mamiani, Storbini, Galetti, and others of the like stamp, were proposed as such ministers.

To these demands the Pope first replied evasively, and then, being pressed for an answer, flatly refused. This was followed by a quarrel between one of the outer sentinels of the Swiss guard at the Quirinal and the people near him, in the course of which he was disarmed; the guards then closed the gates of the palace and prepared for a decided resistance. Demonstrations were made of a design to attack, whereupon they fired and scattered the assailants, killing a few of them; but the number increased, and returned the shots. At last a truce was proclaimed, and another deputation admitted to the Pope, who was informed that if the resistance were protracted the palace would be stormed and all its occupants except himself put to death. Hereupon he yielded so far as to appoint the ministry required, and the multitude quietly dispersed; nor was any violence subsequently offered to either his residence or his friends.

Pius, however, refused to participate in the action of the ministry which he had thus appointed. He remained in Rome eight days after these events, and finally, on the night of Nov. 23d, left the city and went to



Gaeta, in the Neapolitan territory, the Spanish and French ministers assisting in his escape. The latter, M. de Harcourt, was especially prominent in it. The king of Naples, the detestable butcher Ferdinand Bourbon, received him with great satisfaction, and provided for his entertainment and that of his suite in the most lavish manner. It was a great triumph for him, and for the whole band of European tyrants, that the man who had set the revolution on foot should thus come to them for refuge, after having recanted all his former imprudent liberality, and fled from his capital in disguise, by night. The popular movement, they reasoned, had suffered a great loss, when the head of the Church became arrayed against it.

The first act of the Pope after his establishment at Gaeta was to publish a manifesto to the people of Rome, stating that he had left the city because he could not enjoy there the liberty necessary to perform the duties of the Pontificate, and protesting against the constraint that he had suffered on the 16th November. The manifesto also named an executive commission of six persons to carry on the government. This manifesto had no sooner been published at Rome than the Assembly was summoned by the speaker; its deliberations continued through the night, and resulted in a refusal to recognise the least character of official authority in the manifesto, as it was not countersigned by any member of the ministry, and the appointment of a deputation to wait on the sovereign and request his return to Rome. The National Guards were also called on to rally around their banners, and preserve order, as hitherto. While the Assembly was thus engaged, the persons named by the Pope as the members of the executive commission had made haste to repudiate their appointment, and two of them hurried out of the city.

The deputation of the Chambers at once set out on their mission to Gaeta, but were met at the frontiers by some agents of the king of Naples, who would not permit them to cross, but finally consented to allow a courier to carry to Pius IX. the request for his return. To this request his Holiness replied by regretting his inability to receive the deputation; he also reaffirmed the appointment of the executive commission, and invoked the graces of the Divine mercy upon the city and his children, its inhabitants.

The announcement of this reply occasioned a new excitement at Rome, where all had been tranquil since the Pope's flight. Public meetings were held, and it was determined that an assembly to frame a national constitution ought at once to be summoned.

A provisional Junta was appointed to order the election, which took place with singular unanimity and enthusiasm. No legislative body ever more truly represented the people by whom it was appointed than did the deputies who assembled at Rome on the 5th of February, 1849. The Minister of the Interior commenced the proceedings by a speech in which he maintained that the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope were incompatible with each other, which was received with loud applause. In the session of the 8th, the ministers resigned their powers into the hands of the Assembly, which, after some debate, voted to continue them in office. Signor Savini then moved a decree to the purport that the Pope had fallen, both in law and in fact, from the temporal government of the Roman States; that the Pontiff should enjoy all guarantees necessary to the independent exercise of his spiritual power; that the government of the Roman States should henceforward be a pure democracy, under the title of the Roman Republic; and that it would have with the remainder of Italy the relations required by a common nationality.

This motion was warmly opposed by Mamiani, the most prominent of the ministers, but without effect. The session was prolonged till the next morning; the debate ended with the passage of the decree by a majority of 139 ayes to 5 nays. The people of the city received this vote with enthusiastic acclamations, and on the 10th of February the Roman Republic was solemnly proclaimed with appropriate ceremonies, amid the rejoicings of the whole city.

These events at Rome were attended by corresponding agitations in other parts of Italy. The Grand Duke of Tuscany fled, and on the 8th February the republic was proclaimed at Florence, and symptoms of trouble were manifested at Genoa and other places in the Sardinian territories.

At the time of the Pope's flight the electioneering campaign was being prosecuted in France, where Cavaignac was making a tremendous effort to defeat Louis Napoleon. He at once comprehended that the position of the Pope might be turned into political capital for himself, and lost not a moment in taking the steps necessary in order to appear to Catholic voters the special friend of the Pontiff. An eminent diplomatist was despatched to solicit his Holiness to seek a refuge in France, and the Minister of Education and Public Worship hurried to Marseilles to receive the expected guest with all possible honors. The trick was, however, unsuccessful; Pius IX. preferred the cordialities of the king of Naples to the attractions of the hero of June, and the election



resulted in the choice of Louis Napoleon to the presidency by 5,534,520 votes out of 7,449,471, of which 1,448,302 were given to Cavaignac.

The elevation to such an office of an adventurer, without character or remarkable talents, whose previous history had been discreditable where it was not ridiculous, is a most singular fact. There is no doubt that it was due immediately to his relationship with the emperor, his uncle; but the real cause was deeper than this. France was weary of the sterile government of Cavaignac, under which industry and commerce languished, and all parties desired a change: the royalists, including the great body of the priesthood and the ignorant peasantry under their control, wanted Napoleon because he was a step toward monarchy; and the radicals, because they hated Cavaignac, and were willing to adopt any candidate who would beat him. The socialist journals all opposed him, but many of the socialist voters went in his favor.

President Bonaparte was inaugurated on December 20th, and the next day appointed his cabinet. This was a body of mixed opinions and tendencies, and evidently destined to a short existence. Its head was Odillon Barrot, a man of much pretension, and little ability, who had been prominent in the reform agitation which overthrew Louis Philippe; Falloux, a jesuitical legitimist, filled the ministry of Public Instruction and Worship; while M. Bixio, an Italian, and moderate republican, was made Minister of Agriculture; and the other offices were occupied by men equally opposed to each other. Leon Malleville, the Minister of the Interior, an intimate friend of M. Thiers, in a few days quarreled with the President, who demanded from the public archives all the documents relating to his attempts at Boulogne and Strasburg, and, when they were refused, sent a dictatorial letter to the minister, on which the whole cabinet resigned. Most of them were, however, persuaded to retain their places. Only Malleville and Bixio insisted on retiring. Leon Faucher, a violent and tricky politician, originally Minister of Public Works, took the place of the former, and the vacant posts were filled by men of no particular account. On January 18th, M. Boulay (de la Meurthe) was chosen Vice-president by the Assembly. He was understood to be the favorite candidate of Louis Napoleon, and is a man of upright character, but not remarkable for ability.

Notwithstanding the result of the election, credit and commerce met with no improvement; the agitation of opinion upon fundamental social questions continued, and the ranks of the socialist and democratic opposi-

tion were constantly reinforced by new converts among the people.

In Germany, the first decided step toward the suppression of the popular spirit was taken by the king of Prussia. Soon after the revolutionary disturbances of March, 1848, he called together an assembly, whose office was, in conjunction with the crown, to form a constitution for the future government of the country, and at the same time to perform such other legislation as circumstances might require while it was in session. This body early developed a disposition to pare away the royal prerogatives, and accordingly was in constant dissidence with the king's ministers and representatives, in consequence of which one cabinet after another was forced to retire. Finally, on Nov. 1st, Gen. Brandenburg, a natural son of the king's grandfather, and a man of great talent and energy, was appointed to the premiership. He was notoriously opposed to the democratic party, and his nomination was the most unwelcome that could be made to the majority of the assembly. A deputation was sent to the king to ask him to withdraw the offensive appointment, but he refused. The assembly thereupon refused to recognise it; for several days the course of the crown was apparently undecided, but on the 9th the odious prime minister came in with a decree adjourning the assembly to Brandenburg, a small town some twenty miles from Berlin. The reason given for this step was that the preparation of the constitution could not be properly carried forward at Berlin owing to the riotous spirit and bad influence of the population.

This brought on a crisis which had long been threatened, and the grand trial of strength between the crown and the democracy took place. The assembly declared itself in permanence, but at the same time hit upon the idea of a merely passive resistance. This idea, being perfectly suited to the phlegm and good nature of the German character, became at once exceedingly popular, and the praises of its authors were in many mouths.

The government were, however, anything but passive. Gen. Wrangel, who had long been waiting for the opportunity, entered Berlin at the head of his army, and closed the doors of the assembly's place of meeting. The barred-out legislature went to another place, and resumed the consideration of the constitution with an air of perfect calmness; but that hall was also closed against them. Thus they were followed from refuge to refuge, till at last a detachment of troops entered a large room where they were sitting, and peremptorily ordered them to disperse, under pain of being driven out by force. At this their indignation, which had long been



waxing hot, reached its climax, and without farther delay they adopted by acclamation a motion which had for some days been before them, but to which they had not before been able to screw up the courage of the more moderate of their members. This was a decree denying all authority to the government, and liberating the nation from the payment of taxes. With this, passive resistance reached its last extreme, and had the people sustained the assembly the government would have been overthrown. But they did not sustain it; one or two provinces showed some vague readiness to carry out the decree, but the great body of the population felt no such impulse. The mass of citizens had already had enough of revolutionary proceedings, and longed for quiet and thrifty times. Besides, they were afraid of the consequences. To go with the assembly would be not only to expel the ministry but to dethrone the king, and after that a republic was inevitable; and a republic, with the subsequent indefinite derangements and radical changes, filled them with nothing but terror.

After having passed this decree, the assembly collapsed and did nothing more, especially as from that time the government took sufficient care to prevent it from coming together again at Berlin. The 27th November, the day appointed for its reassembling at Brandenburg, at last arrived, but as was expected there was no quorum. The democratic and liberal members had signed a pledge not to come; some of them were present, however, having concluded that it would be better to take part in the doings of the body than to allow its business to go forward without their views being represented. After adjourning from day to day in the vain hope that a quorum would come in, the assembly was finally dissolved by a royal ordinance on the 5th of December, 1848. The same ordinance established a constitution for the kingdom of a very liberal character: it provided that the legislature should consist of two houses, the first chosen for six years by the representatives of each district, and the second for a shorter period by electors, who themselves were to be appointed by universal suffrage; the freedom of the press, religious liberty, inviolability of letters, &c., were guaranteed, and the punishment of death abolished. The whole was subject to revision by the future legislature.

This constitution was received with satisfaction by the people. The first elections under it took place with tranquillity, and the new Chambers met at Berlin on Feb. 26th, 1849. The majority seemed at the outset to be on the side of the ministry, and any amount of loyalty to the king was expressed.

In Austria, after the capture of Vienna, and the cold-blooded execution of the leaders of the insurrection, the first event of importance was the opening of the Diet at Kremsir, Nov. 22d. Notwithstanding the experience of the previous two months, the radicals had a majority. On Dec. 2d, the idiotic Emperor Ferdinand abdicated in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph, a youth not yet 19 years old, the son of that arch-intriguer the Arch-duchess Sophia. On March 4th, the process so successful in Prussia was repeated by the new emperor and his ministers. The Diet was formally dissolved, and a constitution proclaimed as "a spontaneous gift from the imperial power." This document is of a more liberal character than that of Prussia, inasmuch as the lower house is elected directly by universal suffrage, though otherwise not unlike it. Its most remarkable feature is the conversion of the whole empire, which consists of several separate kingdoms and provinces, each having its own constitution, laws and usages, into one centralized monarchy. This was a bold innovation, and served not a little to sharpen the edge of Hungarian patriotism during the eventful scenes which followed in that most important of all the countries connected with the empire: for Hungary it was indeed more than an innovation; it was the outrage of a usurper.

As soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, Windischgrätz marched from Vienna into Hungary at the head of 100,000 men, while other bodies of Austrian troops were put in motion against the Magyars, from Galicia and Servia. On Dec. 18, Presburg, the first fortified place on the western frontier of Hungary, was taken by the Austrians. The raw levies, of which the Hungarian armies were in great part composed, poorly equipped and often poorly officered, everywhere fell back before the invading army; the capital, Pesth, was taken on Jan. 5th, and the speedy and facile submission of the whole country was confidently predicted.

But this anticipation was doomed to disappointment. After the surrender of Pesth, the Magyars withdrew to the line of the Theiss, the second great river of Hungary, flowing from north to south three quarters of the extent of the country. In the meantime Louis Kossuth and his intimate friends had appealed to the national love of independence with an irresistible eloquence, and the people had risen in arms by thousands; the creation of paper money had filled the Magyar treasury; the very defeats at first undergone had not only proved the necessity of thorough discipline, but had taught some of its most important elements; incompetent or treacherous officers had been



supplanted by young men of skill and energy; and the eminent Polish General, Henry Dembinski, who had come to Hungary at the beginning of the campaign, had taken the chief command of the forces. Windischgrätz, advancing to the line of the Theiss on his triumphant career, suddenly found that he had to contend with strong and well-trained armies, animated by an irrepressible enthusiasm, and led by genius at once bold and cautious. On Feb. 26, his principal subordinate, Marshal Schlick, was substantially defeated at the defiles of Sirok, near Erlau, as he was attempting to join the main army, though he was allowed to effect the junction at the close of the day. This was followed by a series of defeats at Czolnok, Kapolna, Gyöngyös, and Waitzen. At Kapolna, Windischgrätz only escaped with a relic of his troops by a mutiny in the Hungarian forces, Görgey's division refusing to obey the order to pursue on account of jealousy toward Dembinski. The Austrians immediately fell back upon Pesth, whither they were closely followed. On April 29, Kossuth again entered that city, and soon after Presburg was the only place in Hungary captured by the imperial forces which remained in their hands.

The war in Transylvania, the easternmost dependency of Hungary, was during this time prosecuted with similar results. It began in November, 1848, by a bloody and treacherous insurrection of the Wallachian population against the Magyars resident among them. This was fomented by Austrian officers, and was attended by scenes of the most savage ferocity. The Hungarians rose against their faithless assailants and inflicted a deserved chastisement upon them, when the Austrian commander of the province, Marshal Puchner, openly espoused the Wallachian cause, and forced the greater part of the Magyars to submit. At this crisis, Kossuth dispatched the Polish General Bem to undertake the work of reconquering and holding the country. This distinguished veteran marched at the head of some 8,000 regular troops, with a park of 24 field-pieces. By a series of operations which are not surpassed for brilliancy by any recorded in military history, he successively captured every post in the province; destroyed and drove out Puchner's army, which was twice his own in number, as well as that of the Russian General Lüders, who had come in to help put down the so-called insurrection, and thus obtained complete possession of the entire province.

The Hungarians having thus triumphantly asserted their right to independent national existence, their government turned its attention to the work of repairing the damages of

the war, and providing for future defense against the greater danger that menaced them. They knew that the defeated invaders had called in the aid of Russia, and that they must prepare to meet the hordes of that vast empire.

A measure which Kossuth had beyond doubt long contemplated, namely, formal separation of the government from Austria, was now accomplished. On April 14, the diet then in session at the ancient city of Debrecsin, adopted his motion to depose the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine from the royal dignity, and declare the independence of Hungary. The document in which this resolution was communicated to the world bears marks of having been written by Kossuth himself. It begins by reciting the obligations under which Austria lies toward Hungary for past services; proves that Hungary has never been incorporated with the Austrian empire, nor had any more intimate relation thereto than arose from the fact that the same person was at once king of the one and emperor of the other; states plainly the flagrant and repeated treachery of the emperor and his family to the Hungarian nation, especially since the Vienna insurrection of March, 1848; briefly recounts the leading events of the campaign just closed, in which the Austrian commander-in-chief had been defeated in five consecutive battles; declares Hungary and its dependencies, with Transylvania, a free, independent, sovereign state, under a form of government to be subsequently determined; the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine being for ever deposed and banished on account of treachery, perjury, levying war against the nation violating the Pragmatic Sanction, and calling in the armies of a foreign power to aid in these outrages; announces the appointment of Louis Kossuth as Governing President and finally denounces the punishment of high treason against whomsoever should contravene this decree.

While this declaration fully met the wishes of the more intelligent and influential part of the nation, and, being supported among the people by the all-powerful voice of Kossuth was generally received with enthusiasm, it awakened in the aristocratic party a strong feeling of opposition, which separated them even more decidedly from the nation's cause. Especially was this the case with the young General Görgey, who by his personal character and military skill had gained to a remarkable extent the affections of the soldiers under his command. Though indebted to the revolution and to Kossuth for his fame and position, he could not forget the stupid prejudices of an aristocrat and a monarchist, and began to act independently of the new government and to display a spirit



premonitory of future calamity to the national liberties. Kossuth made all possible efforts to gain him back, but in vain.

The ukase in which the Russian autocrat announces that he shall intervene for the assistance of Austria in this contest, bears date April 26. The chief reason given for so doing is the danger to which the Russian dominions must themselves be exposed from the triumph of the Magyars, with the large number of Polish refugees said to be engaged in their forces; another motive is, however, also assigned, namely, the mission of Russia to restore religious and political orthodoxy to the bewildered and disorganized nations of Europe. The Russian forces were put in motion simultaneously with this ukase. In all, some 200,000 men seem to have been employed for the purpose. One corps of from 40,000 to 50,000, under Gen. Paniutin, passed through Moravia by the northern railroad, and entered Hungary northwest of Presburg; two other corps of some 20,000 men each, under General Grabbe and General Sass, entered the country through the northwestern defiles of the Carpathians; the main body, under Prince Paskiewich, 100,000 strong, came through the central pass of the same range, and marched down on the main road toward Pesth. General Lüders again invaded Transylvania on the southeast, at the head of 20,000 men, accompanied by the remnants of the Austrian army of Puchner, under Clam-Gallas, a new leader; and at the same time, another smaller Russian corps, under Gen. Grotenhelm, came into that province on the northeast. The Austrian armies were also recruited, and again put in motion, in the west under Marshal Haynau, a general whose blood-thirsty ferocity in Italy had already assured him an immortality of infamy; in the southwest under Gen. Nugent, and in the south under Jellachich, the notorious Ban of Croatia. The entire force thus marshaled against his heroic nation scarcely fell short of 300,000 men. Against them was the army of Görgey, in and about the fortress of Comorn, on the Danube, between Pesth and Presburg, in all reckoned at 90,000; that of Aulich, about Lake Balaton, 20,000; that of Dembinski, in the north, 40,000; that of Vetter, in the central region on the Danube, 10,000; the corps under Perczel, Kiss, and Guyon, in the south and southeast, 40,000; and that of Bem, in Transylvania, 40,000. These figures are to be taken as merely approximative; in the nature of the case the Hungarian armies contained a large proportion of irregular volunteers, who came and went according to circumstances. With such means the nation awaited the decisive

attest the justice of their cause. The popular enthusiasm was roused to an extraordinary extent by the crisis; Kossuth and his friends traversed every part of the country as apostles of the crusade for liberty, and the clergy of all denominations vied with each other in zeal against the invaders.

While these events were taking place in the east, others of scarce inferior importance were occurring in France, Italy, and Germany. In the last, the assembly of Frankfort, having completed its constitution, finally, on March 28, elected the king of Prussia as hereditary emperor—an honor which that personage refused, although he had anxiously fished for it during the year previous. This, of course, involved a refusal of the constitution. The Prussian assembly, which was then in session at Berlin, would not consent to such a refusal, and by a strong majority voted to accept the same constitution. The king had now but one thing to do, namely, dissolve them. This he did on April 26; a show of insurrection was the consequence at Berlin, Breslau, and elsewhere; but it was put down with little bloodshed. The governments of Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, determined on the same course toward the work of the Frankfort men; the king of Wirtemberg alone was compelled to change his mind by the force of public opinion, and he did it only after he saw that resistance was hopeless. The legislature of Hanover was dissolved for the same cause as that of Prussia, but no serious trouble followed. In Saxony the democratic sentiment vigorously displayed itself. The legislature having been dissolved by the king on April 30, on May 3 an insurrection broke out at Dresden, and the king fled to a neighboring fortress. The royal troops were unable to suppress the outbreak, and after three days of bloody fighting ceased the endeavor; a provisional government was installed, and several cities gave it their adherence, especially Leipsic, where the republic was proclaimed. On the 7th, however, Prussian troops were sent from Berlin, and with their help the king's authority was, on the 8th, finally restored. In Baden, and the contiguous Bavarian province of the Palatinate, the revolutionary spirit proved itself to have a firmer root than even in Saxony. The grand duke of Baden fled on May 14, leaving the people masters of the entire country.

Prussia having decided to reject the Frankfort constitution took immediate measures to be rid of the assembly, whose existence had become embarrassing. The Prussian members were ordered home, a step which the allies of that government imitated. The democratic representatives,



direct authority of the people, refused to disperse, and kept up the semblance of legislative proceedings. A large Prussian force approached Frankfort, and they went to Stuttgart, the capital of Wirtemberg, where they voted to depose the Regent of the empire, and appointed an executive commission to govern in his stead. The troops which drove them from Frankfort advanced against the insurgents in Baden, who were headed by the Polish general Mieroslawski. Some battles ensued in which the insurgents bore their part bravely; but, owing to the overwhelming forces of their adversaries, the lack of wisdom and unity among their leaders, and the failure of the people in other parts of Germany to render them any support, they were defeated, and by the end of the first week in July the German revolution was closed for the present. The strong fortress of Rastatt held out till July 23, when it surrendered at discretion.

The Grand Duke of Baden was, of course, immediately restored to office, and courts-martial proceeded mercilessly to try, and kill, such of the patriots as had fallen into the hands of the soldiery either at Rastatt or elsewhere, while a system of unmitigated terror was put in operation to root out the republican tendencies which prevailed throughout the duchy. Just before the end of the insurrection, the government of Wirtemberg caused the members of the original Frankfort assembly to be driven by force from Stuttgart; together with the leaders of Baden, among whom were many prominent democrats from all parts of Germany, they found refuge in Switzerland, whence many have come to this country, of which they will make valuable and devoted citizens.

During this time hostilities were resumed between Germany and Denmark, with varying success on each side. The affair was at last settled by a treaty on the 17th July, which provided for the government of Schleswig by three commissioners, one appointed by Prussia, one by Denmark, and the third by Great Britain. The people of the duchies are not yet content with this, but can offer no serious resistance without the support of Germany, which will not be given.

The formation of the Roman and Tuscan republics was attended by a popular agitation in other parts of Italy, especially in Sardinia. In that country its natural vent was the resumption of the war with Austria. The armistice expired March 12th, and both parties at once took the field, and on the 24th a decisive battle was fought at Novara, a town in the Piedmontese territory, some 20 miles west of Milan. The forces engaged are stated at 60,000 Austrians and 30,000 Italians, but this is probably incorrect: the

former were commanded by the veteran Radetsky, the latter by the Polish general Chrzanowski: the Italians were totally defeated. The Sardinian king, Charles Albert, thereupon abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emanuel, and went to Lisbon, where he died July 28th. The Austrians demanded the payment of two hundred millions of francs as indemnity for the damages of the war; this sum was afterward reduced by negotiation to fifty-three millions, on which basis a treaty of peace was made.

The city of Genoa refused to consent that the war should thus be terminated, revolted against the government, drove out the royal soldiers, and for several days maintained an independent government, but was subsequently reduced. In this affair, Gen. JOSEPH AVEZZANA, an adopted citizen of New-York, took a prominent part, and greatly distinguished himself. Brescia, a city of some 40,000 inhabitants, in Austrian Italy, also revolted at this same time: Marshal Haynau attacked and carried it, and gave it up to rapine and slaughter. After the passions of his soldiery were sated, he razed the city to the ground. Hence he received the title of the "Butcher of Brescia," a distinction to which his subsequent inhuman conduct in Hungary has given a bloody confirmation.

Meanwhile the republican government at Rome was engaged in an admirable series of measures. The Inquisition was abolished and its dungeons opened; the useless monasteries were converted into hospitals for the sick and abodes for the houseless; public education and other important reforms were considered, and wise and far-reaching plans devised with respect to them; the public lands and the estates of the church were directed to be prepared for distribution among the landless; economy and energy were introduced into the administration, and the earnest of a thorough transformation of the rotten and pernicious fabric of ecclesiastical rule was given. The unanimity with which the republic was installed thus came to be surpassed by the fidelity with which it was loved and maintained by the people, and only the dispossessed priesthood and their allies wished for the restoration of the Pope to the temporal power from which he had been deposed.

Not so, however, the Pope himself and his advisers. From the moment of his flight to Gaeta, they had been considering how they should get back again, and put down what they thought to be an insane, atheistic, and ungrateful clamor for liberty. Negotiations for this purpose were set on foot with Naples, Austria, and Spain; and the Vicar of Christ, who had felt so great a horror of



war with Austria, for Italian independence, entertained no such scruples as to a war against his own people, for his own reestablishment on an earthly throne. In the latter part of February, a detachment of Neapolitan soldiers accordingly invaded the Roman states, but accomplished nothing. The Austrians also occupied Bologna and Ferrara, but withdrew after levying a tribute. There was apparently some difficulty in settling the terms of an effective intervention, but there was no doubt that one would take place.

Things being in this state, the French ministry introduced into the assembly a proposition to send an army to Rome—not, as they said to aid the Pope, or put down the Roman Republic, but to prevent Austria from destroying all liberty there, to secure constitutional guaranties to the people, and to keep good the legitimate influence of France in the peninsula. The democrats opposed this measure with all their ability, from a conviction that the ministry designed to make the expedition a stupendous fraud, by converting it to a use directly contrary to their professions; and that, even if they were honest in their purpose, they could not avoid cheating in its execution. However, by the aid of the moderate republicans, the expedition was voted on April 19, and 14,000 men set sail under Gen. Oudinot.

The expedition landed at Civita Vecchia April 25, and took possession of the town with peaceful pretences, which were at once falsified by their action. Oudinot then marched on Rome, saying that his object was to preserve the country from an Austrian invasion, and to produce a reconciliation between the Pope and the People. The Roman Assembly refused to admit his army into the capital; if he wanted to keep off the Austrians, that was not the place to do it; and as for the Pope, they would be glad to have him come back at any time, and would guaranty to him absolute liberty for the discharge of his ecclesiastical functions; but at any rate, Gen. Oudinot could not have the city with their consent. Hereupon an assault followed on the 30th April, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 500 killed and wounded, and several hundred prisoners.

This opened the eyes of the Paris republicans, and the ministry was at once attacked in the Assembly. Odilon Barrot apologized most lamely. He did not accept Oudinot's doings, but ignored the most shameful features of the affair, and said that the army had probably "fallen into some snare." The result of the debate was a vote that the expedition should no longer be diverted from its original purpose. This was a direct condemnation of the ministry, and it was sup-

posed they would retire; but they did not. They preferred to remain and accomplish the work of perfidy which they had begun. The next day after this vote, a letter of President Napoleon to Oudinot was published, justifying the whole outrage, praising the bravery of the soldiers in the attack, and promising the general all necessary support in his farther operations. This occasioned another excitement, but the ministry disavowed the letter as merely a private one. In order to appease public feeling, they sent Ferdinand Lesseps, a moderate republican, to Rome, to report as to the real state of affairs, and to mediate between the triumvirate, which discharged the executive functions there, and the commanding-general. M. Lesseps arrived and opened his mission on May 17. Reinforcements were also sent forward to the army. The prisoners who had been taken by the Romans were allowed to return to the camp, the people of the city refusing to treat them as enemies. Indeed it would be hard to find any other instance of warfare in which such magnanimity has been exhibited, as in this case the party weaker in material force showed to its assailant. Through the whole contest the conduct of the Romans was worthy, not only of their name, but of the ideas they represented, and forms one of the brightest pages in modern history.

During this period a Neapolitan army had invaded the Roman territory, but was defeated and driven back, to the great disappointment of Oudinot, who expected that with such help he should get the city.

Lesseps negotiated for some two weeks, and finally made a treaty with the triumvirs which guarantied the republic against further assaults from the French army. This treaty Oudinot disowned; Lesseps was at the same time recalled on the groundless pretense that he had become insane, and the siege of the city was formally begun. When this was known in France it produced a great excitement. An election had taken place in the meantime, resulting in the return to the assembly of 240 socialist democrats, out of 700 members, at which the reactionary party had not concealed their alarm. The prosecution of the attack on the Roman Republic, after the express resolution of the former legislature "that the expedition should no longer be diverted from its original purpose," was too grave a fact not to be at once brought before the new assembly. Victor Considerant took it up, and moved to impeach the president and ministers; but the majority sustained them, and rejected the proposition. Ledru Rollin also attacked them with great energy, and the popular press was loud in its cry of indignation. Had the republicans in the assembly governed



their action with sufficient judgment they might now have gained a victory, but an unlucky indiscretion of Ledru Rollin enabled the government to turn the tables upon their opponents. He declared in terms just in themselves, but not wise at the moment, that they would defend the constitution, if need be, by force of arms. The conservative majority at once set up a hubbub about this threat of insurrection, in which they thought they could silence all mention of the crime committed by the administration in its outrageous violation of that article of the constitution which prescribes that the French Republic shall "never employ its power against the liberty of any people."

Though unable to carry the least point in the assembly, the republicans were bound to manifest in some way their abhorrence of the course of the government. A popular demonstration in the streets was determined on for this purpose; it was to be wholly pacific in its character, no arms being carried by those engaged in it, and to exercise a moral influence alone—just as an imposing procession might do in New-York or London. The affair came off June 13th. Undoubtedly there were many persons concerned who thought it likely that a rising of the whole people might take place in consequence, and the government be overthrown—as, having grossly violated the constitution, it certainly deserved to be. But yet in no sense was the demonstration illegal or insurrectionary. However, the government resolved to treat it as such. The troops, who had no conscientious scruples as to what had been done at Rome, were directed against the procession, which was dispersed, and its leaders either arrested or driven into exile. Paris was at once put under state of siege, the democratic journals suppressed and their printing-offices ravaged by the soldiery. In this way the ministry were relieved of the ablest and most earnest men of the opposition, and flattered themselves that their position was thus rendered secure. It was indeed proved that the people were not disposed to attempt a revolutionary outbreak, but not that the government was supported by public opinion in its course. But for the army it would have fallen. Of the parties arrested as concerned in the alleged conspiracy, many were subsequently released, no shadow of evidence being found against them; others have now for some weeks been on their trial before the high court at Versailles, but the accusation grows more and more groundless as the investigation goes forward.

Rome finally capitulated to the French on the 30th June, its prominent citizens and defenders leaving the city. Mazzini went to Switzerland, Garibaldi to Venice, Ave-

zana came to America. The French at once restored the Pope without any conditions, and the old order of things began again, Inquisition and all. Louis Napoleon has since talked of requiring certain reforms of his Holiness, but up to this time nothing has been done in that way. Pius has granted an amnesty, but it excluded everybody but the common soldiers, and was thus no amnesty at all. He has not yet returned to Rome, being afraid of the people; but it is expected that he will soon go back. A French force will still remain there, to guard him against the enmity of his subjects. It is certain that he can not hold his throne without a foreign army.

The conflict in Hungary was prolonged for some three months only after the entry of the Russians. During this period the sympathies of the whole liberal world were enlisted in behalf of the Magyars to an extent almost without precedent. The war was virtually ended on August 13, at Vilagos, by the surrender of Görgey with his entire army to the Russian prince Paskievich. This was followed by the surrender of all the strongholds in the hands of the Hungarians. Comorn, the impregnable fortress, being strongly manned and amply provisioned, was the last to yield—its commander, the gallant General Klapka, refusing any but the most favorable terms: these the Austrians granted, rather than attempt a siege which might have lasted two years, and would have stopped the navigation of the Danube. All the men in the fortress were allowed to return peaceably to their homes, and the officers were guaranteed a safe conduct out of the Austrian dominions. Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, Guyon, Perczel, and other eminent officers, with some 5,000 men, found refuge in Turkey, where they have been protected, but subjected to great privations and indignities. The Russian and Austrian Courts at once demanded their surrender of the Sultan in order that they might be punished as rebels, but the demand was not complied with. It was then supposed that the Czar would respond to this refusal by a declaration of war, especially as it is notorious that Russia has long had her heart fixed on the conquest of Turkey, and it is still possible that such may be the result. It seems that the Czar at first assented to the withholding of the fugitives, only requiring that they should be kept away from the frontiers, but afterward took umbrage at the support which France and England had given to Turkey. The Turks in the meantime have used every means to induce the exiles to embrace Islamism, as a means of securing themselves against the possibility of a surrender. Kossuth and most of the officers



refused to change their faith to escape such a danger, but it is said that Bem and some others consented. For a soldier like Bem this was not difficult. His main business in life is not religious, but patriotic and military: fighting the Russians is for him the chief end of existence, and he does not feel very particular as to the flag he fights under. It should be said in justice to him, however, that the report of his conversion is denied, though not very strongly.

The final overthrow of Hungary must be attributed to Görgey more than to any other cause. When the Russian invasion commenced, Klepka, who was at the head of the war department, fixed upon the only plan of resistance which could insure a successful result. It was to concentrate the entire force of the nation against the main body of the Russians and annihilate it, leaving other hostile corps to be taken care of subsequently. For such a scheme the Hungarians had every advantage, they being in the interior of the country, and operating on a much shorter line of movements than their adversaries. This plan failed of execution through the fault of Görgey, who lost the golden moment in useless combats with the Austrians about Comorn; and when at last he moved to the north against the Russians, it was too late. Still it would not be fair to charge him with the meanest sort of treason. He did not sell himself for a price, but he sacrificed his nation because his heart had no sympathy with the principles of liberty, and was too much controlled by personal ambition. He would not contend to gain for the Hungarians the right of self-government, but preferred that they should still be subject to the faithless tyranny of the house of Hapsburg. He said that in his action he aimed at the salvation of his country. If he were sincere in this, he must now bear a mind filled with regret and anguish. His surrender has indeed assured to himself the imperial pardon, but it has only let loose the imperial fury upon the noblest and best of his race, and sent through the whole civilized world a thrill of horror at atrocities of Austrian vengeance. A large number of generals and eminent men have been ferociously hung or shot, by the verdicts of courts-martial; women have been scourged, and vengeance wreaked on infants; the ancient constitution of the kingdom is abrogated, and its place supplied by the arbitrary pleasure of military officers and extraordinary commissioners; and the decree has finally gone forth which completes the incorporation of all Hungary into the Empire, and renders a once free nation nothing but a provincial tribe. Of all these things, Görgey has been the immediate instrument.

The downfall of Hungary was followed on August 22d by the surrender of Venice to the Austrians. This gallant old city, which was one of the first in 1848 to proclaim the Republic, thus had the honor of being the last to yield in the general disaster of liberty. She obtained highly favorable terms, and has been treated mildly since. Manin, her leader, one of the best men produced by the European revolution, has made his home at Paris.

Since then, the most important events on the continent have been a treaty between Austria and Prussia removing the difficulties between

those two powers on the question of a central government of Germany, and the resignation of the French ministry, which took place Oct. 30, on account of a disagreement with the president, who used some hard words toward them. It seems that Napoleon means to have the government carried on more after his own ideas. We do not affirm that he directly aims to usurp the imperial crown, though it is not likely he would refuse the thing were it offered him by a good opportunity; but whatever he does can only accelerate the fatal movement of things toward a profound social convulsion, unless it shall be obviated in time by constructive measures.

The history of England during the year presents few striking features. The financial and suffrage reform movement has gained something in strength, but must at best advance very slowly. The navigation laws have been repealed allowing ships of other nations the same privileges as British with regard to the foreign trade. The British empire in India has been extended by the definite conquest of the Sikh country. In England as well as in France the Cholera has raged even more fatally than in the United States.

Though tranquillity reigns for the moment throughout the continent of Europe, there are two causes, especially, which must bring on a desperate crisis sooner or later. One is the vast military establishments kept up everywhere—the other, the impoverished state of every national treasury. Austria is notoriously bankrupt—France has an annual deficit of some forty millions of dollars—the Pope's revenue falls terribly short of his expenses—Prussia has no spare money, and even the Emperor of Russia is pressed for cash. An end must come to this system. Still the absolute powers defy this danger, and continue to increase their armaments as if for a vast crusade against liberty. On the other hand, the people are storing up the remembrance of the bloody deeds of their conquerors against a great day of wrath. Such a day must come, unless a new organization of things prevent it. Of this there seems, however, a possibility. The laborers of Paris are organizing their industry so that they shall enjoy its profits. Over two hundred associations of workmen exist there. These associations number from twenty to fifteen hundred members respectively. They divide their earnings in proportion to the work done by each member. The various associations are combined together for general purposes. They have also organized a scheme for building large, combined houses, in which each family will have its own apartments, with every convenience and comfort, at a low rent, which will also gradually pay for the house; so that, at the end of a certain period, each man becomes the proprietor of the rooms he occupies. Thus there is going on among the people of Paris, which is the centre of civilization, a radical, though gradual and peaceful reform of the fundamental structure of society. Should this movement be allowed to continue uninterrupted, it may save the world a more frightful period of anarchy than it has yet witnessed. Our fears are stronger than our hopes, but yet we pray that they may prove erroneous.

New-York, November 30, 1849.







## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CENTRAL RAILWAY. SHIP-CANAL AT PANAMA.

Columbus discovered America while seeking a western passage to India and China; he examined the isthmus of Panama, but never saw the Pacific: it was discovered by Balboa, Sept. 25, 1513. A railway or ship-canal across the intervening continent at its narrowest part, and another from Puget's Sound to the foot of Lake Michigan, would furnish means of transit more facile and rapid than Columbus ever dreamed of. The latter enterprise far surpasses in magnitude any one work ever undertaken by man. No nation, association, or individual, ever undertook the equivalent of a 2,000 to 3,000-mile railway across the Rocky Mountains, thereby to connect countries as far distant as Europe is from America. To place such a work in the hands of any one individual, whatever his experience or resources may be, will not be likely to hasten its accomplishment. For a short railway to connect the Pacific and Atlantic, six routes are mentioned: Tehuantepec—Honduras—Nicaragua—Durien—and Panamá—the last by far the cheapest, shortest, and best, with a good harbor on this side at Navy or Limon Bay, and another on the other side, in the Bay of Panamá—the distance about 46 miles across, and the highest level less than 300 feet above the Pacific. Whether, in a contest for commercial supremacy, such a work will be likely to interfere with the national quiet hereafter, is a question we can not solve. Col. Hughes, of the U. S. Engineers, surveyed the line in the spring of 1849, and found no difficulty: he says that people who live soberly enjoy as good health on the isthmus as elsewhere. The expense of the line and good harbors he estimates at \$4,500,000.

A committee of the H. of R., last Congress, was desirous to see an oceanic canal like the Caledonian (18 feet 8 inches deep, and 47 feet wide at bottom, with locks 150 by 37), or at least large enough to admit ships of 1200 tons to pass through, constructed at Panamá: it would get the U. S. China trade, the U. S. whale-fishing vessels, and many others; and a part of the European trade might find out its advantages, if the tolls were moderate. A New-York ship crossing at Panamá, on her way to Canton, would save 162 days (out and home) as compared with the Cape of Good Hope passage, and 198 as compared with Cape Horn. San Francisco is 5,000 miles from New-York, via Panamá: it is 19,000 via Cape Horn. Varella contemplated a tunnel for a ship-canal, in order that water might be got in abundance from the Chagres river. Such a work would interfere with the profits of an overland railway to the Columbia river.

Of the various plans for uniting the Pacific and Atlantic by a railway, within our own territory, that of Asa Whitney, of N. Y., has thus far found most favor with the public. Resolutions recommending its adoption by Congress have passed the legislatures of Indiana, Illinois, New-York, Connecticut, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Maryland, New-Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and the senate of Michigan; in eleven of

the states almost unanimously. Mr. Whitney, a man of intelligence, good address, practical business capacity, and energy of character, has traveled through the Union, and explained to legislatures, public meetings, editors, and other influential persons, his gigantic scheme, thus creating a powerful sentiment in its favor. What we have heard and read on the subject, incline us to the belief that such a work is very desirable; but we are not so sure that the best lands, of the size of ten or twelve states, 120 miles by 100, should be conveyed to a private individual as an inducement for him to engage in its construction; nor that the termini of what is meant to be a central national highway across North America, with the principal points to be thereby connected, should be selected and determined by any less authority than that of Congress, after the most careful and accurate surveys and estimates had been made.

A select committee, of which John A. Rockwell of Connecticut was the chairman, was appointed last Congress, by the House, to consider a resolution for the survey of various routes for a canal or railway across America: it reported Feb. 20, 1849. [Rept. 145, 678 pages, 8vo, with maps and plans.]

In opposition to the recorded judgment of eighteen state legislatures, the committee considers Mr. Whitney's calculations most extravagant and deceptive, and his proposed mode of constructing a railway in the highest degree exceptionable. There have been no surveys; even Mr. Whitney himself has never traveled over half the assumed line; Major Fitzpatrick, Col. Fremont's guide, could not find upon it, for a distance of 800 miles, hard wood enough to make an axe-helve; there is no certainty that coal would be found within a reasonable distance for the use of the locomotives; everything mechanical would have to be done in the desert with increased expense; a portion of the work is among the peaks and valleys of lofty mountains, near the region of perpetual snow; 1,665 miles, according to Fremont, are 3,000 feet above the sea; 1,409 miles are 4,000 feet, 624 miles are 6,000 feet, and 198 are 7,000 feet, or a mile and a half, above it. How is it as to snow in these regions? Suppose the road built, and also a ship-canal at Panamá, what evidence is there that the business on the former would keep it in repair and pay charges? We like the Whitney route, for it is central, and to be carried through territory which slavery's cloud can not darken; but railways, like other roads, are for society—for all—for the public defense—for commerce—to bind the community together by means of an easy and rapid intercourse, for the spread of intelligence, mutual business transactions, and social connections—thus to strengthen the government and increase its durability. Mr. Whitney thinks that teas would take the land-route from China to New-York and New-Orleans; but while tea can be brought to New-York for \$15 to \$20 p. ton, measured, by sea, will much of it be sent 2,500 miles by land, with double transshipments? Our an-



annual exports and imports to and from China are under 50,000 tons, and the balance of trade is five millions of dollars against us, which might be paid in food from the valley of the Mississippi, receiving tea by the same ships. That a large stream of immigration would cross a railway to the Pacific side, besides travelers to Asia, is very probable, were the prices of transit moderate: but why should the principal highway through North America belong to a company of stockjobbers, or be under the control of any one man? Mr. Benton, Feb. 7, 1848, when proposing his San Francisco and St. Louis railway, said that "a road of 1,700 miles through a wilderness infested by Indian tribes, could only be made by authority of a nation, and with national means." He would never give authority to any individual, or to any company, to undertake such an enterprise, in any shape or form whatever. He was for a national highway, a central route—giving it the most national locality, and one which would accommodate the greatest number of persons, and the largest amount of trade.

Mr. Whitney has done much to prove that a central railway is practicable; has spent much time about it; and ought to be associated in the surveys, and connected with its future progress, receiving a very liberal annual recompense: not, however, as the owner of the work, but as an agent of the republic. So also should the telegraph, which Mr. O'Reilly has carried beyond the Mississippi, be continued to the Pacific with all possible dispatch. Surely no railway will be authorized or begun until its course has been marked out, the physical difficulties ascertained, and detailed estimates of the cost carefully prepared from well-known facts. Of three resident commissioners, active, intelligent, and trustworthy, Mr. Whitney might be one. The experience of the management of the New-York canals, corruption though there has been in the management, would furnish very useful hints, could we but find another De Witt Clinton.

Mr. Whitney states, that from Lake Michigan to the South Pass, 1,150 miles, a railway may be built on a straight line, where all the streams can be bridged, and where there are no soft bottom-lands; but that the streams could not be bridged south of this route, while soft bottom-land would cause much difficulty. From the lake to two places where the Missouri can be bridged—the distances are 500 and 650 miles—the rise of ground is said to be easy and gradual; thence to the South Pass still more so. From the South Pass, 7,490 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, the descent on the Pacific side is more difficult. Col. Fremont gives his unqualified opinion, however, that "the Oregon route is the only true line of communication between the Pacific and the interior of America; and that all operations of war or commerce, of national or social intercourse, must be conducted upon it."

Mr. Whitney would prefer to the above route another still further north. He would cross the Missouri at White river, thence pass to the headwaters of the Yellow-Stone and Missouri, to and down the Salmon river and the Columbia to Puget's Sound—being (he says) a 300 miles shorter route than through the South Pass—say 1,820 miles between the Pacific and Mississippi, which latter he would cross near Prairie du Chien, from which to Mobile or New-Orleans the distance is

830 miles—to Charleston 1,096—New-York 1,141—Boston 1,341—Philadelphia 1,040. From New-York to Puget's Sound there would (he says) be only 2,961 miles, thence to Japan 4,000; total 6,961—equal to 2½ days by steam, or 33 if from London. Coal is stated to be abundant at Vancouver's Island, in Japan, Formosa, and the high latitudes of Australia. The House committee of 1848 preferred a point on Lake Michigan as the terminus, because of the superior value of the lands, the abundance of timber, the settlements, the nearness to and cheap water-communication with the Atlantic cities and Pittsburgh, and for its central position.

But is the timber thus abundant? Much of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin is prairie, and the timbered land is generally occupied: before Mr. W. could locate his route, individuals would have obtained possession of the timber, which he would have to buy. Would he get enough people to settle among Indians in the western wilderness, far beyond the frontier, to help to construct the railway, cultivate land for food, and carry forward materials through the untimbered territory? Would he not have to make a *détour*, sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left, in order to carry his road through lands the sale of which would help to build it, instead of locating the work where commerce most required? Would he be able to induce population to advance into the wilderness at the rate of 100 miles per annum? Less than that would not complete his work in 25 years.

We agree with *Hunt's Magazine* as to the inferiority of certain other routes:

"The routes from Memphis, from Fort Smith in Arkansas, and from Texas, pursue the valley of the Rio Grande beyond Santa Fe and the river Gila. This route, if not impracticable, passes through a very mountainous and barren country, and, from the description of Lieut. Emory, would seem to be utterly uninhabitable. Considerable portions of the route must be in the Mexican territory. In the mountain region, the frost and snow interpose quite as formidable obstacles as on the northern route; while in other parts of the route, both east and west of the mountains, the heat is excessive. This route is destitute of timber, and we know of no single advantage it possesses over the route proposed by Mr. Whitney."

Mr. Bayard Taylor, now in California, wrote to the N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 27, 1849, "I find that all who have traversed the Gila country, consider it an impracticable route for a railroad. Those who took the South-Pass route, made the overland journey in nearly half the time, notwithstanding the greater distance."

Mr. Whitney states that the length of a railway from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, allowing 250 miles for windings, would be 2,030 miles, and that it would cost \$60,000,000, or \$30,000 per mile—\$20,000 for making the road, and \$10,000 for machinery, repairs, and expenses, till it would maintain itself; that he would expend the \$60,000,000, more or less, and be disposing of the lands, under the supervision of an officer to be named by government, receiving as his recompense the road, and all the land near it, from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, 30 miles on each side of it, being a breadth of 60 miles and a length of 2,000; equal, at least, to 3,300 townships of 6 miles by 6, or to ten states of the Union, 100 miles by 120 each—nearly 80,000,000 acres.

Of the first part, 800 miles of land are said to be of the very best quality for the production of the food of man; the surface beautiful. Why should



Congress sell it to a company, at ten cents, rather than to actual settlers? The bill gives Mr. Whitney 25 years, or till 1875, to complete the road—9 for the first third, 6 for the second, and 10 for the third; and, and if he and his associates should stand in want of funds, they might sell by auction five miles by sixty for every ten miles of railway made, reserving the alternate strips of same size, to be improved in value by the settlers on the parts sold; or, if a rich association would undertake the road, they might keep nearly ALL the choice lands for ten or twenty years out of market. Mr. Whitney asserts, however, that there is to be no stock, no company, no sale of shares in Europe, on speculation: no doubt he so intends, but nothing in the bill of 1848 prevents the whole contract from being turned into an immense combined speculation. The United States could make the road, as a military highway, essential to our retaining the "provinces" we own on the Pacific side of our vast empire, which are thrice as far off as Ireland, *in time*, by the best routes now in use. There are precedents enough for this. Why should our corps of engineers, and other officers, paid for such services, not attend at once to this? Why should not the lands on each side of the railway be under the supervision of our land-office? Why attempt to do indirectly what would be better done directly? We spend hundreds of millions as a nation on war, and shall we shrink from constructing a road that would form an essential bond to our union as free States, and improve the value of the national domain? If Congress make the railway, the executive can control and check the expenditure of the \$60,000,000 or \$100,000,000, and regulate the tolls, as New-York State does, greatly to the public advantage. If Mr. Whitney shall *nominally* make it, the control of land enough for a great empire, besides the whole expenditure, must eventually fall into the hands of stockjobbers, or else Mr. Whitney will make 20 to 200 miles, through fertile lands, and then be compelled to retire. If a single-track railway costs \$40,000 per mile, where labor is cheap, and skill, materials and experienced contractors are readily obtained, will he bring his iron-work from Pittsburgh, lay his road, properly graded, with heavy rail, bridge and span rivers, import provisions and workmen, and finish his road, at half the New-England price? Let us have the estimates in detail. If 1200 miles of the road furnish no materials, are they to be built by magic?

The credit of the Union was never on a firmer footing than it is now; it requires the railway; its interests require its location wherever it can be easiest made; its resources would be developed by it; there would be extravagance and waste in the management, now and then, where bad officers might be placed as checks—as there were on the Erie canal;—but to throw such an undertaking hap-hazard into the hands of any one man or set of men, without inquiry, on a 25-year contract, such as Mr. Whitney's bill proposes, is surely preposterous. New-York made her surveys, appointed her canal-board, borrowed the money, and saw the work done. Would an individual have done it more honestly or efficiently? or ought such a highway to be turned over, like a ten-mile county turnpike, to any other agency than that of the people? A committee of the Senate think it improbable that the people would like to have money borrowed for which they would be taxed. We heard nothing of this when Mexico was to be conquered: loans were obtained, and the public lands pledged, in addition to the customs taxation. We have got a slice of Mexico, and why should we not also have a good road to it?

When the Erie canal was completed, the *through-business* during the first three years did not exceed 2½ per cent. of the whole. On Mr. Whitney's route there would scarcely be any but *through-business*

at first; and with free competition, as the rule at sea, who expects that this railway would get any part of the trade of England, when it is about as round-about a way to Canton as the passage of the Cape of Good Hope?

Suppose the tolls to turn out a failure, Congress is in that case allowed to interfere if Mr. Whitney abandons the railway, the expense of which (at the last nine years' annual average of the Boston and Providence road) would be \$1,069,800 yearly.

In a former estimate, Mr. Whitney stated the distance at 2,600 miles, as did Dr. Breesee, chairman of a committee of the Senate; Col. Fremont thinks it would be nearer 4,000 miles; the committee assume 3,000 as probable; but where there has been no survey, all calculation is but guess-work. At 3,000 miles, the lands to be taken would equal 190,000 square miles, or 115,200,000 acres. The House committee acknowledges that the information before it is very defective, and urges upon Congress to cause this route to be "carefully examined by competent officers"—advice with more common sense in it than would be found in the conditional conveyance of a territory larger than France to one individual, on a simple agreement that he would, 25 years hence, do what no one man could or ought to be allowed to do under any circumstances. No joint-resolution for a topographical and geological survey, and location, has yet been adopted; Congress, seeing the direction that settlement, population, and commerce, might take, holds back: there is a sectional jealousy, as usual, although a railway via the South Pass would admit of branch-roads in every direction.

The bill of June, 1848, to give *one man* the control of such a work and such a territory, without security for anything he might do or neglect, provided that as settlers [say rather landjobbers, a class from whose encroachments no Congress has ever yet attempted to protect the hardy pioneer] are taking possession of many valuable lots within his proposed line, he is at liberty to select the same quantity as they shall have obtained, anywhere from the unsold national lands. The committee estimates that if Mr. Whitney chose to begin at Chicago, and proceed to a point on the Mississippi, 4,608,000 acres being already taken up, he would, in lieu thereof, get other 4,608,000 acres, wherever he might choose, at ten cents an acre!

Mr. W. intends to construct the road without the agency of contractors, who give railway companies a guaranty that a certain amount of work will be done for a sum agreed upon, as regulated by competition, each contractor looking after his own section. Mr. W. proposes to look after all his men. He could not thus do the work half so cheap as by contract. So far are we from expecting settlers to go into the wilderness and pay a \$1½ per acre, that we would grant every alternate lot of 160 acres to a settler, free, and help him to get on the land and raise his first crop, he paying the sums advanced before he got a title.

We have written this in no spirit of unkindness to Mr. Whitney, for whose enterprise, zeal, and perseverance, in projecting and promoting this noble work, we cherish a warm admiration. We have endeavored to set forth briefly the reasons which, in our judgment, render it desirable that the Nation should truly devise, decree, construct, and pay for, this magnificent work, though we are desirous that a liberal share of the honor shall accrue to Mr. Whitney. Our choice is that the Nation should take the risk, and win the glory and the advantages of this great undertaking; but if the Nation refuses, then we are in favor of authorizing and encouraging Mr. Whitney to do it, with such modifications of his plan as scrutiny and discussion shall prove desirable. Let us have a truly National Railroad to the Pacific if we can; but if not, let us have the Railroad at any rate.



## THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress commenced at Washington on Monday, Dec. 4, 1848, and adjourned *sine die* on Sunday morning, March 4, 1849.

Its members, as a whole, deserve greater commendation for their firmness in the prevention of mischief, than for any very remarkable achievements in the science of legislation. Slavery, and its effects on society and human welfare, were their principal themes: a majority in the House resisted a repetition of the Texan iniquity, which, but for their opportune patriotism, would have darkened the brighter morning of fair and yet free realms on our western continent. We hope their successors will be equally true, so that the times of 1819 and 1820 may not find their counterparts in the men and measures of 1849-50.

The estimates, reports, and other executive representations and statements, submitted to Congress, and briefly reviewed by us, were the work of the out-going Administration and its supporters, not of their successors, who only came into possession of power when the labors of the session of 1848-9 and the XXXth Congress were at an end.

### Tribunal for the adjustment of Claims against the United States.

More than one third of the whole time of Congress is taken up in inquiries and arguments upon the merits of claimants against the U. States government, every just claim being an appeal to its honor and good faith for a right withheld: many thousands of claims are referred to committees, who neither inquire nor report upon their validity, and could only inquire by neglecting other essential matters committed to their trust: many claims against which not a shadow of objection exists are delayed 15 to 30 years, for want of an opportunity, under the peculiar rules of legislative bodies, to grant relief: important public measures, affecting the welfare of community, are hastily and loosely disposed of, because of the time consumed in discussing the merits of private claims, corporations, or individuals: party and personal feeling, too, sometimes enter the arena: the country often pays ten times as much for the hours of Congress consumed in argument upon a private claim as the amount awarded to the claimant comes to, beside losing much of the valuable time of standing and special committees: the system converts Congress into a judicial tribunal, its members sitting as judges in trial causes. Are courts of 230 and of 60 members convenient bodies for the

proper adjudication of questions of implied debts or accounts between parties? Who will say it? In the language of Mr. Strong of Pa., from which no member expressed dissent, the present mode of settling claims is alike unjust to individuals and to the government.

As a remedial measure has been before Congress, and under the review of its committees, for the last twenty-five years, and as the evil complained of is on the increase and felt by all, we trust that the 31st Congress will afford speedy and effectual relief, yet *creating as little of extra litigation as possible*. If the best tribunal Congress can provide shall fail to answer the intended purpose, the act may be repealed at any time, or the commission may be suspended by the President. One or three indefatigable men, with clear heads and stout hearts, sitting all the time, may read all the testimony and all the written arguments, and decide all the cases, but call not their vocation a sinecure.

On Jan. 2, J. A. Rockwell of Ct. argued that there was an absolute necessity of appointing proper umpires for the settlement of private claims, and thereby relieving Congress from a burthen which did much to impede useful legislation of a general character. The House was in Com. of the Whole, on a bill from the Com. on Claims, and the debates and proceedings fill many pages of the Congressional Globe, and are very interesting.

Mr. Rockwell said that in many nations those who had demands against the state were enabled to prosecute them before the ordinary tribunals of justice, in the same way as one man can claim his right from another before the judges. This is now the case in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Austria, &c. In almost every civilized nation, some tribunal existed in which governments allowed themselves to be sued. Great Britain has a tribunal where individuals, seeking their rights, may institute a suit against the crown, and claim a decision according to the evidence. Here, the only mode of relief is by application to Congress, where claimants are, in most cases, denied a hearing and a decision. Within the last 16 years, 26,572 petitions from private claimants making demands upon the government, had been presented to Congress, and of these 12,029 had not been reported on by any committee, nor any opinion submitted to Congress upon their merits. Of 2,753 petitions presented last Congress, and duly referred to the proper committees, 1,613 had never been reported upon [of course, not investigated]. Bills passed were generally for small amounts, causing no debate. Where a large sum was involved, some member objected, delay was inevitable, and thus not more than 15 or 20 debated cases could be got through in a session: the result was, that claims, always favorably reported on—never otherwise in either House—had been before Congress 15 or 20 years, and might remain before it 15 or 20 years longer, without a chance of being heard or acted upon, though no reasonable objection existed to a decision in favor of the applicants, whose time and money are wasted in the hope that the jus-



tice that no man questioned would be awarded them. Government pays no interest, and the idea that the citizen should so humble himself that he dare not assert his right, was alike repugnant to the spirit of American freedom and the principles of equity. In no other country was there a system so outrageously unjust as this. Because claims fraudulent and unfounded had been presented, shall we continue to refuse to listen to those which are just and honest? The Committee on Claims had unanimously decided to report a bill which should not give final jurisdiction to a Board of Commissioners, but should require them to investigate claims and report to Congress. At present, fraudulent claims, which fall with one committee, are altered in form till they sometimes succeed with another: the testimony altogether is *ex parte*: no one ever appears for the government—no one cross-examines the claimant's witnesses—no one seeks for testimony on behalf of the U. S.—the argument is, of course, all one-sided, and the investigation private.

The bill proposed that three able and discreet Commissioners should be appointed by the President and Senate, to sit all the year at Washington, having a clerk and clerk-assistant, with the Solicitor of the Treasury to aid when required. The 39 district judges would be required to take testimony in their districts, except in the few cases where they could not attend to it. In all cases, the U. S. government, by the district attorney or by cross-interrogatories, should have an opportunity to appear, and examine witnesses. The testimony was to be brought before the Board of Commissioners, with written arguments from both sides, and they were to place their decisions before Congress periodically, with bills embracing claims of a similar character in one bill. Ten or fifteen bills per session could thus be acted on, and the principle discussed, in less than one third of the time now occupied, and these bills would include all cases decided favorably by the umpires. Claims decided by the Commissioners adversely, were, when the decision was confirmed by Congress, to be considered finally disposed of.

J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa., pronounced the difficulties by the existing mode "intolerable." Every court in Christendom professes to hear as well as decide: a large portion of the members of Congress will not hear at all. It is a reproach to the name of justice to call that judgment which is none. Where was the harm of submitting private claims on the government to final adjudication before a proper board? The accounting officers of the treasury already decide cases without number and of countless value, growing out of official duties. These are all claims on the government—the decrees are final. Express liabilities are thus settled: implied liabilities, equally just and binding, are left with a remedy which is no remedy at all.

Mr. Mullin, of N. Y., disliked the permanent organization of the Board—the Commissioners and claimants would be brought together, and a door opened for corruption: in the hands of a party it might become an instrument of power prostituted to bad purposes. He objected to an experiment which began by appointing three Commissioners, at \$3,500 each, for life. Mr. Ficklin thought one competent Commissioner

as good as three. Mr. Strong said there were many cases where private property had been taken for public uses, without compensation, though the constitution provides that a just compensation shall be made; that the commission of inquiry would be a bar to unfounded claims; that hundreds of thousands of dollars are voted year after year in Congress upon evidence which would not enable one neighbor to recover a dollar of another; that many of these claims were mere appeals from decisions of accounting officers of government; that it was a good feature in the bill that it instituted a strict inquiry into every claim, openly, at the place where it originated; that he was not aware that any civilized government submitted to juries' claims against itself; that in 1816, when a Commissioner was appointed to settle certain claims, without reference to Congress, which had placed funds at his disposal, President Madison had to suspend his powers within the twelvemonth; and that he (Mr. S.) was for a total prohibition of oral arguments.

L. B. Peck, of Vt., proposed that one Commissioner should serve for two, another for four, and another for six years: thereafter each Commissioner to serve six years. Adopted. Many other amendments were proposed: the proceedings occupy a large space in the Cong'l Globe. O. B. Ficklin, of Ills., offered a bill providing extra incomes to the 39 U. S. district judges, and creating each of them a Commissioner in his own district; but it failed, and so did the bill of the committee. On the question, shall it pass? (Feb. 15, Journal, p. 454) the yeas were 84, and the nays 99, as follows:

**YEAS**—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Belcher, Birdsall, Blackmar, Blanchard, Boyden, Brown, Burt, Cabell, Canby, Cathcart, Chapman, Clapp, F. Clark, Collamer, Conger, Cranston, Crisfield, Dixon, G. Duncan, Dunn, Edwards, Embree, A. Evans, N. Evans, Farrelly, Fisher, Fulton, Gayle, Gott, Greeley, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Harris, Henley, Henry, E. B. Holmes, J. W. Houston, Hunt, R. W. Johnson, T. B. King, D. P. King, W. T. Lawrence, Lincoln, Lord, Lynde, McIlvaine, McQueen, H. Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Meade, Morehead, Morse, Murphy, Nicoll, Palfrey, Pettie, Reynolds, J. and J. A. Rockwell, Roman, Rumsey, St. John, Schenck, Sherrill, Slingerland, C. B. Smith, T. Smith, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thibodeaux, R. W. Thompson, Thurston, Tompkins, Vinton, Wentworth, White, Williams, and Woodward—84.

**NAYS**—Messrs. Atkinson, Barrow, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bocock, Bowlin, Boyd, Brady, Bridges, Brodhead, Butler, B. L. Clarke, H. Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Collins, Crozier, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Donnell, Eckert, Edsall, Faran, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fries, Goggin, W. P. Hall, N. K. Hall, Hammond, J. G. Hampton, M. Hampton, Haralson, Hill, Hilliard, G. S. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Inge, C. J. and J. R. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jenkins, G. W. Jones, J. W. Jones, Kaufman, Lahm, Leffler, Lumpkin, McClelland, McClelland, McKay, J. Mann, Miller, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Newell, Outlaw, Peaslee, Peck, Pendleton, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Pillsbury, Pollock, Preston, Putnam, Rhett, Richardson, Rockhill, Root, Sawyer, Shepperd, Silvester, Smart, Stanton, Starkweather, Stephens, A. Stewart, C. E. Stuart, Strohm, Jas., John B. R. A. and W. Thompson, Toombs, Van Dyke, Venable, Wallace, Warren, Wick, Wiley, and Wilson—99.

The Congressional Globe places C. J. Ingersoll's vote among the yeas, but we find by the House Journal that he voted with the nays.

**SWARTWOUT'S SURETIES**.—They have not been pressed to pay up their bonds to make good his default. One of the Senate's earliest bills authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to "compromise" with them. The House did not pass it.



### Seventh Census Act.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Congress passed an act appointing the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Postmaster General, a Census Board, whose duty it shall be "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as may be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting, in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country; it being provided that the number of said inquiries, exclusive of the enumeration, shall not exceed one hundred."

Mr. Underwood of the Senate prepared a census bill, for 1850, which met with opposition from Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, and Westcott, who wanted merely an enumeration of the people, and to leave it to the States to collect their own statistics. Mar. 1, laid on the table. Same day, J. G. Palfrey, of Mass., introduced a census bill into the House, and carried it through to the Senate at once. He characterized the census of 1840 as a mortifying failure, deformed by the grossest errors, caused in a great degree by a want of competent, faithful agents, and partly by aiming at too much, asking too many questions. The cost of the census of 1840 was nearly a million of dollars; 10,000 reams of paper of a peculiar kind would have to be made for that of 1850; the operation was properly an executive one, and delay would be injurious. On the last day of the session, Senator Westcott tried to table the bill, but failed: it became a law.

### The Home Department.

On the 3d of March, an act passed [Statutes, p. 101] creating a new executive department of the government called the Department of the Interior, the head of which, the Secretary of the Interior, is appointed in the same manner as other heads of departments, and forms an additional member of the cabinet. The act places under his supervision the bureau of the Commissioner of Patents; the General Land Office; the accounts of marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of law; the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Commissioner of Pensions; the acts of marshals, &c., when taking the census; lead and other mines; the Commissioner of Public Buildings; and the Board of Inspectors and Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.

S. F. Vinton, from the Com. on Ways and Means, reported this bill. On Feb. 12th, he explained to the House that the bill was essentially that of Mr. Secretary Walker, whose department was loaded down with business: no better plan could be devised. Such was doubtless the impression of all parties, for the vote for engrossing the bill [Cong. Globe, 518] was 111 to 76. The Senate took it up on the last afternoon of the session. Senator Allen said it would be followed up next session by another bill for another hundred clerks. Senator Webster fully approved of it: the government had outgrown the means of performing its duties: the business was fast increasing: he did not know of a single clerkship that could be considered a sinecure.

Senator Niles considered the measure an improper enlargement of executive power and patronage. Senator Mason said, "You create fifty new offices where you dispense with one. You enlarge thousands of salaries where you diminish one. We progress in these respects, but we never go back." Senator Calhoun called the measure monstrous and odious, tending to the consolidation and concentration of power. Many hours of a debate marked by real ability, with six records of yeas and nays, ended in the passage of the bill, 31 to 25, late in the evening.

### Election of President and Vice-President directly by the People.

In the H. of R., Wm. T. Lawrence, of N. Y., moved, Dec. 11, that the Com. on the Judiciary be directed to inquire whether it would be proper to recommend to the States so to alter the constitution, as that in all elections of President and Vice-President, the persons in each State entitled to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November before the expiration of the Presidential term, assemble at places designated for holding the polls, and there vote for one person for President, and another for Vice-President. The votes given for each candidate to be counted and estimated as such proportion of the vote of the State as the said votes bear to the whole votes given within the State for President. Returns to be made from each State before a day named to officers at Washington, who are to examine the returns, and if any person has a majority of all the votes—the whole votes in each State being counted as so many votes as said State is entitled to send to Congress—shall be President. The like for Vice-President; and if no majority for any one person, the Senate shall select a Vice-President from the three who had most votes for that office. If no majority for any one as President, the resolution proposes that district electors, chosen directly by the people, shall meet in a designated place in their State, and vote for one of the five persons who had most votes throughout the Union for President. If neither of the five thus voted for has a majority, the H. of R., each State having one vote, shall choose one of the two who had the greatest plurality of votes. [See resolution in House Journal, p. 66.]

Eleven days thereafter, (Dec. 28,) the Judiciary Com. (J. R. Ingersoll, Ashmun, Pettit, Hall, Lumpkin, Dixon, French, Taylor, Meade) asked to be discharged from further considering the resolution, and it was tabled, without comment. A proposition of the same nature emanated from a committee of the outs chiefly, in Senate, in 1826; but when they came into power in 1829, the new lights they received induced them to think that that was not the time to press the question.

### Election of all Officers of the U. S. Government directly by the People.

In the H. of R., John Wentworth, of Ills., moved, and it was resolved, Dec. 12, "that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law providing for the election of ALL officers of the United States government directly by the people."



The committee, Dec. 28, asked to be discharged, without reporting, and the resolution was tabled, without comment.

No proposition was offered to enable the people to assemble in any official form to NOMINATE fit persons for the various trusts thus proposed to be filled directly by election.

### Government of California and New Mexico--Boundary of New Mexico.

Involving as it did the question, whether slavery should be planted on the banks of the Pacific ocean, as it has been in Texas, so that slaves might be carried to New Mexico and California as an article of traffic, and they and their posterity held in perpetual bondage, to the discouragement of free labor, but with a federal representation which should be the badge of freedom, the subject of a government for California and New Mexico occupied much of the time of the 30th Congress. It was left unsettled, however, but will probably be disposed of satisfactorily by the new administration.

The Senate had a bill of its own under consideration, but did not pass it. The House agreed to a bill including the Wilmot proviso; but when it was sent to the Senate, that body refused, by a vote of 28 to 25, to consider it, and submitted to the House a measure extending the U. S. laws over the territory, as an amendment to the supply bill. The House rejected the amendment, 114 to 100.

On Dec. 13, in Senate, T. H. Benton, of Mo., presented the petition of a Convention of the people of New Mexico, held at Santa Fé, Oct. 14, remonstrating against the dismemberment of their country in favor of Texas, and asking protection from slavery, which they desired not to introduce. Mr. Calhoun said, that, in his opinion, the people of New Mexico, now under our control, had made a most insolent petition to this Senate; they had been conquered by the very men they wished to exclude. Our (the South's) right to go there with our property (slaves) is unquestionable. New Mexico had been subdued by troops chiefly drawn from the South, and it was highly insulting in the vanquished to pray Congress to exclude half the States. Mr. Rusk asserted the title of Texas to all the country east of the Rio Grande (including Santa Fé) as subdued by the blood and treasure of Texas. The memorial was printed and referred, 33 to 14. On the 6th of January, the plea of New Mexico was backed by strong resolutions agreed to in the N. Y. Legislature.

On the same day, in the House, J. M. Root, of Ohio, moved that the Com. on Territories be instructed to report bills providing territorial governments for California and New Mexico, and excluding slavery therefrom as in the country west of the Ohio, which was ordered, by a vote of 108 to 80. Five days after, a motion to reconsider was tabled, 105 to 83. On the 20th, C. B. Smith, of Ia., introduced a bill for the government of California, of which we find a synopsis in the Cong. Globe, p. 71. On the 27th of Feb., Mr. Greeley moved to embrace in a different bill, specifically, the domain of New Mexico—from near the Arkansas river at 42° N., along its southern bank to 100° W. of London, thence south to Red river, thence by a direct line to the Rio Grande near Paso, &c., embracing a territory

600 by 700 miles, and confining Texas to its real boundary. Of two perils, the planting of slavery beyond the Rio Grande, and its naturalization on this side of that river, through the subjugation and absorption of New Mexico by Texas, Mr. G. deemed the latter the more formidable and imminent. Mr. Kaufman asked if Mr. G. wanted to steal enough land from Texas for his Fourierite bill to operate upon? Mr. G. did not think it became the representative of Texas to talk about *landstealing*. Lost, 63 to 59; but the territorial committee's bill, for Upper California, introduced by Caleb B. Smith, was passed 126 to 87.

On the same day, S. F. Vinton, of Ohio, moved a proviso providing for bringing the rights of Texas to absorb two thirds of New Mexico, and nearly all her people, before the Supreme Court for adjudication. To this Mr. G. objected, that such a course would imply that Texas had a plausible claim, virtually, to all New Mexico, though she had never served a writ nor held a court within its limits, and although her only expedition against it had been captured by the New Mexicans. New Mexico never was a part of Texas. The claim had not the shadow of a foundation. Better to submit the question to the people than to a court, the majority of which is composed of slaveholders. [See appendix to Cong. Globe, 247 to 249.] Vinton's proviso failed.

Mr. Trist, when negotiating with the Mexicans for New Mexico, wrote Secretary Buchanan that their negotiators told him that if it were proposed to the people of the U. States to part with a portion of their territory in order that the Inquisition might be set up in it, the proposal could not excite more abhorrence than that awakened in Mexico by the prospect of establishing slavery in free territory parted with by her.

S. A. Douglas, of Ills., introduced into the Senate, Dec. 11, a bill constituting California and New Mexico a State, with two Senators and two Representatives. It was silent about slavery, and left the Supreme Court to decide how much of New Mexico should be absorbed by Texas. As in Missouri, the judges would have decided under that bill that the slave traffic might go on, and slave plantations be established. It was a curious idea, that of creating a State out of a vast territory, unorganized, without a lawful government, held only by the military power of its conquerors, and no one individual in which had asked its admission. On the 1st of March, 1847, when Wm. Upham, of Vt., while the Mexican treaty was pending, moved, in Senate, "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory which shall hereafter be acquired or be annexed to the United States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes,"—the nays were Senators Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass,\* Chalmers, Colquitt, Crittenden, Dickinson, Hannagan, Houston, Jarnagin, R. and H. Johnson, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Soulé, Turney, and Westcott.

The majority in the House struggled manfully for freedom to the great West, while several pretended Democrats from free States worked insidiously to plant slavery on the Pacific, and absorb New Mexico in Texas.

\* Those in italics were from free States.



### Collection of Revenue in California.

March 3d, an act passed extending the revenue laws over Upper California, which is appointed a collection district, with a collector at San Francisco, and three ports of delivery, viz.: San Diego, Monterey, and a place at the head of the gulf. In the absence of a territorial government, the U. S. courts of Oregon and Louisiana are to take cognizance of violations of this act.

Comptroller Hunt, N. Y., introduced the bill. Jan. 24, W. P. Hall, Mo., objected, that to withhold a government from California, refuse its people the benefit of our laws, leave them unprotected, and without representatives here, and yet hasten to tax them without their consent, for the benefit of those whom American law protects, would be unjust. Why seek advantages in such a market, for American merchants and manufacturers, by a tariff, till we establish a territorial government? A. H. Stephens, Ga., did not care if there never was a territorial provisional government established in California: he doubted if the framers of the constitution ever thought of such a thing, and, as California was not yet paid for, he should not vote a dollar to such an object. J. M. Root, Ohio, wanted to engraft upon our legislation for Mexico the Wilmot proviso, no slavery on the Pacific. On the 23d Feb., Jos. Grinnell, Mass., remarked, that our army and navy were protecting California.

### Collection & Payment of the Revenue.

An act was passed, Mar. 3, requiring that all the public revenue should be paid immediately into the Treasury by the agent receiving the same, without making a deduction for any salaries, fees, costs, or claim of any kind. This act is not to apply to the Postoffice department. The Secretary of the Treasury is to submit separate annual estimates to Congress of the expense of collecting the customs and land revenue for the succeeding year. The cost of collecting customs duties is limited to \$1,500,000; and the expenditures at each customhouse, the persons employed, and their occupations and salaries, are to be stated annually to Congress.

### Congressional Board of Audit.

In view of the defective checks on expenditures and accounts, and of the necessity there is that the public funds should not be wasted, N. K. Hall, of N. Y., moved, and it was resolved, that an inquiry be made whether [in addition to the eight auditors, comptroller, and secretary of the Treasury] an annual examination should not take place "by a committee of Congress, of all the accounts, vouchers, and warrants paid out of the Treasury during the preceding fiscal year," to ascertain whether the expenditures were lawful, and whether the officers who drew the warrants had proof to authorize the allowances made. This was on Dec. 21, and on the 17th of Jan., Mr. Hudson, from the Com. of Ways and Means, asked that it be discharged from the inquiry. The resolve was then tabled. It may be doubted whether it is not more regular to trust the best accounting officers a country can get, and the checks by Congress committees and publicity, than to appoint, through the Speaker, a permanent legislative Board of Audit, to sit all the year at Washington. Much complaint is

made of the public accounts, that they are rendered so as to keep the expenditures a mystery. Senator Underwood, of Ky., said, Dec. 14 (Cong. Globe, 40), that "many of the reports made by the various departments of government, showing how money has been expended, are very unsatisfactory, in not stating for what the money was paid, the nature of the service rendered, nor the kind or quality of the property purchased." He suggested the passage of a joint resolution, but there's law enough already.

In statutes, p. 74, in the naval appropriation bill, freight, printing, furniture, funeral charges, "premiums and other expenses of recruiting," packing boxes, rent, wharfage, fire-engines, stationery, carts, watchmen, labor in delivering stores, pilotage, "assistance rendered to vessels in distress," "apprehending deserters," fuel to navy agents, pay of witnesses at courts-martial, purchase of machinery, letter postage, oil and candles for navy yards, mileage of officers, flags, awnings, and other matters, for the use of the navy for 1850, are all strung together in one item of \$508,000. They might as well have given the whole naval estimates "en bloc." As a set-off, we have seven items, with a parade of details in eleven lines of the statute book, p. 77, the total of the seven being just \$3,550.

### Government Supplies.

During the session, moneys were voted, by several bills, to various uses, for the year ending June 30, 1850, an account of which, in detail, will be found in the Congressional Globe, Sess. 1848-9, pages 32 to 39, as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, \$6,301,606; Military, \$7,937,162; Naval, \$3,601,823; Postoffice, \$4,328,391; two instalments and interest, under the treaty, to Mexico, \$7,260,000. Total, \$35,429,042.

Some of the items are thus stated:

Compensation and mileage of Congress, \$868,200; officers of Congress, \$39,557; contingencies of the Senate, \$75,000; contingencies of the House, \$182,740; library of Congress, \$13,300; cost of the Blue Book, [there is surely a very small edition issued,] \$1,800; salaries, Treasury Department, \$384,296; salaries, War Department, \$148,301; among the contingencies is rent of 60 additional rooms for offices for War Dep't, at \$141 per room; Navy office, salaries, \$79,450; Postoffice Dep't, salaries, \$177,200; Surveyors General and Clerks, \$62,910; Mint and three branches, \$124,746; salaries of 9 U. S. Judges, \$41,000; 39 District Judges, \$63,700; U. S. Court, expenses, besides the fees to clerks, &c., per tariff, \$443,000; Florida survey, \$30,000; Coast survey, continued, \$186,000; Lake survey, \$10,000; to purchase a building for a customhouse at Portland, \$149,000; do. at Erie, \$29,000; to continue the building of a customhouse at Savannah, \$35,000; for building another at Charleston, \$50,000; Congressional Globes, \$8,280; for a site for a customhouse at Norfolk, \$12,000; in part for a new customhouse at New Orleans, \$150,000; to correct false surveys in Michigan, \$10,000; bounties to officers and privates, &c., \$300,000; appropriations in Washington city, for buildings, courts, police, and improvements, \$137,585; Surveyors of Lands, \$123,000; for relief of American seamen abroad, \$100,000; MSS. of Monroe and Washington, \$40,000; books bought for members of House of



Representatives, \$76,000; contingencies of the Senate, last session, (beyond the previous vote,) \$123,000; ditto House of Representatives, \$50,000; paid for six swords, \$9,000; old and new fortresses, \$671,000. Naval pay list, \$2,462,500; provisions to ships-of-war, \$686,200; repairs of ships, and fuel, \$1,436,000; ordnance and stores, \$357,000; Naval School at Annapolis, \$28,200. Transportation of the mail beyond the Atlantic coast, \$874,600; Marine corps, \$340,000; Stone and Floating Dry Docks, \$1,140,000; expenses at ten shipyards, \$863,000; pay of the Army, \$1,635,582; commutations of officers' subsistence and forage, \$666,236; cost of recruiting, \$38,052; payments for clothing for officers' servants, \$36,300; Quartermaster's Dept., many things in two items, \$775,000; purchase of horses, \$100,000; new barracks and repairs, rent of officers' quarters, &c., \$300,000; transportation of the Army, \$750,000; armament of fortresses, \$100,000; purchase of ordnance stores, &c., \$100,000; manufacture of muskets, &c., by government; and improving the machinery, \$505,220; arsenals, \$74,261; buildings and machinery for making percussion caps, \$15,000; Topographical surveys, \$50,000; to pay for secret services during the war with Mexico, \$50,000; Military education at West Point, \$171,235; War pensions, \$467,490; about \$660,000 for lighthouses, buoys, beacons, keepers, &c.; Indians, or on their account, \$1,006,989; Sea pensions, \$93,000; Survey of Pacific coast, with a view to its defense, \$6,000.

#### Additional Officers Created.

Congress, last session, created, in Minnesota, new territorial officers; also, a judge, clerk, marshal, and district attorney, additional for Louisiana; ten more army doctors; ten more army chaplains; two additional land offices, with registers and receivers; a drug clerk at \$1,000; a treasury clerk at \$1,400; a census clerk; three new collection districts, with two collectors, four deputies, two inspectors, &c.; a home secretary, at \$6,000—his clerk, \$2,000—a commissioner of customs, \$3,000—his clerk, \$1,700—an assistant secretary of the treasury, \$3,000—said assistant's clerk, \$1,700. (See Cong. Globe, 39, 40.) Incomes increased, viz.: Chief engineers, navy, 5 years on duty, \$2,000 instead of \$1,500; or if on leave of absence, after 5 years, \$1,500 instead of \$1,200. There are also ten additional paymasters, but the Cong. Globe omits them and various others. The statute of 1849 repeals the law of 1848, which stopped the filling up of vacancies in the medical department of the army.

The new bureau to be presided over by the commissioner of customs is to perform the acts and exercise the powers now devolved by law on the first comptroller of the treasury, relating to the receipts from customs, and the accounts of collectors and other officers of customs. The assistant secretary of the treasury is to examine all letters, contracts, and warrants prepared for the signature of the secretary of the treasury, and do other work required by that officer.

**FREE ADMISSION OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.**—A House bill of 1847-8, providing for the free admission into the Union of grain and certain other products of Canada, on the reciprocity principle, was debated this session in Senate, but not acted on.

#### Ministers and Consuls abroad.

A return to a resolution of the House, dated Mar. 2, by the secretary of state, throws some light on the consular incomes, but the returns appear to be very defective. From the Havana, a few days' sail distant, no returns had been received; and an office which, from the immense trade we have with Cuba, has often been estimated at \$20,000 in fees, is stated at \$6,352, average before 1846; while Matanzas is returned, for 1847, at \$3,244, and Trinidad de Cuba at \$2,921. Liverpool, from which we hear once a week, has sent in no returns since 1845, and then only for \$9,903, while Glasgow returns \$6,072 in 1847, and Leeds \$3,081. Manchester, the seat of vast manufactures requiring the consular seal on exportation, one would suppose to yield \$10,000, but nothing more is known than that James Fiora is consul there. Whether he is a citizen, or where born, or what his income is, the department knoweth not. The consul at London returns \$4,792 of fees in 1847, and we pay him other \$2,000 salary, with \$2,800 a year in allowances. Havre has been stated to be worth \$6,000; in 1846, \$2,947 were returned: nothing known since. St. Thomas, 1847, fees \$4,911. Rio de Janeiro, 1847, \$9,330. Valparaiso (where a full embassy is provided for) is set down at \$1,355. Pictou, N.S., \$2,779. No returns of fees from any place, for any part of 1848, appear to have been received up to March, 1849.

While the House was in committee on supply, Horace Greeley proposed, Jan. 23, 1849, to pay for ministers-resident to Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Brazil, \$6,000 a year, and no outfit, instead of plenipotentiaries with \$9,000 a year, \$9,000 to fit them out, and other \$4,500 of a present when they come back in a twelvemonth. A gentleman has some claim on the President or the party in power; he takes the post of Russian minister, stays in Russia three or four months, comes home again, and pockets \$22,500. He wanted business men who would remain at their posts and acquire influence. Mr. G.'s proposition was rejected, and on motion of Truman Smith, of Ct., \$63,000 were voted for outfits for 7 envoys extraordinary, and \$76,500 for outfits to 17 political agents of a lower grade. About \$520,000 were voted to diplomatic agents, nearly \$160,000 of which was for outfits—a present made to the agent when he goes, say to Chili, Mexico, Naples, or Spain, of \$4,500 or \$9,000. (See Statutes, p. 66.)

In debate, Feb. 26, Senator Mangum said he had proposed to give salaries of \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum to our ministers at the principal European courts. He had not seen the day in twenty years when he would not have added 50 to 75 per cent. to the salaries of all our ministers. The U. S. chargé now at Chili is paid \$4,500 a year: there ought to be a minister sent there, with \$9,000 salary and \$9,000 outfit, and he moved to vote \$18,000 for that purpose. Agreed to, 30 to 24. Senator King thought \$12,000 would perhaps pay expenses at St. Petersburg, \$16,000 at \$17,000 at Paris, and \$20,000 in London. Dr. Franklin, with his Quaker hat, when in Paris, received \$12,000 a year: he kept the account of his expenses, which were allowed him. Mr. Hale moved to vote these sums. Senator Dix understood that the French minister at Washington received \$4,000 to \$5,000. Senator



Webster said the allowances to our ministers at foreign courts was totally inadequate. On the 27th, Mr. Hale renewed his motion. Mr. Underwood opposed this increase: the people would not like it; no department asks it; no statement of facts proves its necessity. Mr. Calhoun suggested a committee of inquiry, and Senator Hale gave notice that he would renew his motion in 1850.

In diplomacy, the United States are behind every prominent European government. There is scarcely a petty German principality that is not more ably represented near foreign governments. There is no lack of diplomatic talent in the country, but the system which prevails in the selection of men to represent us at the seats of foreign governments precludes the employment of this talent, and nothing could be devised better calculated to make us despised abroad. Our ministers are generally appointed because of their political services to the party in power, and not from any special aptitude for the mission, nor any experience or talent in diplomatic affairs.

We have three species of diplomatic representatives—the minister plenipotentiary, at a salary of nine thousand dollars; the minister resident, at a salary of six thousand dollars; and the chargé d'affaires, at a salary of four thousand five hundred. The chargé d'affaires should be abolished, except in its original use. It was an officer delegated by the minister to act for him in his absence. Our ministers plenipotentiary are mere ministers resident. They have not, and ought not to have, full powers. They can not close any negotiation without consulting their government, nor can they act at all, in any weighty affair, on their own responsibility.

There should be but two permanent missions, that of the minister resident, and of the consul general. The salaries of our diplomatic agents are generally moderate, considering the expenses of living, entertaining, &c., to which they are subjected; but there are too many of them, and the allowances for outfits, &c., are unreasonably heavy.

### Cost of War in Peace—Recruiting.

In the House, Jan. 25, H. Greeley moved to strike out of the army bill, an item of \$38,052 for regular cost of recruiting in year ending June, 1850. Mr. G. said that the country was at peace; that 2,500 recruits were wanted yearly, and it was proposed to pay \$15 a head for procuring them. In other employments, a notice of "men wanted" would bring thousands together. He would raise the pay, and give the \$38,000 to the men who did the work, rather than to those who persuaded them to do it. Recruiting is a systematic robbery of husbands from their wives, fathers from their children, and sons from their widowed and dependent mothers. It is not possible that a Christian people have any need of such a fabric of iniquity.

During sixty years, generally of peace, except the Indian troubles, the United States, as he learned from official sources, had expended for warlike purposes, \$685,930,802 27, viz.:

For the army and armed forces, -	\$386,713,299 44
For the navy and naval operations, -	299,984,428 04
For pensions, -	61,169,834 57
For the Indian department, -	48,053,241 22

The Indian service had not been mainly warlike, but future pensions (a small part of them revolutionary) would fully balance all deductions on that account. Interest on money borrowed because of warlike expenditures had amounted to many millions. Had but one dollar in four been devoted to warlike preparation, another fourth to remove causes of hostility, and the rest to endow schools, spread knowledge, and construct canals and railways, our position would have been better; and why not begin now? We crowded the savages off their land in Oregon—neither compensated nor propitiated them; but when they became hostile, sent an army, at vast expense, as the remedy. President Polk had admitted that a few thousand dollars seasonably paid, where justly due, would have saved the bloodshed and expenditure. We propose to expend \$15,079,878 in the year ending June, 1850, for warlike objects. In General Washington's eight years, checked by formidable Indian wars, \$19,322,129 were expended, or a little more than we expend in one. In Jefferson's first four years, \$7,956,168 were expended; we spend as much in six months. The Mexican war had shown that Americans can fight without much preparation; why then not reduce the army and navy, in these peaceful times? Mr. G.'s proposition was rejected by a very large majority.

The American *private* is denied even the lowest commission in the army—beyond the rank of sergeant-major he can never rise. After five years of active service, he may strive with 25 or 30 others for the rank of sergeant at \$3 per week, or of corporal at \$2. (out of which he must pay for a large share of his clothing,) or remain a private at \$84 per annum. Merit, good conduct, bravery, are alike unavailing. The prizes are strictly reserved for young men of family and political influence, who lean the art of war at the public cost. Were it not so, \$38,000 would scarcely be required to entrap fresh recruits. The hope of reward sweetens labor; but 23 cents per day, hardships in war, and no hope at all, require the aid of a recruiting sergeant. Before the Mexican war, there were fifteen paymasters in commission. The commissions of the rest were temporary, and expired soon after the war. Senator Dix's bill (Statutes, p. 37) added ten paymasters to the peace establishment, and tied down the President and Senate to the selection of them, out of 23 temporary officers who had been disbanded. Senator Yulee saw no reasons why these persons should be preferred to all other citizens, and the executive restricted to a class of persons who had no connection with the service; and he moved to amend the bill, but failed.

### Imaginary Military Mileage.

Congress have authorized the executive to pay mileage to military officers when traveling on duty, without troops. The rule is ten cents per mile by shortest mail-route, but mileage has been charged for (as also by Senators) when not a mile had been or was to be traveled. This year, \$75,000 are appropriated to pay military mileage, (Statutes, p. 70,) and it may cost \$100,000.

On the army bill, in committee of the whole, in the House, Jan. 25, H. Greeley proposed the



following proviso, which was agreed to, but rejected when the bill was reported to the House. Journals, p. 310:

"Provided, That no mileage shall be allowed or paid from the treasury of the United States, or from any fund thence appropriated, to any military officer or other person whatever for any constructive journey or for any journey whatever not actually made by him at the time and for the purpose designated in the account upon which such allowance and payment shall be made."

Mr. Greeley also proposed a proviso, that whenever mileage was paid to military officers, or to any other class of persons entitled to receive it, it should be computed according to the shortest mail-route. Instead of suggesting that that part which affected the mileage of senators and members of the House was irregular in an army bill, and might be struck out, the chairman simply ruled the proviso out of order. It costs a congressman no more than a colonel or messenger, in a stage, tavern, or railway car; yet Congress votes each of its members \$400 for traveling 500 miles and returning; \$100 to an ensign or captain for same distance; \$250 to a presidential messenger, for same service; and they had the messenger down to \$125 last year. The naval mileage for 1850 is stowed away among fifty services and purchases, and one item made of the whole of them.

#### Naval Supplies and Policy.

The supply granted for the navy during the year ending June, 1850, exceeds \$10,000,000. The votes are under a variety of heads. The aggregate expenditures during the two years ending June, 1848, was \$21,598,661. On 1st July, 1848, there remained an unexpended balance of \$3,295,631. On Jan. 1, 1849, the House being in committee on supplies for the navy, H. Greeley proposed to add to section 1, granting several millions for pay, a proviso, "That no further appointments of warrant officers be made until Congress shall expressly direct a resumption of such appointments."

Mr. G. said that this bill proposed to vote \$2,432,500 for pay of the officers and seamen of the navy. He had carefully examined the items of expenditure, and found that \$1,735,813 was for salaries of officers, being nearly three fourths, leaving only about \$700,000 for the year's pay of all the seamen in the national service. Of said officers, too, there were more out of employment, doing nothing but waiting orders, than there were in actual service; yet Congress had, in its session of 1847-8, voted to add to the number of midshipmen. The country, though in a state of peace and amity with all the world, was called on to pay over \$10,000,000 a year to support a warlike navy, beside the sums it had paid for its construction, sufficient in all to cover the land with railways from Maine to California. The vote for pay was \$270,000 higher than that of last year; and he wanted retrenchment, to enable the country to invest money in ocean mail-steamers properly built, a marine armament useful in peace and a defense in war.

R. C. Schenck, Ohio, thought that the bill to provide for the retirement of old officers on half pay would be better than stopping future appointments from the districts. Greeley's amendment was rejected.

Next day, Feb. 1, F. P. Stanton, of Tenn., moved to repeal the statute which limited the number of the officers of the navy to that of 1842, and of midshipmen to that of 1841. His object was to restore to the president and secretary of the navy the power to make appointments and promotions at their discretion.

Mr. Greeley, with opposite views, moved a proviso,

"That no officer of the navy shall henceforth be promoted or appointed to a higher grade, so as to be entitled to the pay and allowances thereof, while there are already officers of that higher grade unemployed or waiting orders."

A large number of senior captains were unemployed, on shore, at \$3,500 a year—there was nothing for them to do. Why create more captains while there are so many idle? In committee, 56 voted to agree to, and 77 to reject, Mr. G.'s proviso.

Mr. Stanton's proposal was extended by R. M. McLane, of Md., so as to include a clause for allowing all officers 30 years in active service to retire on full pay; and that all other officers whom a board of five shall think it for the good of the service that they leave it, may retire on half-pay and be stricken from the rolls. Both were withdrawn.

While ten more army doctors are placed in pay in time of peace, the navy list for 1849 reports 31 doctors, idle, waiting orders, or on leave—nothing for them to do. Dr. J. Cowdery was last at sea in 1830; Dr. Barton, ditto—he has had 34 years of sea service: they wait orders. Many millions have been paid in this way, here and in England, to what they call in Britain "the dead weight." Of 41 captains on the navy list, many have been much longer idle than employed. They have been idle on pay, in the aggregate, 755 years; and for doing nothing have received nearly a million and a half of dollars, for which money the country was paying interest. Six captains promoted in '47 and '48, being the whole of them, and two promoted in '44, being the eight youngest, have been 13 years at sea, and 18 idle, on land, *on the average*; but have drawn pay for the whole 31.

[Great Britain has but 185 war-ships in commission, yet she pays 150 admirals, 521 captains, 856 commanders, and 2,259 lieutenants. Her effective officers, employed and on full pay, are 14 admirals, 5 commodores, 62 captains, 88 commanders, and 490 lieutenants; whose aggregate pay for doing the work of the 185 ships is \$900,000. More than four times that number of idle, unemployed, non-effective officers receive half-pay yearly to the amount of \$2,100,000, viz.:—136 admirals, 435 captains, 705 commanders, 1,476 lieutenants. We quote the official returns, 16th Feb., 1849. Nine tenths of the above idle people are younger sons, brothers, uncles, or dependants of the "first families." The half-pay, pensions and allowances to the army and ordnance, all paid to the "doing nothings," was, in 1848, \$15,000,000. There are 150 generals, very few of them in service; many of them, beside pay, draw \$5,000 each as perquisites from clothing: 135 colonels who have nothing to do with their regiments, and whose duties are comprised in drawing their pay, get \$425,000 a year for merely nominal service.]



## THE MILEAGE OF CONGRESS.

EARLY in December last, having been elected to fill a vacancy in the then House of Representatives, and being in attendance on its sessions at Washington, I called on the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body for some money on account, he being paymaster of the House. The Schedule used by that officer was placed before me, showing the amounts of Mileage respectively accorded to every Member of the House. Many of these amounts struck me as excessive, and I tried to recollect if any publication of all the allowances in a like case had ever been made through the journals, but could not remember any such publicity. On inquiry, I was informed that the amounts *were* regularly published in a certain document entitled 'The Public Accounts,' of which no considerable number was printed, and which was obviously not intended for popular distribution. [It is even omitted in *this* document for the year 1848, printed since I published my exposé, so that I can now find it in no public document whatever.] I could not remember that I had ever seen a copy, though one had been obtained and used by my Assistant in making up last year's Almanac. It seemed to me, therefore, desirable that the facts should be brought to the knowledge of the public, and I resolved that it should be done.

But how? To have picked out a few of what seemed to me the most flagrant cases of overcharge, and print these alone, would be to invite and secure the reputation of partiality, partisanship, and personal animosity. No other course seemed so fair as to print the Mileage of each Member, with necessary elucidations. I accordingly employed an ex-clerk in one of the Departments, and instructed him to make out a tabular exposé as follows:

1. Name of each Member of the House;
2. Actual distance from his residence to Washington by the shortest Post-Route;
3. Distance for which he is allowed and paid Mileage;
4. Amount of Mileage received by him;
5. Excess of Mileage so received over what would have been if the distance had been computed by the shortest or most direct Mail-Route.

The exposé was made out accordingly, and promptly forwarded to The Tribune, in which it appeared, Dec. 22d, 1848. The Sergeant-at-Arms (Nathan Sergeant) made no objection to the copying of his Schedule. The Secretary of the Senate (Asbury Dickens) *refused* to permit a copy to be taken of his Schedule of Senatorial Mileage, though requested by a Member of the House. The facts were obtained, however, from the archives of the Treasury Department, on application to Secretary R. J. Walker, and the table thus made (errors excepted) very nearly complete. It was found necessary, however, to resort to the Table of Post-Offices and Distances issued by the Department in 1842 for the basis of comparison, as *no book of later date contained* a full list of the Post-Offices in the United States with the distance of each from Washington by the shortest Post-Route. Of course, several Members, embracing all those from Texas and a dozen or so beside, hail from Post-Offices not established in 1842, or not then within the United States, and no comparison could be made from any book in their cases. The deficiencies have since been supplied in the following table directly from the records of the Post-Office Department, to which access was cheerfully granted by the present Postmaster General. The table, as here presented, shows the amount of Miles charged and Mileage pocketed by each Member at the *last* Session, with the Actual Distance by the shortest Mail-Route according, not to any old book, but to the *present* official records of routes and distances in the topographer's bureau of the General Post-Office at Washington.

Whoever imagines that a Member has intended to charge excessively, because he has received more Mileage than he would have done if his travel had been computed by the most direct Mail-Route, will be likely to do injustice. The law does not prescribe a computation of Mileage by the nearest Post-Route, but by 'the most *USUALLY* traveled road.' That is about the slipperiest



measure that could have been invented. The 'usual' route for charging Mileage from Northern Illinois to Washington has been around Michigan by Mackinac, Lakes Huron and Erie, and Albany, though no man *can* travel that route at the time a Congress terminates its existence, and the 'usual' winter route is hardly half so long. The 'usually traveled road' for a great many Members of the last Congress was an exceedingly crooked one, even for politicians. But a great majority of the Members doubtless charged only as they traveled and as the law allowed. The wrong as respects their cases is not in them, but in *the law*, and it is in the hope of procuring a change in the law that this exposé is made. So loose, varying, India-rubber-like a basis of computation ought not to be perpetuated. It invites abuse and tempts to speculation. Let it be replaced by some simple, plain, unelastic basis of Mileage—either the shortest mail-route or a direct 'bee line'—and the compensation of Members of Congress will be far more equal and equitable than it has hitherto been. There will be some discrepancies under any system, but the present is the worst conceivable. If the People will only give a little thought to this subject, they will do themselves a service, for I am confident the Mileage abuse is the parent of many others, which in the aggregate cost the Treasury much money. Let every man do a little, and soon 'the crooked shall be made straight.' Such at least is the confident belief of

New York, Oct. 1st, 1849.

H. GREELEY.

NOTE.—Most of the Senators named in the following tables (the deceased and those whose terms expired with the last Congress, of course, excepted), are understood to have received another and equal amount of *Constructive Mileage* as Members of the *new Senate*, which convened on Monday, March 5th, 1849, to act on Gen. Taylor's nominations, the old one having expired the morning before. Such *Constructive Mileage* was never allowed until 1845, and even then was rejected by a large proportion of the Senators. The subject deserves, and will doubtless attract, public attention. We shall endeavor to give the facts as officially developed in next year's Almanac, not being able to procure them for this. A bill prohibiting Members of Congress from charging 40 cents per mile for expenses during journeys never traveled, passed the House 158 to 16, on Feb. 21. It was sent to the Senate, referred, and never more heard of.

## Mileage of Congress.

### SENATE.

SESSION, 1848-'49.

Name of Senator.	*Official distance from Washington by shortest post-route.	Distance for which Mileage was allowed and paid.	Amount of Mileage received by him.	† Excess or difference of Mileage.
Wm. Allen, O.....	400	479	383.20	63.20
D. R. Atchison, Mo.....	1096	2120	1696.00	819.20
C. G. Atherton, N. H.†....	447	540	432.00	74.40
Geo. E. Badger, N. C.....	288	288	230.40	
R. S. Baldwin, Conn.....	300	300	240.00	
John Bell, Tenn.....	684	1122	897.60	350.40
Thos. H. Benton, Mo.....	808	1670	1336.00	689.60
John M. Berrien, Ga.....	718	760	608.00	33.60
Solon Borland, Ark.....	1665	2260	1808.00	956.00
James W. Bradbury, Me. 595	675	540	540.00	64.00
Sidney Breeze, Ill.....	771	1670	1336.00	380.00
Jesse D. Bright, Ind.....	550	1431	744.80	296.80
A. P. Butler, S. C.....	554	699	559.20	16.00
J. C. Calhoun, S. C.....	531	923	738.40	313.60
Simon Cameron, Pa.....	120	150	120.00	24.00
John H. Clarke, R. I.....	400	450	360.00	40.00
John M. Clayton, Del.....	117	120	96.00	2.40
Thos. Corwin, Ohio.....	555	765	612.00	768.00
John Davis, Mass.....	398	440	352.00	33.60
Jefferson Davis, Miss.....	1060	1981	1584.80	736.80
Wm. L. Dayton, N. J.....	166	206	164.80	32.00
D. S. Dickinson, N. Y.....	236	576	460.80	224.00
John A. Dix, N. Y.....	370	400	320.00	24.00
Henry Dodge, Wis.†.....	891	1980	1688.00	975.20
Augs. C. Dodge, Iowa.....	871	1800	1440.00	743.20
S. A. Douglas, Ill.....	884	1834	1467.20	758.00
S. W. Downs, La.....	1190	2800	2240.00	1288.00
Jno. Fairfield (dead) Me. 530	600		480.00	56.00
A. Felch, Mich.....	526	1121	896.80	59.20
T. Fitzgerald, Mich.....	652	1231	1024.80	509.20
Benj. Fitzpatrick, Ala.....	326	1031	864.80	204.00
H. S. Foote, Miss.....	1010	2580	2064.00	1256.00
A. C. Greene, R. I.....	400	450	360.00	40.00
John P. Hale, N. H.....	435	567	453.60	57.60
H. Hamlin, Me.....	657	738	590.40	64.80
E. A. Hannegan, Ind.....	645	1610	1281.60	765.60
Sam. Houston, Tex.....	1513	3120	2496.00	1285.60
R. M. T. Hunter, Va.....	98	115	92.00	13.60
Henry Johnson, La.....	1200	2354	1883.20	923.20
Reverdy Johnson, Md.....	40	42	33.60	1.60
Her. V. Johnson, Ga.....	648	940	752.00	232.60
Geo. W. Jones, Iowa.....	900	2000	1600.00	880.00
W. R. King, Ala.....	818	1100	880.00	225.60
W. P. Mangum, N. C.....	265	330	264.00	52.00
J. M. Mason, Va.....	74	143	114.40	55.20
T. Metcalfe, Ky.....	493	697	557.60	163.20
J. W. Miller, N. J.....	224	282	225.60	46.40
J. M. Niles, Conn.....	336	400	320.00	51.20
J. A. Pearce, Md.....	94	130	104.00	28.30
S. S. Phelps, Vt.....	481	530	424.00	29.20
T. J. Rusk, Texas.....	1400	2934	2347.20	1227.20
W. K. Sebastian, Ark.....	1011	1990	1520.00	711.20
P. Spruance, Del.....	132	150	120.00	14.40
D. Sturgeon, Pa.....	195	300	240.00	84.00
H. L. Turney, Tenn.....	664	1207	965.60	434.40

\* This is the present official distance from Washington by the most direct mail route of the postoffice, at which he receives his letters when at home. Some Members live a few miles further, some nearer to Washington than their respective postoffices.

† Excess over what would have been payable if the mileage were estimated by the shortest mail route.

‡ In these instances, an amount of Mileage appears to have been received considerably in excess of what it should have been according to the number of miles charged. The explanation, doubtless is, that allowances were made to these Senators for deficiencies of Mileage received in former years.



(a)*	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Jos. R. Underwood, Ky.	668	740	592.00	57.60
Wm. Upham, Vt.	516	650	720.00	307.20
John Wales, Del.	110	110	88.00	
Isaac P. Walker, Wis.	805	1890	1664.00	1020.00
Daniel Webster, Mass.	440	530	424.00	72.00
J. D. Westcott, Jr. Pa.	1069	1200	960.00	104.80
D. L. Yulee, Fla.	897	1488	1190.40	472.80

Total Senate extra.....\$21,146.20

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Amos Abbott, Mass.	454	487	\$389.60	\$26.40
Green Adams, Ky.	519	931	744.80	329.60
George Ashmun, Mass.	363	408	326.40	36.00
Arch'd Atkinson, Va.	298	280	224.00	(1)
D. M. Barringer, N. C.	442	434	347.20	(2)
Wash. Barrow, Tenn.	684	1122	897.60	368.40
Thomas H. Bayly, Va.	197	300	240.00	82.40
Rich'd L. T. Beale, Va.	135	135	108.00	
Henry Bedinger, Va.	65	149	119.20	67.20
Hiram Belcher, Me.	621	696	548.80	52.00
K. S. Bingham, Mich.	544	1121	896.80	461.60
Auburn Birdsall, N. Y.	296	590	472.00	235.20
Esbon Blackmar, N. Y.	357	604	483.20	197.60
John Blanchard, Pa.	177	212	169.60	28.00
T. S. Bocock, Va.	178	256	204.80	62.40
John M. Botts, Va.	117	131	104.80	11.20
F. W. Bowdon, Ala.	757	1148	918.40	312.80
James B. Bowlin, Mo.	808	1528	1122.40	576.00
Linn Boyd, Ky.	753	1300	1040.00	437.60
Nathan'l Boydon, N. C.	355	430	344.00	60.00
Jasper E. Brady, Pa.	90	130	104.00	32.00
Samuel A. Bridges, Pa.	180	189	151.20	7.20
Richard Brodhead, Pa.	199	190	152.00	(3)
Wm. G. Brown, Va.	207	330	264.00	98.40
Charles Brown, Pa.	138	137	109.60	(4)
Albert G. Brown, Miss.	1047	2630	1864.00	1026.40
Aylett Buckner, Ky.	611	987	789.60	300.80
Armistead Burt, S. C.	548	740	592.00	153.60
Chester Butler, Pa.	231	274	219.20	34.40
E. C. Cabell, Fa.	1069	1180	944.00	88.80
Richard S. Canby, O.	456	1053	842.40	477.60
Chas. W. Cathcart, Ind.	660	1806	1444.80	916.80
John G. Chapman, Md.	32	40	32.00	6.40
Lucien B. Chase, Tenn.	730	1000	800.00	216.00
Aza W. H. Clapp, Me.	545	600	480.00	44.00
Franklin Clark, Me.	588	651	520.80	9.60
Beverly L. Clark, Ky.	688	1062	849.60	299.20
T. L. Clingman, N. C.	486	587	469.60	80.80
Howell Cobb, Ga.	610	805	644.00	156.00
W. R. W. Cobb, Ala.	667	1300	1040.00	506.40
Wm. M. Cocke, Tenn.	466	1104	883.20	510.40
Jacob Collamer, Vt.	607	610	488.00	2.40
William Collins, N. Y.	436	652	521.60	172.80
H. S. Conger, N. Y.	558	557	445.60	(5)
Robt. B. Cranston, R. I.	408	430	344.00	17.60
John W. Crisfield, Md.	150	209	167.20	47.20
John Crowell, O.	303	885	708.00	465.60
John H. Crozier, Tenn.	498	1071	856.80	458.40
J. D. Cummins, O.	313	500	400.00	149.60
John R. J. Daniel, N. C.	211	216	174.40	4.00
Mason C. Darling, Wis.	945	1825	1480.00	704.00
John Dickey, Pa.	356	360	283.00	4.00
R. Dickinson, O.	423	894	725.20	460.80
James Dixon, Ct.	326	375	300.00	31.20
Rich'd S. Donnell, N. C.	348	443	354.40	75.00
William Duer, N. Y.	373	554	443.20	144.80
Daniel Duncan, O.	366	996	796.80	504.00
Garnett Duncan, Ky.	586	922	737.60	260.80
George G. Dunn, Ind.	621	1000	800.00	303.20
Geo. N. Eckert, Pa.	172	230	184.00	46.40
Joseph E. Edsall, N. J.	254	317	253.60	50.40
Thos. O. Edwards, O.	375	771	616.80	316.80

Elisha Embree, Ind.	712	1116	892.80	328.20
Alexander Evans, Md.	90	92	73.60	1.60
Nathan Evans, Ohio.	316	482	385.60	132.80
James J. Fagan, Ohio.	432	730	632.00	231.40
John W. Farely, Pa.	420	430	341.00	8.00
W. S. Featherston, Miss.	910	1615	1316.50	583.10
Orlando B. Ficklin, Ill.	805	1230	1032.00	373.00
David Fisher, Ohio.	445	810	672.00	316.00
Thos. S. Flournoy, Va.	214	325	260.00	83.00
John Freedley, Pa.	154	154	123.40	
Richard French, Ky.	514	785	628.00	216.80
George Fries, Ohio.	291	540	432.00	199.20
Andrew S. Fulton, Va.	316	412	329.50	76.80
John P. Gaines, Ky.	511	820	656.00	247.20
John Gayle, Ala.	1013	1243	998.40	188.00
Meredith P. Gentry, Tenn	695	1142	913.60	357.60
Josh. R. Giddings, Ohio.	338	850	680.00	409.60
William L. Gozlin, Va.	209	300	240.00	72.80
Daniel Gott, N. Y.	337	530	424.00	154.40
Horace Greeley, N. Y.	225	225	180.00	
James S. Green, Mo.	912	1740	1392.00	662.40
Dudley S. Gregory, N. J.	224	229	183.20	4.00
Joseph Grinnell, Mass.	434	451	363.80	21.60
Artemas Hale, Mass.	433	451	363.80	22.40
Willard P. Hall, Mo.	1122	2078	1662.40	764.80
Nathan K. Hall, N. Y.	381	700	560.00	255.20
David Hammons, Me.	578	695	532.00	69.60
Jas. G. Hampton, N. J.	179	178	142.40	(6)
Moses Hampton, Pa.	326	341	272.80	91.80
Hugh A. Haralson, Ga.	739	963	770.40	173.20
J. H. Harmanson, La.	1194	2524	2019.20	1061.00
Sam. W. Harris, Ala.	826	1084	867.20	206.40
Wm. T. Haskell, Tenn.	819	1678	1282.40	627.20
Thos. J. Henley, Ind.	578	910	720.00	265.60
William Henry, Vt.	445	553	446.40	9.40
H. L. W. Hill, Tenn.	632	1110	850.00	375.20
Henry W. Hilliard, Ala.	839	1073	862.40	191.20
Isaac E. Holmes, S. C.	540	554	443.20	11.20
Elias B. Holmes, N. Y.	334	656	521.80	217.60
Geo. S. Houston, Ala.	733	1300	1040.00	453.60
John W. Houston, Del.	135	200	166.00	52.60
Sam'l. D. Hubbard, Ct.	326	379	303.20	42.40
Charles Hudson, Mass.	420	513	410.40	74.40
Washington Hunt, N. Y.	402	695	556.00	234.40
Samuel W. Inge, Ala.	886	1600	1280.00	571.20
Chas. J. Ingersoll, Pa.	133	140	112.00	1.60
Jos. R. Ingersoll, Pa.	138	136	108.80	(7)
Alexander Irvin, Pa.	218	262	209.60	35.20
Alfred Iverson, Ga.	757	1000	800.00	194.40
John Jamieson, Mo.	917	1708	1366.40	632.80
Timothy Jenkins, N. Y.	366	500	400.00	107.20
Andrew Johnson, Tenn.	437	590	472.00	122.40
Jas. H. Johnson, N. H.	523	653	526.40	104.00
Robt. W. Johnson, Ark.	1065	2000	1600.00	748.00
George W. Jones, Tenn.	716	1204	963.20	393.40
John W. Jones, Ga.	634	910	723.00	180.80
Dav. S. Kaufman, Texas.	1347	2800	2240.00	1162.40
Orlando Kellogg, N. Y.	501	650	520.00	119.20
William Kennon, Jr. O.	277	462	369.60	148.00
Thos. Butler King, Ga.	738	1042	833.60	249.20
Daniel P. King, Mass.	456	494	387.20	22.40
Samuel Lahm, Ohio.	313	469	375.20	124.80
Emile La Sere, La.	1172	2357	1885.60	918.00
Wm. T. Lawrence, N. Y.	289	610	488.00	256.80
Sidney Lawrence, N. Y.	518	630	504.00	89.60
Shepherd Leffler, Iowa.	871	1830	1464.00	767.30
Lewis C. Lewin, Pa.	133	137	109.60	(8)
Thos. W. L. Lin, Md.	45	45	36.00	
Abraham Lincoln, Ill.	780	1626	1300.80	676.80
Frederick W. Lord, N. Y.	326	326	261.80	
John H. Lumpkin, Ga.	672	923	738.40	200.80
Wm. Pitt Lynde, Wis.	805	1760	1408.00	764.00
Wm. B. Macley, N. Y.	232	230	184.00	(9)
Robt. McClelland, Mich.	486	1121	896.80	508.00
Jno. A. McClelland, Ill.	762	1227	991.60	372.00
James McDowell, Va.	131	257	213.60	63.20
A. R. McIlvane, Pa.	131	178	142.40	37.60
James J. McKay, N. C.	387	393	316.00	6.40

\* a. Name of Member.—b. Shortest postoffice distance from Washington.—c. Mileage distance paid for.—d. Mileage received.—e. Extra Mileage.

† See Note 3 to page 42.

(1) Undercharge \$14.40.—(2) \$6.40.—(3) \$7.20.—(4) 80 cts.—(5) 80 cts.

(6) Undercharge 80 cts.—(7) \$1.60.—(8) 80 cts.—(9) \$1.60.



	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		(a)*	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Robt. M. McLane, Md....	40	40	32.00			Amos Tuck, N. H.....	400	54.8	406.40	12.10	
James McQueen, S. C....	439	638	519.40	160.00		Thos. J. Turner, Ill.....	832	26.60	1661.00	598.40	
Job Mann, Pa.....	129	223	132.40	79.50		John Van Dyke, N. J.....	193	260	161.00	5.60	
Horace Mann, Mass.....	431	457	373.80	26.00		A. W. Venable, N. C.....	267	295	236.00	22.40	
George P. Marsh, Vt.....	513	630	544.00	133.60		Sam'l. P. Vinton, Ohio....	353	528	422.40	136.00	
Dudley Marvin, N. Y.....	373	759	610.00	316.60		D. Wallace, S. C.....	451	759	612.50	236.00	
Richard K. Meade, Va....	149	159	120.00	8.00		Cornel' Warren, N. Y.....	273	230	224.60	1.60	
John K. Miller, Ohio.....	376	466	372.80	72.00		John Wentworth, Ill.....	717	1816	1444.50	871.50	
Chas. S. Morehead, Ky....	512	962	721.60	293.00		Hugh White, N. Y.....	378	391	312.80	10.40	
Jona. D. Morris, Ohio....	474	810	613.00	295.30		Wm. W. Wick, Ind.....	571	926	782.80	332.00	
Isaac E. Morse, La.....	1281	2590	2069.00	1055.20		James S. Wiley, Me.....	689	795	636.00	92.00	
Joseph Mullins, N. Y.....	416	557	445.60	112.80		Hezekiah Williams, Me....	671	759	607.20	70.40	
Henry C. Murphy, N. Y....	233	239	181.00	(10)		David Wilmot, Pa.....	214	399	312.00	116.80	
Wm. Nelson, N. Y.....	269	273	222.40	7.20		James Wilson, N. H.....	424	548	438.40	99.20	
Henry Nes, Pa.....	90	100	80.00	6.00		R. C. Winthrop, Mass....	443	453	361.40	8.00	
Wm. A. Newell, N. J.....	173	200	160.00	17.60		J. A. Woodward, S. C.....	480	732	560.00	176.00	
Henry Nicol, N. Y.....	232	230	184.00	(11)							
David Outlaw, N. C.....	269	348	278.40	70.40							
Jno. G. Palfrey, Mass....	437	461	363.80	19.20							
Chas. H. Pensele, N. H....	481	545	456.00	51.20							
Lucius B. Peck, Vt.....	516	650	520.00	107.20							
John S. Pendleton, Va....	82	96	76.20	11.20							
George Petrie, N. Y.....	390	453	362.40	52.40							
John Pettit, Ind.....	628	1311	1043.80	546.40							
Samuel O. Peyton, Ky....	636	1117	893.60	336.80							
John S. Phelps, Mo.....	1173	1865	1492.00	633.60							
Tim. Pillsbury, Texas....	1036	2810	2249.00	891.20							
James Pollock, Pa.....	181	262	225.60	80.80							
Wm. B. Pres on, Va.....	273	345	276.00	53.60							
Harvey Putnam, N. Y....	375	675	540.00	240.00							
Gideon Reynolds, N. Y....	400	417	333.60	13.60							
R. B. Rielt, S. C.....	589	649	519.20	43.00							
Wm. A. Richardson, Ill....	833	1693	1334.40	661.00							
Thos. Richey, O.....	253	536	428.80	142.40							
John L. Robinson, Ind....	833	865	692.00	264.60							
Wm. Rockhill, Ind.....	544	1062	801.60	366.40							
Julius Rockwell, Mass....	376	420	336.60	35.20							
J. A. Rockwell, Ct.....	357	368	292.00	6.40							
J. Dixon Roman, Md.....	69	113	99.40	35.20							
Robt. L. Rose, N. Y.....	354	6.6	434.80	201.60							
Joseph M. Root, Ohio....	912	900	739.00	436.40							
David Rumsey, Jr. N. Y....	229	620	496.00	256.80							
Dani. B. St. John, N. Y....	291	331	241.80	29.60							
Wm. Sawyer, Ohio.....	438	850	650.00	231.60							
Robt. C. Schenck, Ohio....	491	780	624.00	255.20							
Aur. H. Sheppard, N. C....	329	400	520.00	64.00							
Eliahim Sherrill, N. Y....	312	560	299.60	14.40							
Henry H. Sibley.....	1225	2355	1834.00	904.00							
P. H. Silvester, N. Y.....	317	379	246.00	18.40							
R. F. Simpson, S. C.....	531	818	612.40	217.60							
J. I. Slingerland, N. Y....	379	350	311.20	15.20							
Eph'm K. Smart, Me.....	632	701	563.80	55.20							
Caleb B. Smith, Ind.....	587	855	634.00	214.40							
Robert Smith, Ill.....	808	1543	1258.40	592.00							
Truman Smith, Ct.....	526	560	288.00	27.20							
Fred. P. Stanton, Tenn....	915	1517	1255.60	473.60							
G. A. Starkweather, N. Y....	366	451	360.80	68.00							
Alex. H. Stephens, Ga....	604	755	664.00	120.80							
Andrew Stewart, Pa.....	195	263	210.40	54.40							
Chas. E. Stuart, Mich....	665	1230	981.00	500.00							
John Strohm, Pa.....	121	139	104.00	7.20							
Wm. Strong, Pa.....	145	195	156.00	40.00							
F. A. Tallmadge, N. Y....	232	230	184.00	(12)							
John L. Taylor, Ohio....	446	644	515.20	195.20							
B. G. Thibodeaux, La.....	1245	2474	1979.20	984.80							
Jas. H. Thomas, Tenn....	719	1162	929.60	354.40							
James Thompson, Pa.....	456	756	623.80	264.00							
Jacob Thompson, Miss....	911	1679	1329.60	591.20							
R. W. Thompson, Ind.....	644	1061	848.80	333.60							
J. B. Thompson, Ky.....	933	934	747.20	334.80							
R. A. Thompson, Va.....	550	672	537.60	257.60							
W. Thompson, Iowa.....	900	1368	1494.40	774.20							
B. B. Thurston, R. I.....	374	469	334.00	84.80							
P. W. Tompkins, Miss....	51	1363	1570.40	720.60							
Robert Toombs, Ga.....	570	705	612.00	156.00							

\* a Name of Member.—b. Shortest possible distance from Washington.—c. Mileage distance paid for.—d. Mileage received.—e. Extra Mileage.

(10) Undercharge \$2.40.—(11) \$1.80.—(12) \$1.60.

Total House extra..... \$52,826.40

The following is the interesting aggregate of the two tables:—

Number of Circuitous Miles charged by

Senators at 40 cents..... 52,865

Number of Circuitous Miles charged by

Representatives at 40 cents..... 150,216

Total Circuitous Miles..... 183,081

Circuitous Mileage of the House..... \$52,826.40

Circuitous Mileage of the Senate..... 21,146.00

Total Circuitous Mileage.. \$73,472.60

### Economy in the Public Expenditure.

*Civil, Military and Naval Mileage—Wages of Representatives—Donations—McKay's Bill defeated.*

Jan. 25, J. J. McKay, of N. C., proposed to effect a saving of about \$175,000 yearly, and once in four years \$225,000, by stopping the payment of mileage for journeys not undertaken, preventing the waste of large sums annually for extra compensation to servants of Congress, inhibiting improper contracts for books to be given to members as presents, and regulating the mileage. At this session \$175,000 had been voted for mileage of members, at 40 cents, "by the most usual road;" \$75,000 for mileage of military officers, by the shortest mail-route, at 10 cents; \$50,000 for mileage of naval officers (by any route they choose to charge for), at 10 cents; and \$75,000 to \$100,000 for mileage of other civil officers, some at 10 cents—some, like the presidential messengers, at 25 cents. He introduced a bill, which was referred to the House committee of ways and means, amended, reported back, and passed the House Feb. 21; yeas 153, nays 16—the nays being Messrs. Ashmun, Brady, Chapman, Cranston, Gayle, C. J. Ingersoll, R. W. Johnson, Lynde, McClay, Pettit, Rhett, Slingerland, Taylor, Thibodeaux, Tompkins, Vinton.

It provided that, at the beginning of each session, the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House should obtain from each member the name of the postoffice nearest his home, and the distance between it and his home; and then, aided by the presiding officer, fix the distance, "computed according to the shortest continuous mail-route" between said member's residence and Washington: from tables thus compiled the mileage was to be calculated. No member was to be allowed mileage for attending any extra session, "unless he shall have traveled the distance charged." Compensation for constructive journeys was prohibited. Every congressman was required, on the final settlement of his wages account, to certify that he had deducted from it all the entire days he had been absent while Congress was in session, except when sick or on business by the order of the House, or with its leave: in the latter case, he was to receive \$4 per day during such absence.



Officers of Congress and others were prohibited from purchasing or contracting for books for distribution among the congressmen, until an appropriation had been made for that specific purpose. No part of the appropriations made for the contingent expenses of either House of Congress was thenceforth to be applied to any other than the ordinary expenses of such House. It was declared illegal "to expend any part of said appropriations by virtue of any order, resolution, or other proceeding of either House, in extra compensation or allowance to any secretary, clerk, messenger, or attendant of the said two Houses, or either of them." Sec. 6 provided that the mileage, to be allowed to officers or other persons in the military, naval, or civil service, should be computed according to the shortest continuous mail-route. (See bill in Congressional Globe, p. 574.)

Although nine tenths of the House had voted that straight mileage is right, and constructive mileage wrong, and that paying congressmen \$3 a day when absent electioneering, or on their private business, to the injury of the public service, should be stopped; yet the above bill passed the House "with the distinct understanding that the Senate would kill it," which it did. In the House, many members who, at an early period of the session, had denounced and defeated mileage reform, in committee of the whole, where no votes are recorded, now hastened to support it, and record their names.

Already, the loss of the bill has caused a drain on the treasury for some \$40,000 of mileage to Senators, on an extra session, not one in twenty of them having traveled at all! On the 16th of January, Mr. Morse, of La., proposed to increase the mileage compensation. He was asked what it cost him to travel from New Orleans to Washington, and he said, "about one hundred dollars, and my mileage is about two thousand dollars; but I have to leave home earlier than those who live nearer to this city."

We have seen that the House declared, Feb. 21, that all gratuities or extra allowances to officers or servants whose compensation had been fixed by statute, out of the contingent fund, was an evasion of law, and must be put a stop to. How far they were sincere will appear from the fact, that, early on Sunday, March 4, the House distributed \$17,500 out of moneys intrusted to Congress only to provide for undefined contingencies, in donations among 90 persons who had each been paid by law, \$1,500 or \$1,000, down to \$500, for his services or attendance; or had received \$1 to \$3 per diem, as clerk, messenger, errand-boy, folder of printed documents, watcher of the grounds, &c., during a brief session of 90 days. Clerks, sub-clerks, messengers, doorkeepers, postmasters, and pages, got each a donation of \$250, being \$83 per month extra beyond their pay; folders and laborers were presented with a *douceur* of \$200 each; policemen had \$100 each. It was on Sunday morning, and only 116 members were in their seats: many of the others were in an extra-refectory, where strong liquors were provided for the occasion. The House agreed, 94 to 22, to pay away these gratuities, and keep no record of the way any member voted. The Senate granted a second donation to the very same persons, as gatekeepers, laborers, firemen, policemen, &c., of \$100 each, and to other well-paid attendants, &c., a further large sum in donations.

While the supply bill was before the House, E. Embree, of Ia., proposed (Jan. 9) to charge Congress mileage by the shortest mail-route; and as the N. Y. Tribune had brought the question fully before the public in December, more than the usual degree of feeling was exhibited. Mr. Tuck complained of members voting themselves presents in the shape of books—\$75,000 for the Docu-

mentary History. Jan. 24, it was moved to convert members of Congress into salaried officers, at \$2,000 per annum, and 10 cents per mile traveled. Lost, 36 to 150. Mr. Embree showed that the mileage raised the pay of many members to \$20 or \$22 per day.

[The bill of 1816, introduced by Col. R. M. Johnson, gave each member of Congress \$1,500 a year, and 30 cents per mile. From 1789 to 1816 congressmen were paid \$6 a day. When the roads were bad and traveling a costly and laborious task, mileage-money was about half what it is now that railroads and steamers have rendered a journey more cheap, easy, and expeditious. A village in Ohio that was 480 miles from Washington in 1838, went 47 miles farther off in 1839, and in 1845 was declared by its representative to have gone still farther off 323 miles! He was paid accordingly.]

Taking the pay of members into consideration, it seems but reasonable that the senator who represents a state, and the representative chosen to guard the interests of 70,000 to 80,000 citizens, from a district, ought to be fairly compensated for their time and services. Deducting the mileage of gentlemen at a great distance, the salary of a slender clerk, employed to cast up accounts and copy papers, is in very many cases higher than the wages of a congressman. Either the one is too high or the other too low. When \$6 a day were first given, the attorney-general got \$1,500 a year; now he has \$4,000, and they have \$8. Of all the powers with which the people have invested the government, that of legislation is the highest; the power of creating departments, and the right of taxation, are in Congress. Elected to guard the liberties of America, congressmen ought to hold independent stations. It was well said by Mr. Webster, 33 years since, that "there can be no better criterion by which to judge of the real influence of the people in the government, than by the degree of respectability and importance attached to the representative character."

We feel the weight of the following remarks by Mr. Webster, in his report on wages, Dec. 18, 1816:

"The geographical extent of the United States furnishes a case out of all analogy with anything which has heretofore existed in the government of any other country. There are members of Congress who reside more than a thousand miles from the seat of government; a great proportion live more than half that distance. If these members are accompanied by their families to a session of Congress, even the present compensation (\$1,500 a year), with the strictest economy, does not defray their expenses. To live within the means provided for them, they must come as exiles from their own homes; they must abandon, not only all private pursuits, but the enjoyment of all domestic relations, and live like strangers and temporary lodgers in the metropolis of their own country. How far it is wise in government to demand of those who enter its service this sacrifice of all social feelings, those who have the deepest knowledge of our nature are most competent to judge. It is a sacrifice, which will not ordinarily, and for any length of time, be made, by such as have the dearest and strongest ties to their country, and the greatest possible stake in its prosperity. If an adequate provision be not made for members of Congress, the office will fall, exclusively, into the hands of one or the other of two descriptions of persons; either of the most affluent of the country only, who can bear the charges of it without any compensation; or of those, who would accept it, not for the compensation legally belonging to it, but from the hope of turning it to account by other means. A reasonable allowance, neither extravagant on the one hand, nor parsimonious on the other, would seem to be the best security against these various evils."]



### Postal Reform.

After eight years' experience of the blessings attendant upon a more just and equitable arrangement of the rates of postage and the financial management of the postoffice department, a literary gentleman of London wrote to his friend in Boston, Mar. 23, 1848:—"Our postoffice system is our greatest measure for fifty years, not only political but educational for the English mind and affections. If you had any experience of the convenience of the thing, your speech would wax eloquent to advocate it." America is now considering how she may go beyond England in the way of improvement; and this national rivalry, as to which can do the most good, is a noble one. The London committee, who obtained for Rowland Hill a testimonial of his nation's gratitude, speak of cheap postage as "a measure which has opened the blessings of free correspondence to the teacher of religion, the man of science and literature, the merchant and trader, and the whole British nation, especially to the poorest and most defenseless portion of it—a measure which is the *greatest boon conferred in modern times on all the social interests of the civilized world.*"

The most important proceedings on this question, in the House of Representatives, took place on the 21st of February. James Dixon of Ct.'s bill to abolish the franking privilege was under consideration—the session was near its close—Mr. Goggin wished to amend the bill, so as to include cheap postage of letters and newspapers; but Mr. Kaufman moved to lay the bill on the table (destroy it), and was supported by Messrs. Pettit, Truman Smith, Sawyer, McClelland, and others. The reader will find the yeas and nays in Cong. Globe, p. 575. Motion lost, 81 to 104. George Ashmun, of Mass., then offered the celebrated amendment which has given such satisfaction to the country, as follows:—"From and after the first day of July next, the rate of letter-postage shall be uniform throughout the United States, irrespective of distance; and all letters passing through the postoffice shall be charged by weight. Each letter weighing not more than half an ounce, two cents; each letter weighing more than half an ounce and not more than one ounce, four cents; each letter weighing more than one ounce and not more than two ounces, eight cents; and four cents additional for every ounce or fraction of an ounce additional weight. And all letters not prepaid at the time of mailing shall be charged double postage. And the postmaster-general shall provide suitable stamps to be used in the prepayment of postage, and cause them to be kept for sale in each postoffice in the United States. And he may make to the several postmasters a compensation equal in proportion to the labor performed to what they now receive."

This simple proposition would have secured to the people the blessings of a cheap communication by letter, the franking privilege would have been abolished, and further reforms as to the conveyance of newspapers would have soon followed. No other opportunity could occur for obtaining cheap postage during that Congress. Messrs. Goggin, Palfrey, and Ashmun, supported, and Messrs. W. R. W. Cobb, Venable, Kaufman, and Sawyer, opposed, reform. Mr. Collamer wished Mr. Ashmun's resolve modified, so as to

include a free-mail for newspapers, within circles of 60 miles diameter. The House refused to record the yeas and nays on Ashmun's resolve, which was lost by one vote—yeas 61, nays 62—Mr. Collamer a nay, because it did not include free newspapers as above. He moved to table the bill—the yeas and nays were ordered, but not taken. Postal reform was lost.

In Senate, Jan. 19, Mr. Niles proposed to reduce the rate on newspapers generally, from one to half a cent, when sent in the mail under 50 miles, that is, within a circle of 100 miles diameter, the postoffice being the centre. This would leave a quarter of a cent of compensation to postmasters for the delivery of each newspaper. If vast masses of newspapers could be sent from Boston among the dense population within 50 miles of it, and the postmasters were allowed no compensation for overhauling, arranging, and delivering them, their burthen would be too heavy. The small offices would suffer. The extreme principle of low postage-rates could not be carried out unless everything that went in the mail was taxed. Senator Cameron moved, in amendment, that newspapers should circulate, postage free, within 30 miles of the publishing office. Senator Dickinson showed that newspapers are published sometimes at one place, while it appeared from the names upon them that they were issued at another place; and that, under the 30-mile rule, while in force, postmasters, taking the printed name to be real, would deliver the paper free, though issued perhaps hundreds of miles distant. Senator Westcott, Feb. 5, offered a proviso, allowing newspapers to pass free in the mail within the congressional district in which they are published. He thought that a circle of 60 or 100 miles in diameter free-postage would, in thickly-settled neighborhoods, enable the publishers to circulate large editions, while among a sparse population it would do little good; but the limits of a congressional district would give the same benefit everywhere to the same number of persons, whether the circle in which they resided was large or small.

Mr. Niles, March 2, offered a postage-bill, in Senate, and got a vote on it—yeas 20, nays 26. It provided that half-ounce letters, any distance, should pay 3 cents, if paid where mailed; otherwise to be charged 5 cents. In cities yielding \$50,000 gross postage, suitable places for depositing letters were to be selected, and carriers were to convey them free to the city postoffice; carriers were to deliver letters for a cent (in these cities only), and only one cent would be chargeable on advertised letters. Newspapers were to pay a cent when carried over, and, if not heavier than half an ounce, half a cent, when conveyed under 50 miles: editors of papers and other periodicals might exchange freely. Stamps were to be prepared by the department, which, when placed on letters by the sender, would be evidence of prepayment. The franking privilege was left untouched, and \$750,000 were to be appropriated to make good the deficiencies. The yeas, opposed to the principle of the bill, were Senators Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Breeze, Bright, Butler, Jeff Davis, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Houston, Hunter, the three Johnsons, King, Mason, Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance,



Turney. Petitions to Congress for lower postage-rates were very numerous, but unsuccessful in both Houses.

Mr. Niles, same day, got a clause inserted in the annual postoffice supply-bill, that, whereas a letter weighing, say  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounces had been rated at  $\frac{1}{4}$ , it should henceforth be rated, as in England, at 2 ounces, and the like rule for other weights. This change produces uniformity under the British postal-treaty.

Mr. Goggin's postage-bill, in the House, proposed to levy a 3 cent tax on half-ounce letters inland, prepaid; otherwise 6 cents, all distances. On newspapers he desired to charge, for all distances, one cent, largest; half a cent, middle size; and one fourth of a cent for papers under 500 square inches, say 18 by 33. Franking, whether of letters, documents, or anything else, was to be totally abolished, although petitions might be sent free by mail. \$750,000 were proposed to be voted for defective revenue during 1849. He showed that franking had been abolished in England; that it had been worth to commercial houses \$1,300 to \$3,800 per annum; that the queen had now to pay her own postage-bills; that the franking privilege had been abused in the United States, and ought to be done away. A patent-office report, sent by mail, weighed 82 tons.

On the 21st of Dec., 1848, a letter, which filled about seven columns of the N. Y. Tribune of the 25th, was addressed to Mr. Cave Johnson by S. R. Hobbie, 1st assistant, proposing an excellent practical system of postal reform, and going fully into details. In Great Britain, large sums are saved yearly by subjecting every office and individual to a really efficient, systematic accountability. We hope that this vital part of the scheme will receive the early attention of Congress.

Our forms of keeping postage accounts are very complicated, and Mr. Hobbie shows that on the returns of revenue by postmasters there is practically no real check at all. If they and their clerks are honest, the revenue is accounted for; if not, not. In bagging the mails, all the postmasters and their clerks on a route have access to the same bag; distributing-offices often delay the mails, "in thousands of instances causing detentions." Our postal system is that which England has abandoned; our post-bills are not examined nor compared; they afford hardly any check for securing complete accountability. Mr. Hobbie states the mode of mailing, keeping accounts, checking receipts, tracing letters, and paying money, in practice in the 2,000 offices of Britain; shows where it would be practicable here, and the cases in which we would have to vary from it, and why. In this mode, and by no other, he adds, can the United States system be improved. The British corresponding and forwarding system of mailing brings every penny paid for postage faithfully into the ledger of the accountant-general of England. The checks there are all real and effective. Low postage-rates, doubled if not prepaid, real accountability, and no payments to paymasters for delivering newspapers, work admirably. Newspapers pay two cents each of stamp-duty whether mailed or not, which prevents the issue of one, two or three-cent sheets, as with us. With the republic of 1848, in France, came cheap letter and newspaper postage—education for the million.

## United States and Foreign Postage-Rates.

**INLAND LETTER POSTAGE.**—For three hundred miles, or under, that distance, 10 cents per ounce; 5 cents per half-ounce or under.

For distances greater than 300 miles, 20 cents per ounce; 10 cents per half-ounce or under.

Letters over half an ounce and under an ounce are charged an ounce. Any weight over an ounce and under two ounces is charged two ounces; any fractional part of an ounce is paid for as an additional ounce; two and one fourth ounces pay the same as three ounces.

A postage of six cents is charged on letters and packets brought into the United States in any private ship or vessel, or carried from one port therein to another, if they are to be delivered at the postoffice where the same shall arrive; and two cents are added to the rates of postage if designed to be conveyed to any other place. Postmasters receive one cent for every letter or packet received by them to be conveyed by any (private) ship or vessel beyond sea, or from any port to another in the United States.

Any person who shall deposit in the postoffice, to go by mail, two or more letters, addressed to different persons, within the U. S., under one envelope (say, a letter of introduction to one man, enclosed in a business-letter to another), shall forfeit ten dollars, half to the informer.

**INLAND NEWSPAPER, PAMPHLET, HANDBILL, AND CIRCULAR POSTAGE.**—Newspapers, when not over 1,960 square inches, are conveyed from one postoffice to another, within the same state, for one cent; and any distance not more than 100 miles at the same rate, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents for any greater distance: within the U. S. Letter-carriers employed in cities are not to receive more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  a cent for the delivery of newspapers or pamphlets. The postage on newspapers not sent from the office of publication (1 cent or  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, according to distance) to be prepaid; and the whole postage, in all cases, when directed to foreign countries.

All pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind of printed or other matter (except newspapers), are charged at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per copy, of no greater weight than one ounce, and 1 cent additional for each additional ounce, any fractional excess of not less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  an ounce being regarded as an ounce. The sea postage on each pamphlet is 3 cents, with the above rates added when transported inland. Handbills, circulars, and advertisements, not exceeding one sheet, pay 3 cents each for any distance (inland); to be prepaid. The sea postage on price-currents is 3 cents, with inland postage added.

**BRITISH AND IRISH CORRESPONDENCE.—POSTAGE-RATES.**—The scale of full postage-rates on letters passing between any part of the United States and the United Kingdom is as follows:

The weight of a single letter is half an ounce. For every letter not exceeding half an ounce, the postage is one single-rate. Above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates. Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates; and so on, two rates being added for every ounce or fraction of it. Between any office in the United States (Oregon and California excepted) and any office in Great Britain or Ireland, the entire sea and inland postage is 24 cents the single letter (48 cents per ounce), which may be prepaid or not, and sent either by the British or the American mail-steamers. Letters passing between any part of Great Britain and Ireland and any part of the United States, may be prepaid (the full postage) at the place where they are mailed, or they may be sent unpaid, the same as between New York and Philadelphia.

**NEWSPAPERS, &c.**—Newspapers may be mailed or delivered at any postoffice in the United States, to or from Great Britain or Ireland, on the pay.



ment of 2 cents each. He who mails pays 2; he who receives pays other 2. Newspapers may be it in transit through the United States, and also through Great Britain, to or from foreign countries, &c., at a transit charge of 2 cents per newspaper, to be paid by the postoffice of one country that of the other. Periodical works and pamphlets may be sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each, if they do not exceed two ounces, and at 1 cent per ounce or fraction when they exceed that weight, to be collected the United States: they will be subject to an additional charge in Britain or Ireland.

**FOREIGN LETTER-CORRESPONDENCE WHEN SENT THROUGH THE BRITISH POSTOFFICE.**—On all correspondence between the United States and the following countries, the *United States postage*, and it only, must be collected in the United States, prepayment when sent, and on delivery when received, at the rate of 5 cents the single letter when conveyed by British packet (unless from or to Oregon or California, then 40 cents), and 21 cents the single letter when conveyed by United States packet (unless from or to Oregon or California, then 50 cents), to wit:

Greece, Naples, Smyrna, Tuscany, and Alexandria, via Marseilles; Algeria, Austria, and the Austrian states; Baden; Bavaria; Belgium; Bremen; Brunswick; Denmark; France; German states; Hanover; Hamburg; Hanover; Holland; Lubec; Riga; Moldavia; Norway; Oldenburg; Poland; Prussia; Roman states; Russia; Saxony; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey, in Europe; Venetian states; Wallachia; Württemberg, British West Indies, viz., Antigua, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Demerara, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Tobago, Trinidad, &c.

This leaves the British and foreign postage to be collected at the other end of the route.

**FOREIGN POSTAGE-RATES, BY THE U. S. BREITEN LINE OF MAIL-PACKETS.**—Foreign letter-stage to be charged in addition to United States stage, to wit:

	Cents.		Cents.
London.....	6	Mecklenburgh Strelitz.....	12
Amsterdam.....	nothing.	Nassau or Prussia.....	12
Antwerp.....	6	Oldenburg.....	5
Berlin.....	6	Saxe-Meiningen.....	12
Bombay.....	12	Saxe-Weimar.....	12
Bremerhaven.....	6	Saxony (kingdom).....	12
Bremen.....	9	Württemberg.....	12
Single letters limited to half an ounce, and postage may be prepaid or left unpaid, or the U. S. stage alone may be prepaid.			
Denmark—Copenhagen, &c.....	22 cents.		
Norway—Bergen, Christiania, &c.....	30 "		
St. Petersburg or Cronstadt.....	24 "		
Sweden—Stockholm and farthest parts.....	39 "		
Single letter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; U. S. postage to be prepaid.			

The single letter to the following places is  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; U. S. postage only is to be prepaid. Foreign postage, viz.: Cairo or Alexandria, 37 cts.; Austria, 20 cts.; Eastern Italy, 18 cts.; Switzerland, 21 cts.; Bavaria, 22 cts.; Greece or Constantinople, 25 cts.

**Naval Prize Money.**

A bill passed the Senate, Feb. 1st, granting \$9,000 (in addition to \$50,000 paid Mrs. D. already) for the capture, by Decatur, and his crew, of the Philadelphia, and her destruction at Tripoli, forty-five years ago. Most of the officers and seamen are dead. It was not carried through the House. The Statutes, p. 79, provide that the net proceeds of captures by the navy shall be placed in the treasury within sixty days after the sale by the marshal, as also money in the hands of prize agents. The law for their appointment is repealed.

## Temperance in the Navy.

J. A. Rockwell, of Ct., moved the House, Jan. 31, to introduce a proviso against naval rations of ardent spirits, into the annual supply bill. A. S. Fulton, Va., proposed 5 cents per day instead. J. Pollock, Pa., said 4. The principle was reported in this form:

"That ardent spirits shall not hereafter constitute any part of the navy rations, but in lieu thereof there shall be allowed four cents per day. That neither ardent spirits nor liquor of any kind whatever shall be introduced or kept aboard any national vessel or other vessel in the service of the United States, except as a part of the medicinal stores."

This proviso was rejected in the House, Feb. 6, ayes 63, noes 71. The ayes and noes were ordered, says the Congressional Globe, but they are not on record.

## Flogging in the Navy.

Feb. 9, Mr. Hale presented many petitions, in Senate, asking that spirit-rations and flogging of our fellow citizens in the naval service might be abolished. Five years ago, the House of Representatives had sent a bill to the Senate to abolish flogging, but the Senate interfered for the continuance of the cat-of-nine-tails. A bill from the House, now referred to the naval committee, again asks the abolition of this cruel and barbarous custom. He had procured a return of the floggings in three months, to June 30, 1847; and on board the ship "Cyane" they got along with 57 lashes, while in some other ships 903 were required during same period. A very intelligent sailor assured him, that he is ready to prove that the official statement comes short of one third of the actual floggings given. Under a law of Congress, sailors enlisting for a given time may be detained for a longer time when the officer in command thinks their services will be required. The seaman says, "No: by law I am not required to do duty." He is tied up, degraded, and gets 12 lashes. "Well, will you now do duty?" "No; my engagement is at an end." "You won't?—then take 12 more." "Now will you do it?" "No." "Then take a third dozen." And in this way, for no offence, the barbarous process is repeated, and an American freeman, the defender of his country, flogged almost to death, as if he were a dog, for merely maintaining what he believes to be his right, according to the agreement made with his country. That such is the case, appears on record in the judicial tribunals of this district. We give the seaman strong drink, we accustom him to the use of ardent spirits, and the naval officers, on evidence in court, affirm that drunkenness requires the lash, and that when we do away with liquor we will no longer need the whip to our seamen's backs. On board the Marion, in 38 days, to 8th Jan., 1847, 23 sailors were flogged with the cat, 12 lashes each, for getting drunk and running away, and so on through a long list of ditto ditto. You degrade and brutalize the American sailor by law, and then by law flog him for being just what you have made him. I find one sailor flogged for bad cooking! The captain's stomach is out of order; the cook could not suit his palate, and was tied up and received twelve stripes on his naked back, to improve his skill! On board the Germantown, one sailor got seven, and another five lashes for not being properly dressed at quarters. Had they forgotten to put the proper tie on their naval cravat? Are not these men our brethren? They are not the descendants of the curly-headed African, on whose behalf it is so offensive here to utter one word of sympathy—they are the fair-haired, rosy-cheeked sons of New-



England and the West. Shall the United States Senate longer interpose to prolong this relic of feudalism, standing up between humanity and the repeated efforts of the House for a defence of a detestable and degrading punishment, compared with which the servitude of the South is freedom, and Algerine cruelty Christian kindness?

In reply to Senator Westcott, he playfully suggested that Congress should regulate the mode of cooking beefsteaks, and tying cravats, so as to prevent future outrages.

In the House, Jan. 18, on motion of Wm. Sawyer, a proviso was added to the annual supply-bill, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to issue an order for the immediate abolition of the practice of flogging in the U. S. Navy. Ayes 79, Noes 37. In Senate it was moved that this proviso should be struck out.—Mr. Badger, of N. C., believed that all the officers and all the good seamen in the navy highly approve of flogging, and would feel that they were wronged if the cat-o'-nine-tails were abolished. Time had proved its usefulness—discipline could not be maintained without it, unless the naval laws are rewritten in blood, and death made the penalty of minor offences.—Mr. Hale said that if official reports were true, there was a stream of blood gushing from the back of the American sailor from January to December, and was not that writing our history in blood? Have not lives been recently taken in this way without even the form of a trial? Is it for this that freemen are called out to peril life? Is this American liberty? I would exchange all the glory our gallant tars have won, for the power to blot out from memory the bloody record of the legalized brutality of flogging freemen—flogging them sometimes even to death without a trial. Why should generous American seamen be the only class, even of convicts, thus degraded and humbled? In the army this detestable mode of punishment has been abolished: are our seamen less worthy of protection than even the meanest felons? We have tried what brutalizing the sailor would do; let not the Senate longer stand in the way of an effort to call forth his noble and manly qualities. Let not the men who are the right arm of our national defense be pointed at with the finger of scorn, as the only class of citizens subject to a degradation most revolting to humanity. Very lately an officer of the navy has been recommended for dismissal from the service, for an abuse of this power, by a court-martial. What then? The pen that approves the sentence remits the penalty! In the British navy floggings have produced mutiny—as long as a sailor retains the feelings of a man, the whip will and it ought to produce mutiny, and the sympathies of our people would be with the mutineers.—Mr. Badger reminded the Senate, that under the operation of the flogging system the navy has acquired most signal glory, and that the seamen are very obedient. How can our officers be humane, if it be true (as Mr. Hale had stated) that the blood of our seamen is continually flowing? Because some men abuse wholesome rules, shall they be annihilated? If mutiny shall take place through this check, the senator from N. H. may find the delinquents pleading before the tribunal that tries them a recommendation given in this chamber. There never has been a navy whose seamen have conducted themselves with more propriety, and who have almost universally yielded a ready and cheerful obedience to authority, than that of the U. S. Few men of them require corporeal punishment.—Mr. Hale. Here is a return of one ship in a three-months' cruise: nine hundred lashes—ten a day—three hundred a month, for the service, on the backs of free citizens. Does the senator for N. C. think this stream of blood large enough to illustrate my argument? Such inflictions are a cruel tyranny, and did not our republican fathers believe that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God"?

Was it the whip applied to the naked back of Americans that gave victory to our country in the dark morning of its struggle? If the whip is necessary, why not administer it to midshipmen also? Ah! that would not do at all. Was it not the British practice to apply a rope's end to British midshipmen in the days of England's greatest naval glory?—Mr. Butler asked if sailors in our merchant service could not now be flogged with a rope's end.—Mr. Hale said that they could, and he would try to get that law repealed next. Meantime the Senate is the bulwark of the flogging system, but the public scorn and indignation will yet reach it.—Mr. Yulee defended the lash, and assured the Senate that flogging was not so painful as many supposed. The cat-o'-nine-tails and the spirit-ration could not be dispensed with.—Mr. Niles asked whether they should longer endure that for some petty act a sailor should be punished without trial, in a manner unknown to felons solemnly convicted under the criminal law.—Senator Breese (late of Illinois) said there was no degradation to a sailor in being whipped: he does not feel it, nor do his associates. Discipline could not be preserved at sea if flogging were abolished: the naval officers of Russia, America, England, and France, were in favor of corporeal punishment.—Mr. Clayton said that it was inflicted under the law of April 23, 1800, and that a penitentiary could not be carried on board a man-of-war. He called for the yeas and nays, and hoped for a strong vote.—Mr. Hale replied that one would think that American seamen were not our sons and brothers, but incarnate fiends pressed into our service, to whose hearts there was no appeal but through the lash on their backs. He wondered if they ever had mothers, or sisters, or children. Senators seemed to think that no other appeal to their understandings except a rope could ever be successful! There was a case of a seaman named Herring, who refused to obey some order, and he got four hundred lashes—twelve lashes every time he refused: this is the rule while life lasts.—Mr. Dickinson said: here is a proposition to repeal at one fell swoop all laws and parts of laws that authorize corporeal punishment of common sailors in the U. S. navy. I am not prepared to do this. The arbitrary and despotic power to inflict corporeal punishment he believed to be necessary to some extent in both the army and the navy. Let the subject go to a committee.—Mr. Benton was not in favor of scourging American citizens; but thought Mr. Hale's amendment was in the wrong bill, and would vote against it. [But, although the question was immediately taken, he did not vote either way.] Mr. Hale's amendment is in these words:

"And all laws and parts of laws heretofore passed authorizing the infliction of WHIPPING in the naval service of the United States, be and the same are hereby repealed."

And the vote thereon was 17 to 32, viz.:

YEAS [for abolishing flogging]: Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Borland, Bradbury, Cameron, Clarke, John Davis, Dix, A. C. Dodge, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Metcalfe, Niles, Underwood, Upham, Walker.

NAYS [against its abolition]: Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Jeff. Davis, Dayton, Dickinson, Downs, Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Greene, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Henry Johnson, H. V. Johnson, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Surgeon, Turney, Westcott, Yulee.

On the 1st of March, Senator Greene, of R. I., said he was for abrogating the lash, but only at the proper time and place, and in the proper manner—after a substitute had been provided. Only a hundred lashes can be given and the law has been 50 years in force. [The U. S. got along till 1860 without it.] Our legislation in this case was not for men looking to advancement, but for a class of men three-fourths of whom are foreigners, unedu-



cated and unacquainted with our laws and habits. In the army the men are now punished by the chain and ball, by suspension by the thumbs [torture], and by what is called the gag, with other punishments as degrading as any that man can suffer. Abolish the lash, and the gag, &c., may be substituted.

### Punishments in the Navy, 1848.

Mr. Secretary Mason's return of punishments fills an octavo volume of 341 pages. The instrument by far the most generally used to scourge the seamen is the cat-o'-nine-tails. They are also scourged with colts, boys' colts, a piece of 9-thread rope, a kitten, and nettles. The general method is to whip them on the naked back, but occasionally a milder course is adopted. We meet with the same names over and over again, at short intervals, in some ships. One of the punishments stated is reducing parties offending to the ranks, but the rewards are not named. Some have their grog stopped for a time. Many returns are full and distinct: in other cases the offences are stated, but the punishments left blank—or the punishments given, and the offence and rank of the culprits withheld. Sometimes no offence is alluded to, but we are told that so many men got 12 lashes each, by order of an officer named.

The chief cause of all insubordination is plainly seen to be strong drink—drunkenness; drunk; drunk on duty; stealing liquor; fighting while intoxicated; for a fool, disobedient, insolent, while drunk; smuggling liquor; doubling the grog allowance; these and similar offences are everywhere met with. Commander Shubrick, after enumerating very many applications of the scourge, on board the *Saratoga*, adds, that “the cause of the majority of these offences may be traced, either directly or indirectly, to the use of liquor, little or no punishment being found necessary at sea where the men could not obtain it.” Commander Du Pont arrives at same conclusions.

Beside the above, desertion, gambling, skulking, sleeping at the wrong time, missing muster, disorderly conduct, mutinous language, absent without leave, are offences often punished with twelve strokes of the cat. There is no uniform scale of punishment, and the descriptions of the offences are not seldom indefinite; but no one can read the volume without a feeling of horror, and a deep sense of the imperfection of the whole scourging system.

The following are specimens, the numbers being the strokes of the cat on the man's back: stealing Major Ringgold's wig 12; bad cooking 12; tearing a man's frock 9; disobedience 12; skulking 12; filthiness 12; disrespect 12; running in debt on shore 12; striking schoolmaster 12; quarreling 12; do. 12; asleep at lead-line 6; running from boat 12; smoking in the top 12; insolence to boatswain 12; stealing poultry 12; smoking after hours 12; negligence 9; contempt 6; “sleeping” 12; insolence to gunner 12; drunkenness, and suspicion of having broken into a spirit-room 12 [p. 72]; staying on shore all night 12; striking a midshipman 9; noise at quarters 6; neglect of duty 12; insolence 12; missing muster 12; improper language 12; overstaying his liberty [captain's cook] 12; dirty and unwashed clothes [boy] 12; not turning out when watch called 12; spitting on the paint 6; being out of his hammock after hours 12; stealing water 12; asleep on post 12; leaving boat 12; browbeating overboard top of a spittoon 6; taking bread out of oven 9; neglecting his mess utensils 2; below on his watch 12; treating Mr. Myers with contempt 12; taking clothes on shore to sell 3; skylarking on quarter-deck 6; do. on gun-deck 10; drunkenness and desertion 12; smoking pipe aft 2; naked on spar-deck 9; purchasing clothes without permission 9; eight men 12 each, by order of commodore—offence not stated [p. 248]; fifteen

do. do. [p. 249]; making noise in school 6; rolling shot about decks 12; making threats 12; laziness [p. 254] 12; making noise 12; swimming round yard-wall 12; hanging clothes in rigging 8; not properly dressed at quarters 7.

### The Public Lands.

Some part of the time of Congress was occupied in considering what is the best mode of disposing of the national domain for the general good, but nothing essential was accomplished. The loan act of Jan. 28, 1847, pledged the unsold national estate for the payment of certain debts thereby created. The supply-bill of 1849, § 3, Stats. p. 67, repeals that pledge.

Dec. 21, 1848, in the House, J. A. McClernand moved a resolution, which was adopted, 104 to 60, as follows:

“Resolved, That the present traffic in the public lands should cease, and that they should be disposed of to occupants and cultivators on proper conditions, at such a price as will nearly indemnify the cost of their purchase, management and sale.”

Feb. 27, 1849, W. R. W. Cobb introduced a bill to graduate the price of the public lands. If three years in market, the price “to actual settlers and cultivators” was to be \$1 per acre till July, 1850; the remainder 75 cents till July, 1852; and so on till the price reached 12½ cents in 1855. The session was near its close, nothing was done: as drawn, the bill would have given millions of acres to speculators for a trifle.

Early in the session (Dec. 13), Horace Greeley's bill (664) to discourage speculation in the public lands, and secure homes thereon to cultivators and settlers, was referred to the committee on lands, and not again heard from till Feb. 27. Mr. G. said that it was the only bill before the committee proposing to recognize the principle that a man is entitled to live somewhere, although he has no money to buy land with. It provided that every citizen or applicant for citizenship might settle upon 160 acres of the national domain, subject to private entry at lowest price, and get a certificate of pre-emption therefor for next seven years. On proving that he lived on the land, and had improved it and built a dwelling, he was to have 40 acres free, if single, or any 80 acres of it if married, without payment. The other 80, or 120 acres, he might buy during said seven years at \$14, and interest. Anybody might buy at \$14 any quantity of the public lands, on making affidavit that he required it for his own use and improvement. If not for his own use, the minimum price to be \$5 per acre.

Mr. Goggin moved to table the bill: Mr. Greeley asked the yeas and nays: the House refused to make a record of the yeas and nays upon it, only twenty members rising in favor of the proposition. The bill was lost.

In this free republic there are millions of people landless, and living anywhere only by others' permission, while all around them land is rising in value as population increases. Wages in many sections are falling, while rents and food grow dearer, and employment becomes more and more scanty and precarious. It is a hard chance to-day for any mere laborer to buy and pay for a decent farm in any well-settled portion of the country. To remove to a new region is



costly, and generally involves more or less sickness during the first years of exposure and acclimation; and the price charged for wild land too often sweeps away the settler's little all, when he greatly needs stock, furniture, implements, &c. But the government's charge might be paid if the speculator's grasp and his exactions could be avoided. To pay ten shillings an acre for land, though often difficult, can hardly be impossible; but to pay the speculator twenty-five to fifty per cent. a year added to this is indeed a sore burden. Many men who have been trying it these twenty years, are now further from success than ever.

Congress should act. Even in mercy to the speculators, generally overgorged and many of them ruined by their vast investments, it should prohibit all future sales except to actual settlers, and should sell to these only on conditions which will prevent future aggregation. It should allow every landless man to take a few acres to live on—no matter if but forty—without any charge whatever. It should allow no settler, even, to buy beyond one hundred and sixty acres except at an enhanced price. In short, it should legislate so that the public lands would become private only in the hands of those who really need them.

In the Commissioner of the Land-Office's report, Nov. 30, 1848, he states that in that year 9,459,741 acres had been proclaimed for sale, and that about as much more would be brought into market in 1849. He earnestly recommends that the pre-emption privilege be extended to all actual settlers on the public lands, whether surveyed or not; and reminds Congress that to the labor, the sufferings, and the toil, of the hardy pioneers and their descendants, do we now owe the flourishing and prosperous condition of the western states. He also suggests measures for preventing fraudulent declarations, by means of which many lots are withheld from *bona fide* settlers. The 16th section is granted to every township for a support to its schools: this section often proves worthless, and the commissioner advises Congress to allow the townships to select better land where section 16 is bad. In 13 states, admitted since 1790, Congress has reserved 10,807,958 acres for common schools, 823,951 acres for universities, and upward of 8,000,000 acres for internal improvements. On Jan. 1, 1849, there were 245,913,344 acres remaining unsold, of offered and unappropriated lands in the twelve land states, the whole contents or area of which were 392,579,200 acres; 78,812,286 acres were then unsurveyed: 100,209,636 acres had been sold for \$136,772,077, the average price per acre being \$1.35. The commissioner states the length of the Atlantic and Gulf coast, within the U. S., at 3,500 miles: the extent of the Pacific coast at 1,620; and the shore line of the United States at 33,063 miles: Texas he divides into, Texas proper, between the Sabine and Nueces, 148,569 square miles; between the Nueces and Rio Grande (no part of Texas), 52,018; and north of Paso and Ensenada river to 42° north (Santa Fé country, New Mexico), 124,933: total 325,520 square miles. Since the Union, eight free and nine slave states have been admitted. California will doubtless apply for admission this winter. Oregon and Minnesota are fast filling up.

### Branch Mints—Gold Coinage.

On the 3d of March, it was enacted that double eagles and gold dollars should be coined at the mint. [Stats. p. 104.] There are very few gold dollars in circulation; they get into the hands of the bankers and brokers, and dollar-bills are kept in circulation instead. Perhaps there have not been many of them struck off as yet. In the House, this measure met with considerable opposition. Some affirmed that the gold dollar would be easily counterfeited; others, that it was not required.

In all his annual reports, Mr. Secretary Walker had strongly recommended the establishment of a branch mint at New York, which, in his opinion, was advancing to its ultimate position as the emporium of universal commerce, the centre of international exchanges, and the storehouse of the world's products. London accumulates coin and bullion, and provides for their speedy coinage, without expense: America should do the same at New-York, for the benefit of the whole Union. Merchants should be enabled to exchange their bullion or foreign coin for American in a few hours or moments, or at once to receive certificates of deposit: in four years, to March, 1849, \$40,000,000 would have been coined by the U. S. treasury department, and there would have been several millions more had there been a branch mint in New York. Mr. Walker estimated the coin brought into the U. S. by IMMIGRANTS from abroad at \$8,000,000 yearly, and intimated that the assistant-treasurer at New York would become the treasurer of a branch mint there. The government had exacted from the merchants of New-York, in a year, \$35,360,678, in specie, for duties, and a mint would render their payments far more easy.

A bill to establish a branch mint at New York was made the special order for the first Tuesday in February, by a vote of 141 to 46, in the House; but it was on the last day of the session that it passed, and a vote for the suspension of the 16th rule of both Houses, though obtained in the House, failed in the Senate, where the bill had a third reading, and was lost for want of time. A California branch bill was also before the House.

It pays to carry copper ore from Cornwall and Cuba to Wales, and from the shores of Lake Superior to Pittsburg, to be smelted. One mint at London serves the British empire—half a dozen would only be useful in the way of increasing executive patronage, so often and so effectually used to soften the patriot's flinty heart. Why would not a mint at New-York, with a branch at New-Orleans, serve for the Union? The mint should be located in New-York, where bullion and foreign coin are mainly received and held; and whenever a mint shall be established at New-York, there will be no more use for one in Philadelphia than in Vermont. We have four mints already, which is at least two too many. A bill retrenching our mint expenditures by abolishing the North Carolina and Georgia branches, and removing the chief mint to New York, would secure a far larger aggregate coinage, at a much smaller expense. Was there ever another government in the universal world that supported a mint and three branches in order to coin five and a half millions' worth of specie per annum? Did ever another nation keep up two branch mints for the sake of a coin-



age of \$650,000 per annum? The deposits of gold, the produce of U. S. mines, at the four mints, for coinage in 1848, were of the value of \$241,544. The value of the U. S. coinage that year was \$5,879,728. Since 1824 North Carolina has furnished nearly four millions of gold ore for coinage. In eleven years, to 1849, our three branch mints, at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega, received of U. S. gold, \$5,649,373 as deposits for coinage. In fifty-six years, to 1849, the U. States mint (including its three branches, during the last eleven years) coined of gold, silver, and copper, \$151,017,714, or less than \$2,700,000 a year. Count the cost of *four* mints, and it will be found to be a heavy and useless burthen on the public treasury.

### Election and Rejection of General Shields.

On the 5th of March, 1849, at an extra session of the Senate, Messrs. Pearce, Upham, Cooper, Butler, Borland, Walker, Dodge, Seward, Morton, Dawson, Norris, Whitcomb, Soule, and Smith, senators elect, were qualified. When James Shields, of Illinois, was named, Isaac P. Walker, of Wisconsin, called in question his eligibility, and moved to refer his credentials to the judiciary committee. Next day, Mr. Douglass moved that Gen'l Shields be sworn in, on which arose discussions which fill sixty-six columns of the Congressional Globe.

Mr. Walker desired a previous inquiry, as it was a better course than admitting and then expelling him: he wished the question of his (Shields's) eligibility fully settled before he was sworn in. Mr. Webster, and a majority of the senators, decided that General Shields could take his seat, which he did. On the 7th, Messrs. Benton, Felch, Mason, Webster, and Pearce, were appointed to inquire into his eligibility; and they reported on the 13th, that Shields had been elected by the State of Illinois on the 13th of January, 1849; that he had admitted that he was by birth an alien—that he was naturalized Oct. 21, 1840—and that his election was void, as he lacked several months of being a citizen for nine years. Shields's oath, when naturalized, was, that he was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, May 17, 1810; came to the U. S. when a minor; had resided in them since he was 18 years old, or during the last 21 years. On the question being stated, viz., whether the Senate would declare his election void, General Shields remarked, that there was no competitor to contest his seat; no memorial complaining of the election. He believed there were not five men in Illinois who would on these grounds have come forward and contested it: the only objection had arisen in the Senate. He (S.) had resided 17 years in Illinois; been in the Legislature, a Judge of the Supreme Court, Commissioner of the Land-Office, Auditor of Public Accounts, General in the U. S. Army, and even for three days Governor of Oregon—offices requiring naturalization. Mr. Walker, however, had a right to do what no one in Illinois would have done; and if his (Gen. S.'s) own State would now desert him, after he had tried to prove his fidelity to his country by every act of his life, it was his intention never again to offer for any office. The resolution of the committee he would not oppose.—Mr. MASON said that the committee were guided by the action of the Senate in Mr. Gallatin's case. Gallatin was born in Geneva, 1761; emigrated to the U. S. 1780; took the oath of allegiance to Va. 1785; was elected to the Senate, from Pa. 1793; his seat was contested 1794, and his election declared void, 14 to 12, because he had not been nine years a citizen.—Mr. FOOTE moved to postpone further proceedings till December.—Mr. SEWARD said that nine years' citizenship, at the commence-

ment of General Shields's term, would have been sufficient. He would vote to postpone if General S. expected to produce further evidence. He (Mr. Seward) had but little respect for the wisdom that prescribed the nine-year qualification.—Mr. HALE, on the contrary, respected that provision the most.—General SHIELDS asked Mr. Foote to withdraw his motion, and then tendered his resignation, by letter, to the reading of which Mr. Webster objected.—A motion to lay the resolution of the committee on the table was then lost, 15 to 34; and Mr. FOOTE said he feared that it was intended to fix a brand on the general's forehead, because, though born and cradled in the land where once flourished a Grattan, a Curran, and an Emmet, he had presumed to aspire to high station in a republic. Why declare the election and commission, *ab initio*, void? Was it not enough to declare General S.'s seat vacant, by reason of his present incompetency to occupy it? Why make a victim to propitiate the accursed spirit of Native-Americanism? Gentlemen who were for a 21-years' qualification to candidates for naturalization, might vote that the election and commission were void.—Mr. DOUGLASS. Shall we disfranchise Illinois for two years? General S. has resigned—the seat is vacant. You have declared that a governor can not fill a vacancy, as a vacancy, for a term not originally filled. It is proposed now to say that the seat of General S. is vacant; but that as an unconstitutional election has been held, the governor can not fill the vacancy: the legislature do not meet till 1851. To this he could not assent. Gen'l Shields will have been more than nine years a citizen when the first regular term of the Senate commences next December. Why put Illinois to the expense of a special session of the legislature? Was it not enough to declare the seat vacant?—Mr. HALE wished Gen'l S.'s letter read, instead of retaining him in order to reject him.—Mr. WEBSTER. If a man has no seat, how can he resign it? If the election was void, there is a vacancy already.—Mr. DOUGLASS. If no one had objected, and General S. had sat for six years, who would have said that his votes were invalid? His acts here are valid, and his election, till the Senate declare his seat vacant. Acts had been passed by the casting vote of a member of the H. of R. whose seat was afterward vacated. They were valid. Would it have been so if his election had been void, as if he had never sat there?—Mr. BERRIEN. We have decided that he was disqualified to sit and vote; how then can he resign?—Mr. DOUGLASS. He has taken his seat, and is its constitutional occupant till legally displaced, or till he resign.—Mr. BUTLER said that as General Shields had no valid title on Mar. 4, he had no title at all. A deed founded on a void consideration is no deed.—Mr. UNDERWOOD. The vacancy is produced, not by the individual lacking the qualifications, but by the judgment of the body which investigates the case; by the sentence. The constitution knows no difference between the acts of a *de facto* senator and one rightfully such. The title to the seat is valid till a vacancy is declared to exist. He wished the resignation to be allowed to take effect.—Mr. DAWSON said, that in case of a marriage in which there were causes pre-existing to render it unlawful, a divorce would be granted, the marriage would be declared void from the first, and the children illegitimate.

The General's letter was read, and Mr. HALE moved to accept his resignation, and inform Illinois of the vacancy, rather than be guilty of the act of discourtesy proposed, of withholding that notification.—Mr. BADGER did not believe that the resignation had produced the vacancy—the title proved to be no title at all: he had no right to sit and vote.—Mr. DOWNS. Why should the Senate continue to discuss the merits of a claim that is withdrawn? If we go on, it is to hold on to and make a victim



of General Shields. No one in Illinois had complained; the Senate had inquired from mere impulse, as it were. General S. had retired from his position, and his admission or continuance were no longer questions.

Mr. Hale's motion was tabled, 20 to 15. Mr. Mason said the committee's resolution was a copy of the one adopted in Gallatin's case. The election was void—it could not have been made good. General S. was incompetent to resign—he had no title to his seat. The Senate refused to table the resolution declaring the election void—18 to 32.

Mr. Douglass was checked by Mr. Mangum when affirming that they were persecuting his colleague, and refusing him those decent courtesies that had never been refused to another. He went on, however, to say that the object was to fix a brand upon a brave man, and to insult a sovereign State. Mr. Shields had poured out his blood for the honor and fame of his country, and was he to be the first to be refused the right to resign?—Mr. Foote said that General S., though born in Ireland, had never failed to sympathize with republican progress; he had been baptized with blood and fire into the American family on the battle-plain of Mexico, and his heroic deeds had become a part of the national history. Would they discredit a man before the world who had been faithful in peace and glorious in war, in the very Chamber where his deeds had been solemnly enrolled, and his claim to public gratitude stood confessed? If General S. resigns whatever title he had, be it good or bad, if he gives up all claim, what more can be desired? Shall he be declared an impostor and a usurper?—Mr. Butler did not say but that the general might have resigned at first [although Walker's resolution was before the Senate when he took his seat]; but not now when the matter had been brought up.—Mr. Dawson condemned Mr. Foote's remarks as offensive. The constitution had prohibited General S.'s election—the election could therefore not qualify him—the Senate must say that his election was void—he could not take the office—the legislature had failed to elect a qualified person. General Cass said that as Mr. Shields claimed no seat, the intended declaration that his seat was void was an illegal assumption of power.

The Senate refused to strike out the word "void" and simply declare Shields not entitled to a seat, 28 to 15—refused to allow him to resign, 32 to 12—and passed the committee's resolution, amended by Mr. Calhoun, a copy of which was then sent to Illinois. The governor, believing he had no power, made no appointment, but called together the legislature, which again appointed General Shields a senator of the U. S., the nine years of probation having expired.

## UNITED STATES FINANCES.

The receipts, from customs, public lands, loans, issues of treasury notes, &c. [see ex. doc. 11], during the year ending June 30, 1843, amounted to \$90,071,755; the expenditures to \$60,655,143. Apparent balance in the treasury, \$29,416,612. The real balance, however, was but \$1,314,967, for \$28,101,645 of the above sum were the moneys lent to the 26 states twelve years since, which they have disposed of by loans or otherwise, and the money, therefore, is not in the treasury. In Mr. Walker's letter [ex. doc. 11, December 18, 1843], he states the balance in treasury at \$33,079,276; in his letter of the 11th [ex. doc. 7], he states it at \$1,701,251; and that the balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year, 1843, was \$153,535. These statements are at variance. The expenses of the U. S. courts and judiciary were \$600,000, beside fees received by district-attorneys. The annual account of receipts, payments, and balances, forms an 8vo volume of 366 pages, but so complicated is state machinery that it would be a very laborious

task to test its correctness. The Treasurer's report is scientifically spread over 588 pages, and contains lists of warrants paid, and several reports of auditors. Congress printed a report of the contingencies of the House of Representatives, 332 pages—it would have been easily contained in 100. The wasteful expenditure in public printing—turning one page into four or five, to swell contract accounts—should be checked. The treasury contingencies, in detail, fill a volume of 116 pages, small type. The interest paid on public debt and temporary loans exceeds \$2,600,000 yearly. The expenditures in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1843, were \$17,869,105, and the receipts \$19,735,115, the greater part of the latter being money borrowed. In this return the postoffice revenue and expenditure are not included. The public disbursements during the year to July 1, 1843, were \$66,431,844, including the redemption of floating debt: the receipts were some \$31,000,000 from lands and customs, and the proceeds of a sixteen million loan.

The United States Register states the public debt negotiated or authorized Sept. 30, 1843, at \$65,778,450, to which was to be added other \$10,127,230 received from loans and treasury notes, and \$36,000 Mexican indemnity, &c.; total, \$75,931,680. The funded debt had increased \$43,436,151 between Mar. 4, 1843, and Oct. 1, 1843. Six per cent. is the rate of interest payable on nearly all of it: loans in London about the same time were effected at from 3 to 4. The U. S. debt, as a whole, has been contracted nearly at par.

The national debt of Britain is the nominal principal of a perpetual annuity. Considering the sum paid yearly to the public creditors, it is the equivalent of a debt of \$2,666,666,000, yielding 6 per cent. per annum, or nearly \$124,000,000 of dividends. It has been reduced only three millions of interest per annum during twenty years of peace, and is made the pretext for continuing heavy duties on tea, coffee, and many other articles chiefly consumed by the humbler classes. A public debt of \$450 per family, at 6 per cent., for every family in a nation, is certainly a very heavy one. There are also East India debts, Canada debts, Jamaica debts. We have our State debts, over \$20,000,000, and the interest on loans paid to persons abroad far exceeds the moneys brought by immigrants. The immense sums due by small proprietors in France, and secured by mortgage, added to the taxation caused by the large public debt, impoverishes them greatly. In 1792, the taxation of the United Kingdom was only \$16,000,000—now it is \$30,000,000. In 1792, Burke said, "nations are wading deeper and deeper into an ocean of boundless debt. Public debts, which at first were a security to governments, by interesting many in the public tranquillity, are likely in the end to be the means of their subversion. If governments provide for these debts by heavy impositions, they perish by becoming odious to the people. If they do not provide for them, they will be undone by an extensive discontented moneyed interest, injured and not destroyed."

Sixty years ago, France had a public debt of 42,000,000 livres, and 3,000,000 poor: in 1833, the debt was 4,590,526,111 francs: in 1843, it had increased to 5,640,000,000. Now it is still higher. But little has been done for the education of the millions, and therefore the eighth constitution may soon have to give place to a ninth.

BRITISH CABINET.—Lord John Russell, premier; Sir Charles Wood, chancellor of the exchequer; Lord Chancellor Cottenham; Marquises of Lansdowne and Clanricarde; Sir George Grey, home sec.; Viscount Palmerston, for. sec.; Earl Grey, col. sec.; Sir Francis Baring; Sir John C. Hobhouse; Lord Campbell; Henry Labouchere, board of trade; Earls of Minto, Grenville, and Carlisle



# KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW.

EVERY person is bound to know the law, whether life, liberty, or property, is involved. He is bound to understand the nice and subtle distinctions of the common law, as well as its plainest rules, and to conform his actions to the letter and spirit of the statutes, whether the language in which they are written is plain or doubtful.

On the 2d of May, 1828, that eminent and truly honest Whig lawyer, Sir James Mackintosh, asked Mr. Huskisson, in the House of Commons, if he had never heard of "a system of law in which a jumble of obsolete usages was mixed up and confounded with modern subtleties, until the minds of the most acute men of the age, or of the nation—men who had passed, in a service of forty years, through every stage of its gradations, from the lowest to the highest—were compelled to declare that they felt totally unable to find their way thro' its mazes, and were compelled, by their doubts of what was law and what was not, to add in a most ruinous degree to the expenses of the suitor? Did he never hear of a country where this system is called COMMON LAW, the wisdom of our unceasing, and various other venerable names?"

In most of the States, our fellow-citizens are required to obey the constitutions, the statutes passed by Congress, the state laws or statutes, the common law, and what is called equity, or the rules and orders of a court of chancery. In Ohio there are no common-law crimes; a man can only be held to answer in the courts for an offence defined and set forth in its statute-book. In New-York, in 1846, a convention, while amending the constitution, provided for the appointment of three commissioners as a board to codify or arrange in writing, in plain language, the whole body of the common law; and three other commissioners to revise, reform, simplify, and abridge, the rules and practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings, of the courts of record. Both commissions were appointed in 1847, but by a legislature not friendly to law-reform. At length, the practice commission got into able and willing hands, and the reforms they have introduced, so far as successive legislatures permitted them to take effect, have had a salutary tendency.

Not so the commission appointed to arrange the body of the common law. Chancellor Walworth said he would not act; Alvah Worden had spoken and voted against codification in convention; John A. Collier was evidently indisposed to do anything; and Anthony L. Robertson, who succeeded Walworth, merely drew his salary. John C. Spencer, who had expressed himself unfriendly to the principle of codification, in his remarks on De Tocqueville, &c., was appointed in 1849, and declined to act after the legislature had adjourned. Seth C. Hawley became a commissioner in 1848. Mr. Worden resigned in 1849.

De Witt Clinton earnestly urged on the legislature of 1825 the great work of codification, so that the rules which men must abide by might be rendered more clear and distinct. Two reports have been made, we know not by whom, nor upon what parts of the law, nor whether the vacancies in the commission have been supplied. There are doubts whether our legislators have been friendly to the reduction of "a jumble of obsolete usages, mixed up with modern subtleties" into a systematic treatise, remarkable for its plainness and perspicuity; yet it is evident that a rule for human action, if it is to be obeyed, must be comprehended, and within the reach of those who are controlled by it.

Speaking of the statutes passed by Congress, Mr. Gillett, solicitor of the treasury, wrote Mr. Secretary Walker that the people had no opportunity to see them; that, if they did, they could not understand them; and that even a good lawyer would find it almost impossible to tell, by reference to the national statute-book, what is statute law.

In illustration, he quotes the law of 1813, which gives each district-attorney \$250 a year and the usual fees of office. "What are they? Some of our district-attorneys have made \$28,000 a year by them. The act appointing a district-attorney in Oregon, gives him Wisconsin fees; the Wisconsin act refers to the fees in Michigan; the Michigan compensation-bill refers to Indiana Territory, and the act to create it bids us look for the fees to the ordinance of 1787, at the time of passing which no fees were provided, because the office of district-attorney had not been created! By the act of 1793, district-attorneys are to receive "such fees in each state, respectively, as are allowed in the supreme court thereof." Congress took no trouble to regulate the fees, nor is it known whether the law applies to States not then in existence. Worse still, there are several States which have neither supreme court nor fee-bill. We often see it provided, that a law referred to shall not be understood to mean what it says it means. Statutes frequently repeal all laws inconsistent with them, and the laws thus intended to be repealed often contain like clauses. What is it, then, that is repealed? In 1844, the revenue laws were collected in a volume of 1,000 pages; in 1849, scarce 200 pages remained in force: 20 years since, the land laws were published in over 1,000 pages, not over 100 of which were in operation in 1849: out of 290 acts relating to the judiciary, scarce 100 pages remain in force: what is law and what is not puzzles our best jurists: "the national laws are not, and can not now be understood by those who are bound to know and obey them at the hazard of life, liberty, and property." One really able lawyer, aided by clerks, &c., could arrange and reduce them into a small volume, easily understood, better than a board of fifty jurists: and a Congress, which costs millions for its expenses, might add a law fee-bill or provide a compensation, instead of leaving the public at the caprice of either attorneys or judges. For the New-York supreme court, it was supposed that the code of procedure had provided uniform rules, instead of which the old absurd system of the judges making the law is again resorted to, without a reference to the legislature. We trust that § 470, constituting the judges code-manufacturers, as it was under the old system, which the revisors justly condemned, is only a temporary one. If the judges are to make rules of proceeding, why was a commission appointed? The reformed practice-code of New-York will, we trust, return to one-term pleadings; in which, whatever a man's action or defense may be, he states it, in writing, in as few words as possible, and in language easily understood; its very simplicity oft-times calling for the exercise of more legal knowledge and discernment than was requisite under the old system.

The legislature of 1848 possessed a fair share of the law-reform spirit, and we hope that their successors, in 1850, will excel them. Law-reform once carried in New-York will go over the whole Union. A complete code of procedure, without mystery, arranged in one volume, having a convenient mode of notation, and of reference from one part to another, and including all the "judge-made rules" necessary to the administration of the civil and criminal law, will be issued this year if the legislature set about it in earnest. The placing in the hands of one set of judges all the modes of granting legal relief, whether called equity, common law, or statute, and giving the practice a uniform operation, will be one of the greatest achievements of mind in this or any other age: 20-year lawsuits, for the benefit of bad men, will, when judges become prompt and methodical, fall into desuetude. Lord Brougham, we perceive, proposes to follow Napoleon's method in the arrangement of the criminal code of England—one section of his system relating to offences and their punishment, the other regulating the mode of criminal procedure.



## ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

*Prepared Expressly for the Whig Almanac.*

## MAINE.—[Complete.]

## GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Counties.	Whig.	L. F.	&c.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Aroostook....	400	868	30....	431	868	106
Cumberland....	3679	4927	1250....	4797	5989	1745
Franklin.....	864	1584	698....	895	1460	813
Hancock.....	1662	2040	130....	2102	2321	247
Kennebec.....	3317	3050	1009....	5056	2634	1657
Lincoln.....	4306	3804	535....	5316	4670	967
Oxford.....	1428	3908	831....	1529	3605	1206
Penobscot.....	2596	4302	898....	3973	4646	1560
Piscataquis....	793	1124	389....	937	1163	432
Somerset.....	2548	2211	687....	2453	2086	1021
Waldo.....	1388	3570	671....	1816	3506	1124
Washington....	2024	2215	295....	2505	2466	456
York.....	2755	3391	632....	3466	4697	844

Total vote....28260 37534 8025...35276 40206 12178

Dr. Hubbard over Hamlin, 9,274; over all, 1249.  
 Taylor and Van Buren over Cass, 7,248. The aggregate vote of the State falls short of that of the Presidential election 13,341—the Whigs losing 7,016; Locos, 2,672; and Free-soilers, 4,153.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—[Official.]

Counties.	GOVERNOR.	1849.	CONGRESS.
	Chamberlain, W. Moor.	Berry, Tuck, G. W. Kit.	
Dist. I.		&c. F. S. tridge.	Scat.
Rockingham....	3329	4558	1152....4440 4515 38
Strafford.....	2007	2126	589....2531 2123 9
II.		East-Pear-	
Belknap.....	1032	1965	376....1038 1974 359
Carroll.....	811	2097	522....792 2036 476
Merrimack....	1833	4571	1114....1843 4580 1079
III.		Wilson.	Vose. Scat.
Hillsborough	3630	5036	1041....4659 5062 4
Cheshire.....	2493	2328	654....3107 2316 8
IV.		J. Kit. Hib-	White, &c.
Sullivan.....	1254	1952	522....1256 1947 524
Grafton.....	2670	3897	981....2069 3896 968
Cocos.....	335	1527	211....333 1520 220

Total.....18764 30107 7162 29969 22068 3685

Dinsmoor over all, 4,181; Cass over all, 4,310;  
 Polk over Clay and Birney, 5,095. Aggregate gain since the Presidential election, 4,817. Vote for Taylor, 14,781; Cass, 27,763; and Van Buren, 7,560.

## VERMONT.—[Official.]

## GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Counties.	Whig.	F. D.	&c.	Taylor.	V. B.	Cass.
Bennington....	1832	1668	119....	1554	616	1150
Rutland.....	3152	1760	272....	2911	1377	744
Windham.....	2714	1507	619....	2648	1443	608
Orange.....	2207	3179	38....	1780	1808	1414
Windsor.....	4210	2389	54....	3656	1908	1103
Addison.....	2614	1501	112....	2558	1035	319
Chittenden....	2161	1785	495....	1763	1516	571
Franklin.....	1811	1451	733....	1456	1204	691
Grand Isle....	327	123	122....	311	104	130
Caledonia.....	1560	2203	67....	1397	888	1158
Essex.....	438	439	1....	370	42	331
Lamoille.....	436	955	528....	289	754	474
Oreans.....	1244	1163	131....	1056	536	562
Washington....	1667	2869	92....	1398	1106	1693

Total.....26,443 23492 3383...23122 13837 10948

Coolidge over Needham, 2,951. Needham, Clark, and scattering, over Coolidge, 432. Van Buren and Cass over Taylor, 1,663.

*Vote for Congress in IIIrd District, to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Hon. Geo. P. Marsh—Meacham, W., 6,645; Peck, Coalition, 4,716; Harrington, and scattering, 835. James Meacham over all, 1,094. Marsh over all, 944.*

## MASSACHUSETTS.

## 1849—GOVERNOR—1848.

Counties.	Briggs, Bout-	Phil-	Briggs, Phil-	Cush- g & scat.
	Whig. well.	lips.	Whig. lips.	
Barnstable....	1274	653	289....	1894 419 714
Berkshire.....	3318	2474	806....	3587 1215 2196
Bristol.....	3644	1898	1535....	5178 2418 1973
Dukes.....	186	78	40....	248 58 154
Essex.....	7117	3837	3083....	8457 5452 3458
Franklin.....	2323	1597	1164....	2323 1329 1481
Hampshire....	3205	1123	1268....	3350 1472 928
Hampden.....	3121	3039	648....	3402 994 2267
Middlesex....	9079	6277	3863....	9587 6129 4447
Nantucket....	291	57	100....	530 159 77
Norfolk.....	4299	1981	2160....	4652 3265 1502
Plymouth....	3426	1639	2135....	3760 2597 1629
Suffolk.....	6535	1998	1245....	8247 2596 1446
Worcester....	6677	4825	6517....	6445 7908 4132

Total.....54495 32266 24853...61640 36011 26404

Boutwell and Phillips over Briggs, 2,624; Phil-  
 lips, Cushing, and scattering, over Briggs, 775.  
 Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, 12,269.

## RHODE-ISLAND.—[Official.]

## GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Counties.	Whig.	L. F.	& scat.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Bristol.....	332	50	3....	590	131	18
Kent.....	588	238	34....	690	318	52
Newport.....	878	148	53....	1207	205	109
Providence....	2582	2006	359....	3542	2515	398
Washington 701	522	112....	750	450	149	

Total.....5081 2964 561 6779 3646 730

Anthony over all, 1,556. Taylor over Cass and Van Buren, 2,403.

*Vote for Congress in 1st District—King, W., 2,005; Brown, L. F., 1,250; Borden, F. S., and scattering, 206. 1st District—First trial (April)—Shearman, W., 1,959; Thurston, L. F., 2,017; Hall, F. S., and scattering, 186. Second trial (August)—Dixon, W., 2,822; and Thurston, Coalition, 2,197.*

## CONNECTICUT.—[Official.]

## GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Dist. & Cos. Trumbull, Seymour, Niles,					
I.	Whig.	L. F.	F. S.	Taylor, Cass, V. B.	
Hartford.....	5374	5424	454....	6000 5345	810
Tolland.....	1819	1703	178....	1665 1612	191
II.					
New-Haven....	4674	3730	542....	5273 4516	806
Middlesex....	1461	2090	286....	2136 2152	361
III.					
New-London..	3623	3183	518....	4020 3421	776
Windham.....	2215	1945	780....	2266 2262	799
IV.					
Fairfield.....	4356	3512	201....	5036 4064	462
Litchfield....	3778	3519	561....	3918 3674	800

Total.....27800 25106 3520 30814 27046 5005



Trumbull over Seymour, 2,694; Seymour, Niles, and scattering (40), over Trumbull, 866; Cass, and Van Buren, over Taylor, 1,737.

*Official Aggregate for State Officers.*

*Lt. Gov.*—Thomas Backus, 28,036; Charles H. Pond, 25,335; J. Eoyd, and scattering, 3,436. Backus, Whig, ahead, 2,301.

*Sec'y*—Rog. H. Mills, 29,059; Hiram Reed, 25,210.

*Treasurer*—Stephen Taylor, 26,611; Hy. D. Smith, 25,319; Geo. Reed, 3,532; scattering, 381. Taylor, Whig, ahead, 742.

*Controller*—Abijah Catlin, 28,045; Rufus G. Pinney, 25,140; W. G. Alexander, and scattering, 3,540. Catlin, Whig, ahead, 2,905.

*Aggregate Vote for Congress.*

1 Chapman, W., 15,377; Waldo, L. F., 7,444..Scat., 23  
2 Babcock, " 6,532..Booth, " 6,872.. " 139  
3 Rockwell, " 59,222..Cleveland, " 61,400.. " 27  
4 Butler, " 81,722..Wildman, " 70,238.. " 676

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—[Official.]

1849—CANAL COMMISS'N—J. D. GOVERNOR—1843.

Counties.	Fuller, W.	Gamble, L. F.	Middle- swardth, W.	Painter, L. F.	John- ston, W.	Long- streth, L. F.
Adams	1645	1236	2314	1785	2331	1806
Allegheny	6263	5113	8244	6130	8856	6151
Armstrong	1618	1937	1364	2013	2194	2133
Beaver	2349	2022	2591	2329	2760	2354
Bedford	2523	2579	2610	2736	2613	2739
Berks	2667	6877	4113	6390	4217	8411
Blair	1750	1310	2285	1121	2293	1427
Bradford	2484	2587	2992	2700	3241	3541
Bucks	4152	4637	5063	5271	5184	5215
Butler	2166	1941	2313	2310	2410	2303
Cambria	1123	1375	1118	1440	1151	1421
Carbon	490	756	746	1040	763	956
Centre	1532	2093	1636	2510	1619	2514
Chester	5035	4238	4393	5101	5295	5140
Clarion	940	1351	1134	2209	1255	2338
Clearfield	526	891	603	1105	630	1111
Clinton	670	1001	792	997	808	1004
Columbia	1646	2143	1922	3134	1980	3157
Crawford	2264	2493	2398	2778	2530	2849
Cumberland	3538	2069	2063	3635	2382	3169
Dauphin	2763	2103	3263	2287	3249	2269
Delaware	1743	1311	1974	1480	1975	1500
Elk	131	258	116	277	145	223
Erie	2503	1363	3305	2096	3500	2187
Fayette	2113	2645	2710	3273	2776	3290
Franklin	3097	2695	3736	304	3758	2983
Greene	1094	2047	1297	2350	1354	2062
Huntingdon	1787	1930	2277	1664	2269	1371
Indiana	1729	1230	2258	1563	2371	1568
Jefferson	463	870	642	926	783	992
Juniata	929	1690	1103	1190	1163	1201
Lancaster	7133	4224	9706	5519	9727	5314
Lebanon	2378	1783	2622	1807	2657	1860
Lehigh	2317	2504	2521	2366	2550	2496
Luzerne	2578	3149	2890	3603	2567	3785
Lycoming	1524	2130	1831	2267	425	1769
McKean	238	365	362	466	376	429
Mercer	2424	2618	3462	3103	3613	3109
Mifflin	1031	1305	1432	1585	1443	1591
Monroe	251	1593	372	1635	425	1769
Montgomery	3638	5091	4522	5387	4645	5218
Northampton	1215	2082	2460	3407	2551	3476
Northumberland	1111	1874	1426	2493	1516	2121
Perry	927	1419	1343	2056	1339	2061
Philadelphia	7396	4602	6355	4972	8963	4972
" co.	11714	14600	16094	16005	6998	16028
Pike	119	654	119	598	126	612
Potter	282	546	277	630	278	627
Schuylkill	1473	3651	4181	3334	4264	3538
Somerset	2141	961	2703	1077	2755	1100
Sullivan	149	330			182	360
Susquehanna	1561	2079	1505	2375	1537	2416
Tioga	1193	1671	1124	1080	1219	2077
Town	2431	1820	2941	1580	2207	1636
Union	517	1029	935	1523	905	1332
Warren	813	943	901	1136	917	1145

Counties.	Fuller, W.	Gamble, L. F.	Middle- swardth, W.	Painter, L. F.	John- ston, W.	Long- streth, L. F.
Washington	3376	3610	3906	3952	4065	3944
Wayne	624	1477	745	1402	853	1457
Westm'd	2337	4097	2639	4903	2836	4935
Wyoming	763	706	750	930	730	948
York	3359	4635	4122	4319	4162	4345

Total.... 153151 144740 161294 166930 168523 163221

Kimber Cleaver, the Native American candidate, received the following votes:—Phila. city and county, 2,513; Montgomery, 82; Berks, 2; Dauphin 45; Allegheny, 523; Northumberland, 62; Wyoming, 1; Schuylkill, 215; Columbia, 16. Total, 3,439.

Gamble, L. F., over Fuller and Cleaver, 8,150; Painter, L. F., over Middleswarth, 2,636; Johnston's majority for Governor, 362. Taylor over Cass and Van Buren, 2,774; over Cass, 13,537. The vote for Taylor was 125,513; Cass, 171,976, and Van Buren, 114,363.

**MARYLAND.**—[Official.]

CONGRESS—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

District and Counties.	Rich. L. Bowie, I.	No op- position.	Cass, lor.	V. B.
Anne Arundel (proper)	917	963	849	5
Calvert	414	431	535	
Charles	539	769	398	
Montgomery	1131	1037	771	1
Prince George's	835	1051	733	1
St. Mary's	756	788	422	
Total	4263	5659	3508	7
District and Counties.	T. J. McKaig, II.	W. T. Hamilton, L. F.	Cass, lor.	V. B.
Allegheny	1632	1720	1579	3
Frederick	2233	2034	3158	20
Washington	2556	2653	2688	21
Total	7191	7387	7425	24
District and Counties.	George W. Gray, III.	Edw'd Ham- mond, L. F.	Cass, lor.	V. B.
Wards 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Baltimore City	1426	2482	2234	16
Baltimore County	1092	2185	2527	7
Carroll County	1399	1516	1763	7
Howard District	539	720	730	637
Total	4456	6903	7254	30
District and Counties.	John R. Kenly, IV.	R. M. McKenly, W. Lane, L. F.	Cass, lor.	V. B.
Wards 1-15, Baltimore	6326	7277	3240	56
District and Counties.	A. Evans, V.	S. M. Magraw, L. F.	Cass, lor.	V. B.
Caroline	396	597	492	530
Cecil	1541	1297	1504	1444
Harford	1461	1443	1521	1253
Kent	639	499	645	447
Queen Anne's	743	651	725	612
Total	4986	4497	4387	4346
District and Counties.	John Bozman, VI.	No op- position.	Cass, lor.	V. B.
Dorchester	719	1367	820	
Somerset	1019	1413	1065	1
Talbot	712	706	719	1
Worcester	1007	1351	1130	
Total	3457	4837	3674	2

The vote for Taylor was 37,702; Cass, 34,528; Van Buren, 125. For Governor, 1847, Goldsborough, W., received 33,570 votes; Thomas, Loco, 34,363. Governor, 1844, Pratt, W., 35,440; Carroll, Loco, 34,492. J. D. Roman, W., had 218 maj. for Congress in the 11th District in 1847, although it gave Thos. Perry, Loco, 634 maj. in 1845. Albert Constable, Loco, had 169 maj. in the 11th District in 1845, and in 1845 the Whigs carried every district.



## NEW-YORK ELECTION.—[Official.]

NEW-YORK ELECTIONS. (Continued.)																
	Control- ler.	Secretary of State.	Attorney- General.	Treasur- er.	Canal Com- missioner.	State Engin- and Surv.	Inspector St. Prisons.	Judge Court of Appeals.								
COUNTIES.	W. Hunt, Whig.	Lott, Loco.	Morgan, Whig.	Randall, Loco.	Stevens, Whig.	Chaffield, Loco.	A. Hunt, Whig.	Welch, Loco.	Beach, Whig.	Follett, Loco.	Seymour, Whig.	Campbell, Loco.	Squire, Whig.	Clark, Loco.	Spencer, Whig.	Jewett, Loco.
Albany.....	6934	5604	6861	6729	6246	6337	6874	5713	6446	6131	6662	5917	6391	6235	5916	6223
Allegany.....	2989	3320	2937	3248	2986	3240	2952	3247	2991	3241	2985	3250	2931	3246	2985	3209
Broome.....	2445	2300	2441	2296	2445	2299	2444	2286	2446	2304	2492	2354	2443	2304	2371	2220
Cattaraugus.....	3073	2864	3074	2860	3009	2756	3072	2861	3075	2857	3073	2850	3071	2859	3036	2795
Cayuga.....	4593	4481	4530	4528	4596	4501	4594	4500	4595	4446	4560	4525	4596	4498	4529	4467
Chautauque.....	4497	3517	4492	3534	4497	3512	4493	3554	4494	3525	4493	3534	4494	3527	4431	3601
Chemung.....	1779	2240	1771	2248	1775	2251	1768	2246	1781	2237	1782	2237	1767	2247	1691	2172
Chenango.....	3563	4073	3564	4081	3564	4083	3510	4075	3572	4077	3567	4081	3562	4082	3562	4009
Clinton.....	1855	2095	1846	2105	1844	2110	1846	2107	1847	2106	1843	2107	1844	2109	1837	2086
Columbia.....	3894	3499	3577	3744	3514	3809	3812	3445	3851	3471	3871	3457	3842	3441	3453	3839
Cortland.....	2207	1984	2133	1966	2203	2014	2207	2002	2205	1988	2205	1989	2206	1995	2124	1996
Delaware.....	3374	2611	3393	2621	3393	2621	3393	2618	3393	2618	3393	2618	3393	2618	3393	2618
Dutchess.....	4935	4880	4924	4887	4933	4919	4922	4872	4919	4911	4920	4901	4911	4925	4768	4843
Erie.....	6758	4976	6749	4994	6760	4991	6734	4999	6658	4945	6760	4965	6762	6000	6737	4781
Essex.....	2323	1917	2319	1925	2320	1926	2319	1926	2319	1864	2319	1926	2318	1924	2261	1929
Franklin.....	1438	1357	1436	1350	1435	1359	1437	1332	1437	1363	1436	1357	1437	1333	1432	1311
Fulton & Hamilton	1901	1411	1901	1411	1902	1411	1902	1321	1903	1317	1903	1317	1903	1317	1903	1317
Genesee.....	2687	1605	2681	1610	2684	1611	2681	1618	2622	1634	2643	1612	2633	1621	2657	1601
Greene.....	2614	2795	2595	2808	2574	2830	2601	2807	2579	2707	2631	2777	2577	2829	2649	2756
Herkimer.....	2373	3483	2365	3579	2370	3490	2367	3506	2354	3472	2354	3508	2368	3506	2412	3458
Jefferson.....	4440	3993	4890	3943	4831	3948	4832	3942	4875	3949	4832	3949	4831	3943	4893	5165
Kings.....	6005	4903	6073	4928	6085	4924	6076	4926	6016	4931	6025	4932	6052	4936	5779	4798
Lewis.....	1656	1936	1657	1939	1654	1943	1652	1943	1646	1938	1643	1947	1642	1937	1638	1608
Livingston.....	3603	2560	3584	2566	3588	2568	3585	2568	3591	2558	3585	2551	3585	2559	3549	2527
Madi.....	3258	4341	3251	3560	3251	3535	3252	3564	3258	3534	3258	3564	3253	3563	3131	3282
Monroe.....	6124	4933	6156	5073	6137	5055	6134	5070	6058	5056	6131	5065	6134	5068	6142	6039
Montgomery.....	2875	2875	2870	2900	2872	3026	2865	2981	2794	3027	2855	2985	2859	2902	2792	3046
New York.....	20774	18203	20616	18311	20523	18728	20634	18689	20643	18311	20520	18781	20524	18943	19875	18260
Niagara.....	2723	2245	2721	2524	2717	2425	2719	2527	2755	2320	2716	2522	2730	2410	2639	2540
Oneida.....	6856	6837	6780	7045	6720	7046	6778	7007	6775	6725	6814	7010	6701	7080	6763	6804
Onondaga.....	5685	5610	5693	5747	5683	5735	5678	5751	5673	5704	5689	5650	5692	5647	5690	5719
Ontario.....	3897	3163	3893	3175	3893	3159	3891	3172	3892	3163	3891	3177	3890	3177	3816	3416
Orange.....	3639	4094	3627	4097	3635	4021	3629	4020	3643	4022	3632	3990	3631	4092	3653	4016
Orleans.....	2349	2302	2345	2311	2344	2312	2344	2307	2346	2315	2344	2248	2344	2313	2288	2298
Oswego.....	4036	4717	4034	4746	4032	4742	4033	4744	4031	4697	4035	4745	4031	4728	4077	4641
Otsego.....	3643	4710	3632	4745	3634	4814	3636	4715	3631	4697	3630	4726	3647	4717	3629	4607
Putnam.....	609	1213	609	1216	609	1218	609	1248	609	1217	609	1217	609	1217	601	1126
Queens.....	1758	2002	1749	2024	1752	2028	1753	2022	1753	2026	1752	2024	1751	2022	1738	1972
Rensselaer.....	5251	4903	5237	4958	4915	5274	4929	4956	4937	5173	4923	4959	4935	5196	4627	5300
Richmond.....	826	892	824	904	823	901	824	902	824	901	824	902	824	902	793	872
Rockland.....	696	1133	692	1130	693	1133	695	1129	696	1133	696	1130	695	1130	692	1022
St. Lawrence.....	3552	4469	3552	4472	3552	4465	3553	4474	3552	4455	3552	4474	3540	4417	3487	4368
Saratoga.....	4252	3613	4237	3624	4244	3636	4246	3630	4251	3644	4255	3669	4240	3697	4162	3671
Schoenectady.....	1708	1477	1709	1478	1708	1470	1712	1474	1747	1431	1705	1475	1713	1417	1678	1431
Scholarie.....	2613	3312	2608	3320	2618	3342	2603	3312	2603	3318	2602	3325	2578	3349	2284	5477
Seneca.....	1783	2261	1778	2244	1784	2254	1782	2250	1779	2268	1783	2252	1783	2262	1783	2218
Suffolk.....	1347	2055	1346	2046	1347	2051	1346	2046	1343	2051	1349	2051	1352	2048	1319	2003
Steuben.....	4045	4767	4045	4773	4080	4775	4097	4774	4094	4775	4091	4781	4089	4777	4077	4679
Sullivan.....	1547	1815	1847	1814	1823	2237	1844	1815	1822	2240	1845	1813	1823	2240	1830	2227
Tioga.....	1814	1912	1806	1915	1813	1909	1812	258	1814	1915	1830	1895	1813	1916	1817	1773
Tompkins.....	2948	3114	2952	3132	2951	3120	2969	3131	2947	3125	2947	3129	2944	3130	3001	3094
Ulster.....	4167	4210	4092	4334	4063	4360	4064	4325	4083	4339	4107	4317	4064	4367	3976	4275
Warren.....	1052	1631	1051	1630	1046	1630	1049	1625	1053	1632	1050	1631	1056	1626	1032	1570
Washington.....	4502	2794	4497	2826	4497	2831	4495	2837	4504	2775	4493	2844	4497	2799	4397	2668
Wayne.....	3799	3777	3781	3797	3796	3791	3794	3796	3801	3782	3791	3800	3797	3786	3748	3793
Westchester.....	3328	3748	3324	3760	3326	3750	3326	3758	3324	3767	3328	3769	3317	3760	3307	3649
Wyoming.....	2677	2397	2666	2452	2670	2430	2668	2449	2673	2392	2672	2451	2670	2453	2613	2834
Yates.....	1851	2102	1850	2112	1851	2103	1850	2105	1853	2103	1848	2105	1849	2103	1813	2006

## WHIG.

## RECAPITULATION.—Aggregates.

## LOCO.

## MAJORITIES.

Controller—Washington Hunt*	205,034	John A. Lott	199,134	5,900
Secretary of State—Christopher Morgan*	203,875	Henry S. Randall	201,189	2,686
Attorney-General—Samuel Stevens	199,779	Levi S. Chaffield*	204,795	5,016
Treasurer—Alvah Hunt*	204,317	Benjamin Welch, Jr.	199,134	5,183
Canal Commissioner—Nelson J. Beach	201,639	Frederick Follett*	202,959	1,326
State Eng. and Surv.—Hezekiah C. Seym'r*	204,175	Alexander Campbell	201,027	3,148
Prison Inspector—Benjamin Spence	200,726	Darius Clark*	204,635	3,909
Judge of Appeals—Joshua A. Spencer	196,680	Freeborn G. Jewett*	200,988	4,308

Average Whig vote on entire ticket, 202,027; average Loco do., 201,732. Whig majority, 295; average abolition vote, 1,311; do. Workingmen's, 650. This shows a falling off in the aggregate vote since 1848 of 50,053, as follows:—Whig vote now less than Taylor's, 16,576; Loco vote now less than Cass and Van Buren's, 32,893; Abolition and Workingmen less than Smith's, 584.

The aggregate vote of the State for Senators stands—Whig, 203,919; Loco, 198,784. Whig majority, 5,135.—THE LEGISLATURE stands—Senate, Whig, 17; Loco, 15—Assembly, Whig, 63; Loco, 65. Tie on Joint Ballot. \* Also on the Anti-Rent Ticket.

Of the eight Supreme Court Judges chosen at this election, five are Whigs and three Locofocos.



## NORTH CAROLINA.

1849—CONGRESS—1847. PRES'T—1848.

Dist. & Cos.	Clingman, W.	Scat- tering.	Cling- man.	Bynum, W.	Tay- lor, W.	Cass.
I.						
Buncombe .....	1134	183	775	236..	996	434
Cherokee .....	574	36	435	124..	549	175
Cleveland .....	384	134	158	581..	314	421
Caldwell .....	542	12	362	905..	503	96
Burke .....	541	94	386	270..	1210	266
McDowell .....	724	23	345	233..	559	161
Haywood .....	599	64	395	221..	418	213
Henderson .....	625	63	447	144..	541	116
Macon .....	475	144	374	226..	427	207
Rutherford .....	903	332	570	787..	938	126
Yancy .....	730	111	293	269..	31 m.	

Total ..... 7231 1146 4550 3426 6506 2235

II.	J. P. Cald- well, W.	Stokes, L.	Boyden, W.	Bogle, W.	Leake, L. F.	
Ashe .....	981	8	365	278..	660	358
Catawba .....	232	47	235	443..		
Davie .....	463	10	381	229..	448	251
Frederick & Alexander .....	1553	969	896	337..	1137	211
Rowan .....	737	74	656	198..	859	560
Surry .....	836	747	946	477..	1132	852
Wilkes .....	1549	14	405	745..	1060	121

Total ..... 6351 1869 3882 3025 5296 2353

III.	Deberry, W.	G. W. Cald- well, L. F.	Barrin- ger, W.	Leake, L. F.	
Anson .....	1020	538	586	16..	1084 350
Cabarrus .....	690	511	514	34..	756 377
Raston & Lincoln .....	160	671	321	308..	828 1593
Mecklenburg and Union .....	617	1139	519	148..	775 945
Montgomery .....	418	176	345	15..	583 82
Moore .....	525	545	389	243..	588 406
Richmond .....	492	134	410	33..	699 71
Stanly .....	695	99	328	..	725 14

Total ..... 4899 4299 3412 702.. 6038 3847

IV.	Shepperd, Whig.	Keeno, Loco.	Shepperd, Whig.	Clem's, Loco.	
Davidson .....	692	528	718	536..	1087 520
Guilford .....	1326	332	1354	321..	1714 373
Randolph .....	1145	339	953	228..	1196 225
Rockingham .....	293	623	284	646..	380 756
Stokes and Forsyth .....	604	805	713	873..	1014 912

Total ..... 4405 3138 4022 2634.. 5391 2196

V.	Nash, Whig.	Venable, Loco.	Kerr, Whig.	Venable, Loco.	
Caswell .....	262	1016	298	1081..	293 1087
Chatham .....	1200	824	1194	620..	1033 519
Franklin .....	904	960	986	881..	959 831
Orange and Alamance .....	1635	1592	1621	1437..	1667 1585
Person .....	314	633	386	569..	346 518

Total ..... 4315 5025 4435 4588 4298 4540

VI.	Daniel, Loco.	Clarke, Loco.	Daniel, Loco.	Arring- ton, L.	
Edgecombe .....	792	467	632	787..	143 1335
Franklin .....	624	210	560	385..	341 658
Gulifax .....	512	48	452	303..	582 446
Johnston .....	644	404	443	398..	646 746
Nash .....	450	375	272	723..	113 798
Wake .....	823	896	927	670..	1028 1247
Warren .....	568	30	610	134..	156 667

Total ..... 4413 2430 3896 3410 3009 5897

\* Vogler, Loco, in 1847, got 606 votes, of which 303 were given in Ashe and 175 in Rowan.

† At the late election in the VIth District, H. W. Miller (Whig) polled 199 votes in Johnston Co. In Wake there were 286 scattering votes, and in Franklin, 56. Mr. Toole's vote in this district, in 1847, was 214.

VII.	Ashe, Loco.	Reid, Loco.	McKay, Loco.	Hall, Loco.	Tay- lor, Loco.	Cass.
Bladen .....	360	240	249	186..	280	341
Brunswick .....	185	13	123	196..	319	237
Columbus .....	436	76	228	73..	169	274
Cumberland .....	839	521	608	411..	812	1191
Duplin .....	686	493	672	148..	318	939
N. Hanover .....	1029	46	729	114..	464	1253
Onslow .....	568	182	436	61..	211	686
Robeson .....	486	501	235	343..	633	545
Sampson .....	539	741	524	295..	612	741

Total ..... 5128 2813 3894 1827 3818 6209

VIII.	Stanly, Whig.	Lane, Loco.	Donnell, Whig.	Lane, Loco.	
Beaufort .....	888	618	846	466..	923 463
Craven .....	673	686	503	528..	696 616
Carteret .....	484	405	368	318..	474 317
Greene .....	296	318	258	314..	318 237
Hyde .....	476	333	416	267..	495 236
Jones .....	210	182	167	143..	242 136
Lenoir .....	270	437	258	361..	282 354
Pitt .....	702	606	547	414..	636 479
Tyrrell .....	361	89	332	101..	300 96
Wayne .....	291	1078	268	866..	258 903
Washington .....	336	188	330	146..	373 149

Total ..... 4987 4940 4293 3924 4987 3866

IX.	Outlaw, Whig.	Person, Loco.	Outlaw, Whig.	Biggs, Loco.	
Bertie .....	517	348	504	363..	524 302
Camden .....	530	101	500	92..	493 70
Currituck .....	227	545	160	509..	193 466
Chowan .....	252	202	272	178..	295 171
Gates .....	417	382	354	328..	379 289
Hertford .....	278	223	330	222..	316 144
Martin .....	345	564	301	543..	361 545
Northampton .....	469	531	435	389..	493 458
Perquimans .....	450	314	421	203..	434 253
Pasquotank .....	568	267	518	244..	570 244

Total ..... 4053 3477 3795 3071 4058 2972

Taylor's majority, 8,650. The vote for Governor, 1848, was—Manly, 42,360; Reid, 41,486. President, 1844—Clay, 43,232; Polk, 30,287.

‡ Bryan had 193 votes, in the VIth District, in 1847.

## GEORGIA.

1849—GOVERNOR—1848.

PRES'T—1848.

Counties.	Hill, W.	Towns.	Clinch.	Towns.	Taylor, W.	Cass.
Appling .....	133	191	166	160..	144	108
Baker .....	273	568	216	425..	341	634
Baldwin .....	337	309	317	315..	332	322
Bibb .....	634	734	602	665..	705	803
Bryan .....	117	76	112	69..	128	60
Bulloch .....	25	408	34	382..	43	377
Burke .....	464	343	590	370..	598	215
Butts .....	264	411	243	354..	269	420
Camden .....	62	176	89	181..	106	220
Campbell .....	311	653	251	569..	281	562
Carroll .....	428	891	362	705..	475	834
Cass .....	905	1461	731	1341..	988	1513
Chatham .....	666	786	776	582..	843	741
Chattooga .....	396	462	350	426..	402	398
Cherokee .....	681	1101	594	977..	660	963
Clark .....	584	454	616	437..	624	495
Cobb .....	888	1089	718	975..	802	1261
Columbia .....	361	220	489	282..	519	260
Coweta .....	770	724	732	645..	822	662
Crawford .....	377	461	364	454..	402	434
Dade .....	67	309	68	286..	102	258
Decatur .....	469	302	391	385..	493	350
DeKalb .....	832	1014	759	990..	799	1097
Dooley .....	311	505	317	517..	349	571
Early .....	144	457	152	303..	200	505
Effingham .....	202	124	175	110..	183	99
Elbert .....	995	195	986	174..	991	161
Emanuel .....	176	307	195	269..	155	207
Fayette .....	449	697	417	644..	521	717
Floyd .....	738	780	569	600..	680	673



Counties.	Hill.	W. Towns.	Clinch.	Towns.	Taylor.	Casa.
Forsyth	496	753	453	657	629	747
Franklin	389	974	354	1032	363	965
Gilmer	283	839	297	786	402	855
Glynn	94	38	121	53	132	22
Greene	761	128	796	131	827	139
Gwinnett	730	689	736	711	745	635
Hall	542	695	527	683	521	664
Habersham	322	771	446	784	425	778
Hancock	412	344	456	321	473	283
Harris	748	441	785	409	870	408
Heard	355	486	355	452	415	473
Henry	910	895	888	878	909	824
Houston	568	681	627	697	697	674
Irwin	41	337	66	313	86	355
Jackson	553	732	513	664	561	688
Jasper	410	540	429	471	409	512
Jefferson	430	107	519	93	607	111
Jones	396	434	406	443	404	415
Laurens	537	58	455	22	567	25
Lee	330	249	320	206	323	181
Liberty	153	146	185	142	171	132
Lincoln	232	172	267	175	238	129
Lowndes	419	430	422	355	507	397
Lumpkin	557	959	530	973	652	1097
Macon	339	340	383	321	381	271
Madison	324	375	336	365	336	326
Marion	517	581	450	470	510	477
McIntosh	79	133	125	117	117	98
Meriwether	743	834	739	792	717	763
Monroe	732	650	688	700	791	664
Montgomery	231	53	224	27	231	24
Morgan	376	272	393	281	467	300
Muscogee	1039	837	1039	853	1330	856
Murray	793	1177	502	949	799	1072
Newton	910	510	913	442	1045	502
Oglethorpe	600	206	470	152	636	193
Paulding	359	508	277	391	352	420
Pike	719	895	737	835	828	892
Plaski	246	399	219	307	320	423
Putnam	374	320	383	312	399	294
Rabun	21	330	59	299	55	207
Randolph	777	769	673	683	780	724
Richmond	739	542	679	488	908	585
Scriven	226	251	195	222	265	226
Stewart	824	648	907	786	926	686
Sumter	662	577	571	466	733	537
Talbot	796	786	741	813	819	738
Taliaferro	328	69	363	68	388	55
Tattnall	307	96	291	76	361	44
Telfair	173	219	183	162	160	150
Thomas	416	311	441	330	526	250
Troup	1096	466	1023	433	1122	384
Twiggs	330	392	267	414	331	414
Union	285	673	300	743	612	641
Upson	620	423	611	356	497	344
Walton	536	741	526	721	544	741
Walker	731	918	635	779	784	965
Ware	268	217	205	205	193	161
Warren	595	417	575	325	614	360
Washington	572	592	612	558	692	626
Wayne	62	112	62	81	58	69
Wilkes	441	324	421	345	452	293
Wilkinson	381	512	388	513	473	498

Total.....43322 46514 41931 43220.....47544 44802  
 Towns over Hill, 3,192; Towns over Clinch,  
 1,289. Taylor's majority, 2,742. The vote for Clay  
 was 42,100, to 44,177 for Polk—Polk's maj., 2,077.

## ALABAMA.

1849—CONGRESS—1847. PRES'T—1848.

Dist. & Cos.	Alston.	Sellers.	Gayle.	Taylor.	Tay lor.
I.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	lor. Casa.
Baldwin	198	192	156	196	100 133
Butler	692	342	673	302	772 277
Clarke	216	610	358	586	120 327
Conecuh	416	343	358	383	426 221
Marengo	681	608	774	585	739 553
Mobile	1343	1195	1280	1117	1319 1073

Dist. & Cos.	Alston.	Sellers.	Gayle.	Taylor.	Tay lor.
I.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	lor. Casa.
Monroe	504	349	571	351	479 216
Washington	308	379	238	393	72 85
Wilcox	564	680	592	597	639 479

Total.....4922 4691.. 5050 4490.....4666 3364

II.	Hillhard.	Pugh.	Hilliard.	No oppo- sition.
Barbour	992	984		1205 614
Coffee	302	441		192 174
Covington	231	202		348 92
Dale	400	647		968 555
Henry	407	637		504 496
Macon	1393	672		1464 532
Montgomery	1068	867	1151	1176 669
Pike	1014	870		935 663
Russell	963	658	1234	970 577

Total.....6770 5975.. 7062 4372

III	Hunter.	Harris.	No reg. Har- ris.
Antauga	486	622	563 471
Bibb	477	589	474 416
Coosa	620	1020	626 883
Dallas	735	644	860 618
Jefferson	577	594	288 385
Lowndes	801	655	761 434
Perry	826	855	826 691
Shelby	587	532	557 368

Total.....4969 5511.....4944 4206

IV.	Baldwin.	Inge.	Murphy.	Inge.
Whig.	L. F.	Whig.	L. F.	
Fayette	300	1005	255	920 841
Greene	1047	783	1069	679 712
Pickens	952	1020	1019	1072 931
Sumter	932	988	1001	1011 820
Tuscaloosa	1014	869	1036	858 694

Total.....4245 4665. 4380 4540.....4200 3949

V.	Wood.	Hub'd.	Hub'd.	Hous'n.
Whig.	L. F.	L. F.	L. F.	
Franklin	531	999	913	662 795
Lauderdale	800	599	1125	332 695
Lawrence	552	872	397	971 656
Limestone	587	605	795	319 833
Marion	140	548	270 maj.	193 514
Morgan	442	557	696	400 361
Walker	232	395	550	294 383

Total.....3085 4575. 4746 2928.....3027 4483

VI.	Cobb.	Clem's.	Cobb.	Acklen.
L.	L.	L.	L.	
Blount	851	487	347	334 526
DeKalb	915	262	526	465 257
Jackson	1201	752	1072	625 136
Madison	649	1443	552	762 465
Marshall	851	484	449	431 246
St. Clair	915	262	575	180 456

Total.....4551 3895. 3330 2747.....1388 5314

VII.	Bradford.	Bow- don.	Rice.
Whig.	don.	L. don.	+
Benton	555	1370	1279 739
Chambers	1218	781	551 866
Cherokee	747	1067	900 513
Randolph	537	938	838 450
Talladega	899	844	878 723
Tallapoosa	938	1032	973 734

Total.....4895 6038.. 5419 4624 4821 5302

Judge Collier, Loco, for Governor, had no oppo-  
 sition, and received 37,221 votes. Scattering, 543.

\* O'Neal, Loco, had 1,638 votes.

† In Madison, Pope polled 670, and in St. Clair 502, be-  
 side 513 in the other counties.

‡ Phillips received 793 votes and Garrett 125; Bowdon's  
 maj. over all, 477. Phillips polled 549 votes in Chambers.



## TEXAS.

GOVERNOR—1849—CONGRESS. PRES'T—'48.

Dist. & Cos.	Bell.	Wood.	Kauf.	Fitzpat.	Tay.	Cass.
I.						
Anderson.....	18	130..	320	3....	83	229
Angelina.....	7	61..	71	1....	29	52
Bowie.....	7	58..	122	9....	107	228
Cass.....	92	185..	272	21....	209	302
Cherokee.....	118	386..			110	302
Collin.....	112	32..	178		43	99
Cooke.....			30			
Dallas.....	126	133..	305	8....	57	299
Denton.....	39	33..	53		7	46
Fannin.....	184	76..	313		88	245
Grayson.....					47	134
Harrison.....	118	464..	506	154...	361	381
Henderson.....	24	123..	121		42	68
Hopkins.....	84	181..	323		70	227
Houston.....	106	207..	287		24	161
Hunt.....	53	55..	154		11	66
Jasper.....	70	65..	132		53	113
Jefferson.....			No returns.			
Kaufman.....	19	121..	134			
Lamar.....	264	117..	480	....	186	358
Liberty.....	40	249..	254		63	144
Nacogdoches.....	58	480..	501	4....	97	313
Newton.....	21	150..	171		20	56
Panola.....	79	173..	256	6....	43	194
Polk.....	27	214..	222		56	107
Red River.....	121	142..	440	11....	177	344
Rusk.....	310	301..	653	86....	202	455
Sabine.....	2	246..	251	4....	38	181
San Augustine.....	41	239..	304	12....	70	234
Shelby.....	89	435..	520	7....	99	836
Smith.....	76	255..	317	19....	57	144
Titus.....	136	242..	293	10....	123	206
Tyler.....	35	152..	168	1....		
Upshur.....	2	88..	143	5....		
Van Zandt.....				....	26	68
Total.....	2483	5795..	8324	363..	2397	5790

## II.

	Bell.	Wood.	Kauf.	Fitzpat.	Tay.	Cass.
Austin.....	195	7..	6	72....	45	175
Basinop.....	241	43..	50	135....	42	191
Bexar.....	690	19..	621	70....	189	332
Brazoria.....	301	18..	96	70....	83	172
Brazos.....	54	9..	2	50....		33
Burleson.....			43	85....	9	64
Caldwell.....	166	35..	86	81....	27	99
Calhoun.....	102	20..	18	4....	71	76
Cameron.....	581	262..	725			
Colorado.....	111	7..	32	46....	20	68
Comal.....	137	54..	181	1....	14	105
De Witt.....	100	25..	92	28....	16	81
Fayette.....	362	28..	105	196....	92	175
Fort Bend.....	201	2..	29	97....	39	135
Galveston.....	316	165..	214	118..	217	235
Gillespie.....	203	2..	136	2....		
Goliad.....	72	9..	31		27	34
Gonzales.....	170	17..	90	28....	58	92
Grimes.....	75	258..	94	178....	53	166
Guadalupe.....	142	9..	69	57....	31	72
Harris.....	316	286..	185	308..	289	443
Hays.....	44	10..	43	10....	12	43
Jackson.....	96	6..	10	61....	13	61
Javaca.....	54	2..	2	5....	13	34
Leon.....	49	47..	13	65....	26	142
Limestone.....	181	47..	24	137....	40	154
Matagorda.....	73	50..	35	3....	69	79
Medina.....	45		42	8....		45
Milam.....	205	61..	37	149....	58	119
Montgomery.....	27	209..	93	126....	59	163
Navarro.....	230	111..	33	126....	44	124
Nueces.....	135	128..	134		66	56
Refugio.....	51	5..	36	4....		
Robertson.....	94	19..		41....	5	57
San Patricio.....	44		48	1....	5	26
Starr.....	166	61..	110			
Travis.....	324	93..	97	177....	29	249

## II.

(Continued.)	Bell.	Wood.	How.	William.	Tay.	lor.	Cass.
Victoria.....	164	46..	75	34....	87	86	
Walker.....	78	355..	210	66....	119	207	
Washington.....	548	69..	126	434...	123	373	
Webb.....	410	27..					
Wharton.....	76	6..	17	3....	26	51	
Williamson.....	75	10..			16	41	

Total.....7122 2635.. 4120 2976.. 2112 4878

The declared result for Governor is as follows—Bell, 10,319; Wood, 8,674; Mills, 2,632. The vote for Lieut. Gov. stands—Greer (present incumbent), 10,593; Henderson, 6,913; Johnson, 1,284. For Commissioner of the General Land Office, the present incumbent received 11,346 and Ward 5,614 votes. In the 11th Congressional District, Philbary (the late member, and the Calhoun candidate) received 2,135 and McLeod 721 votes. Vote of the Republic, 1844—Jones, 7,747; Burleson, 5,578; scattering, 47.

## ARKANSAS.

GOVERNOR—1849. 1848—PRES'T—1844.

Counties	Whig.	Loco.	Tay.	lor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
Arkansas.....			80	74..	90	80	93
Benton.....	44	116..	90	290..	86	351	
Bradley.....	63	39..	227	124..	144	154	
Carroll.....	47	100..	139	261..	no returns		
Chicot.....	34	16..	146	110..	210	158	
Clark.....	53	45..	193	223..	174	217	
Conway.....	57	105..	149	171..	167	288	
Crawford.....	185	170..	345	457..	385	565	
Crittenden.....	19	4..	104	68..	109	129	
Dallas.....	81	74..	203	265..	new co.		
Desha.....	23	28..	208	149..	127	55	
Drew.....	96	68..	198	249..	new co.		
Franklin.....	45	59..	returns	rej.	146	261	
Fulton.....	4	23..	52	93..	no returns		
Greene.....			13	46..	37	206	
Hempstead.....	186	66..	375	330..	314	359	
Hot Spring.....	54	26..	141	178..	120	237	
Independence.....	181	207..	422	408..	278	355	
Izard.....			no returns.				
Jackson.....	46	74..	194	235..	124	184	
Jefferson.....	125	64..	195	177..	130	147	
Johnson.....	93	82..	194	350..	141	431	
Lafayette.....	30	13..	85	98..	31	70	
Lawrence.....	126	141..	239	291..	112	267	
Madison.....	62	130..	87	214..	63	366	
Marion.....	18	18..	49	49..	no returns		
Mississippi.....			118	110..	no returns		
Monroe.....	40	39..	113	98..	92	73	
Montgomery.....	26	27 ret.	rej.	with H. Spring			
Newton.....	9	60..	2	54..	16	140	
Ouachita.....	249	137..	571	428..	220	184	
Perry.....	11	23..	29	30..	33	65	
Phillips.....	113	56..	no returns.	280	276		
Pike.....	15	61..	67	133..	no returns		
Poinsett.....			44	116..	29	171	
Polk.....	21	62..	17	59..	no returns		
Pope.....	146	103..	240	292..	241	308	
Prairie.....	31	10..	41	111..	new co.		
Pulaski.....	229	139..	438	455..	438	523	
Randolph.....	8	85..	50	129..	59	341	
Saline.....	64	85..	147	244..	130	219	
Scott.....	26	55..	61	180..	35	167	
Searcy.....	21	32..		no returns.			
Sevier.....	18	2..	103	195..	114	301	
St. Francis.....	37	89..	208	260..	90	269	
Union.....	199	233..	553	635..	214	479	
Van Buren.....	43	42..	95	136..	46	121	
Washington.....	167	146..	377	480..	378	729	
White.....	19	37..	48	60..	95	123	
Yell.....	54	94..	157	186..	80	249	
Total.....	3228	3290..	7538	9300..	5504	9546	

Roane's majority, 62. Cass's majority, 1,712; Polk's do., 4,012. Vote in 1840 for Harrison, 5,160; Van Buren, 6,766—1836, Harrison, 1,238; Van Buren, 2,400.



## KENTUCKY.—[Official.]

1849—CONGRESS—1847. PRES'T—1848.

Dist. & Coa.	No op.	Boyd,	Delany,	Boyd,	
I.	position.	L.	W.	L.	Taylor. Cass.
Ballard .....	413	241	374	277	281
Calloway .....		135	732	227	664
Caldwell .....	695	662	981	826	841
Crittenden .....		243	441	342	399
Graves .....	817	364	999	468	772
Hickman and .....	422	75	381		
Fulton .....	302	117	387	169	353
Hopkins .....	897	682	877	796	768
Livingston .....		323	329	403	265
Marshall .....	498	65	499	120	496
McCracken .....		300	256	407	308
Trigg .....	589	498	63	588	632
Union .....	575	489	526	501	458

Total ..... 5208 ..... 4194 ..... 7421 ..... 5125 ..... 6235

II.	Whig.	Johnson, Fr. Pey.	Wad. S. O. Pey.	
	ton, W. dill, W.	ton, L.		
Breckenridge .....	697	788	861	587 ..... 1006 422
Butler .....	458	207	299	415 ..... 349 204
Christian .....	1002	501	924	800 ..... 1132 786
Davies .....	1625	232	772	919 ..... 986 605
Edmonson .....	313	170	183	308 ..... 249 209
Grayson .....	542	367	391	532 ..... 507 345
Hancock .....	332	113	263	209 ..... 304 166
Henderson .....	661	429	551	528 ..... 731 559
Meade .....	659	339	636	285 ..... 713 225
Muhlenberg .....	905	332	570	700 ..... 746 437
Ohio .....	837	400	508	805 ..... 718 542

Total ..... 8035 ..... 3878 ..... 5958 ..... 6068 ..... 7441 ..... 4500

III.	Whig.	McLean, Nooppo-	Todd, Clarke,	
	Whig.	sition.	Loco.	
Allen .....	375	304	604	423 553
Barren .....	1200	941	1185	1462 1048
Hart .....	471	484	744	586 528
Logan .....	1295	1190	451	1402 358
Monroe .....	537	414	589	586 379
Simpson .....	308	300	491	448 428
Todd .....	701	547	448	808 409
Warren .....	794	885	589	1226 603

Total ..... 5681 ..... 5065 ..... 5291 ..... 6941 ..... 4306

IV.	Whig.	Buckner, Cald-	Buckner, James,	
	Whig.	well, L.	Loco.	
Adair .....	448	884	377	805 ..... 568 549
Boyle .....	577	473	674	433 ..... 773 347
Casey .....	585	429	539	338 ..... 520 196
Clinton .....	220	444	247	395 ..... 286 204
Cumberland .....	448	371	577	274 ..... 612 153
Greene .....	568	644	954	1069 ..... 517 512
Lincoln .....	621	557	749	465 ..... 832 325
Pulaski .....	841	1190	803	1174 ..... 947 734
Russell .....	468	339	482	283 ..... 519 180
Taylor .....	306	660		
Wayne .....	497	728	575	555 ..... 689 405

Total ..... 5579 ..... 6719 ..... 6177 ..... 5791 ..... 6302 ..... 3605

V.	Thomp-	No op.	Thomp-	Wick-	
	son, W.	position.	son.	life, L.	
Anderson .....	463	352	614	334	547
Bullitt .....	480	552	530	499	399
Hardin .....	1283	1279	661	1239	631
Larue .....	458	463	457	478	349
Marion .....	820	824	687	765	629
Mercer .....	879	855	939	734	1088
Nelson .....	1146	1184	650	1149	464
Spencer .....	406	479	508	460	351
Washington .....	642	791	784	721	678

Total ..... 6586 ..... 6779 ..... 6019 ..... 6379 ..... 5136

VI.	Breck, Martin, Adams,	Price,	
	Whig. Loco. Whig.	Whig.	
Clay .....	351	521	336
Estill .....	377	391	422
Floyd .....	145	690	365
Garrard .....	942	348	382

VI.	Breck, Martin, Adams,	Price,	
	Whig. Loco. Whig.	Whig.	Taylor. Ca.
Harlan .....	396	193	511
Johnson .....	87	410	104
Knox .....	510	475	784
Laurel .....	457	908	421
Letcher .....	94	222	110
Madison .....	1185	555	913
Owsley .....	204	256	265
Perry .....	140	236	204
Pike .....	392	291	360
Rockcastle .....	495	187	351
Whitley .....	488	388	745

Total ..... 6333 ..... 5271 ..... 6303 ..... 5307 ..... 6850 ..... 246

VII.	Marshall, Lane, Duncan,	Meriweth-	
	Whig. Loco. Whig.	er, Loco.	
Carroll .....	395	446	368
Henry .....	840	1024	756
Jefferson .....	922	962	1038
Louisville .....	212	1863	2355
Oldham .....	438	552	464
Shelby .....	1221	792	1393
Trimble .....	273	558	324

Total ..... 6261 ..... 6197 ..... 6763 ..... 6487 ..... 7528 ..... 613

VIII.	More, Trabue, More,	Trabue,	
	head, W. N. A. head.	N. A.*	
Bourbon .....	634	484	763
Fayette .....	1009	907	948
Franklin .....	967	445	937
Jessamine .....	496	587	419
Owen .....	556	977	353
Scott .....	781	889	291
Woodford .....	752	376	553

Total ..... 5195 ..... 4685 ..... 4348 ..... 3143 ..... 6429 ..... 425

IX.	Houston, Mason, Cox,	French,	
	Whig. Loco. Whig.	Loco.	
Bath .....	783	1004	771
Breathitt .....	126	401	158
Carter .....	262	715	227
Clark .....	1024	478	1043
Fleming .....	1136	928	1246
Greenup .....	605	778	588
Lawrence .....	474	390	414
Lewis .....	483	683	566
Morgan .....	500	825	537
Montgomery .....	771	680	766

Total ..... 6164 ..... 6882 ..... 6166 ..... 6471 ..... 5991 ..... 490

X.	Gaines, Stanton, Gaines,	Desha,	
	Whig. Loco. Whig.	Loco.	
Boone .....	963	808	984
Bracken .....	766	565	790
Campbell .....	584	794	478
Gallatin .....	371	415	372
Grant .....	458	560	434
Harrison .....	822	940	870
Keaton .....	941	1195	912
Mason .....	1350	1001	1534
Nicholas .....	767	789	771
Pendleton .....	373	697	351

Total ..... 7400 ..... 7764 ..... 7496 ..... 7382 ..... 7611 ..... 7332

Taylor's maj. 17,491. Crittenden's do. for Gov. in '48, 3521.  
\* Marshall, Loco, 3,037 votes, in 1847, for Congress.

## NEW-JERSEY.

1849—LEGISLATURE—1848.

Senate.	Assembly.	Senate.	Assembly.
Whig. Loco.	Whig. Loco.	Whig. Loco.	Whig. Loco.
10	9	33	25
9	33	25	12
7	39	10	39

Whig majority on joint ballot, 9; do. in 1848, 25.  
The aggregate vote in all the counties is greatly reduced, and the contest in a great portion of the State was to a large extent involved in the question of Railroad Monopoly or Anti-Monopoly, and the new Legislature probably contains a majority in favor of the Anti-Monopoly party.



## INDIANA.

## CONGRESS—1849—GOVERNOR.

Counties and Districts.	Em- bres, W. I.	Albert- son, L. F. S.	Mat. Wri- son, ght. vena.	Crason, ght. vena.
Crawford	600	467	551	497
Dubois	230	597	191	604
Gibson	900	907	875	930
Harrison	1220	1047	1209	1059
Orange	804	1041	758	1053
Perry	619	371	547	381
Pike	512	568	476	591
Posey	877	1268	727	1341
Spencer	655	491	591	534
Vanderburgh	668	509	507	660
Warrick	513	915	463	932

Total ..... 7598 8271 ..... 6985 8602

## II.

Dunn, W. Dunham, L.

Clark	1047	1338	1032	1357
Floyd	1052	1195	1056	1194
Jackson	536	1691	542	1169
Jefferson	2130	1371	1958	1499
Jennings	970	728	875	739
Scott	528	598	525	509
Washington	1055	1592	1018	1646

Total ..... 7338 7823 ..... 7006 8053

## III.

Jo. Rob- inson, W. J. L. Rob- inson, L.

Dearborn	1115	1581	1145	1564
Decatur	1147	1242	1286	1170
Franklin	1209	1299	1217	1289
Ohio	414	459	414	458
Ripley	928	897	963	791
Rush	1534	1469	1545	1464
Switzerland	1001	1173	988	1184

Total ..... 7348 8120 ..... 7558 7920

## IV.

Parker, W. Julian, F. S.

Fayette	938	892	1002	889
Henry	1441	1373	1437	1287
Union	506	738	520	650
Wayne	1698	1734	1741	1282

Total ..... 4583 4737 ..... 4709 4108

## V.

Herod, W. Brown, L.

Bartholomew	997	1075	942	1121
Brown	118	513	88	545
Hamilton	894	834	810	833
Hancock	666	805	644	800
Johnson	681	1181	643	1243
Madison	882	997	821	1018
Marion	1920	1776	1848	1917
Shelby	934	1356	916	1397
Tipton	173	335	170	227

Total ..... 7265 8762 ..... 7082 9106

## VI.

Watts, W. Gorman, L.

Daviess	762	799	678	826
Greene	885	1070	819	1142
Knox	925	664	928	675
Lawrence	998	997	935	1076
Martin	373	523	295	575
Monroe	775	1047	723	1136
Morgan	1142	1234	1109	1262
Owen	853	897	798	988
Sullivan	483	1235	455	1279

Total ..... 7196 8466 ..... 6640 8959

## VII.

McGaughey, W. Cookerly, L.

Clay	410	739	399	738
Hendricks	1084	697	1006	774
Parke	1435	855	1298	1322
Putnam	1683	1109	1509	1538
Vermillion	800	714	740	792
Vigo	1390	795	1354	970

Total ..... 6732 4909 ..... 6286 6254

Counties and Districts. Lane, McDon- Whig, ald, L. Mat. Wri- Crason, ght. vena.

Boone	808	910	791	914
Carroll	719	861	679	868
Clinton	764	951	723	974
Fountain	876	1167	784	1218
Montgomery	1410	1525	1473	1541
Howard	493	397	340	425
Tippacanoe	1323	1171	1234	1204
Warren	700	450	682	439

Total ..... 7098 7432 ..... 6786 7583

## IX.

Wright, W. Fitch, L.

Benton	75	88	75	88
Cass	957	911	921	923
Elkhart	883	1269	881	1266
Fulton	442	458	437	462
Jasper	219	235	205	232
Kosciusko	890	707	874	700
Lake	184	270	185	269
Laporte	1127	937	1102	959
Marshall	340	459	329	450
Miami	786	852	771	885
Porter	376	429	352	418
Pulaski	155	246	155	248
St. Joseph	924	816	908	767
Wabash	886	790	893	773
White	275	313	285	303

Total ..... 8519 8800 ..... 8343 8743

## X.

Kilgore, W. Harlan, L.

Adams	332	445	325	455
Allen	709	964	725	967
Blackford	103	308	91	321
De Kalb	302	565	298	568
Delaware	1105	484	797	574
Grant	584	751	631	716
Huntington	346	360	351	367
Jay	304	346	273	376
Lagrange	645	574	622	577
Noble	529	656	515	667
Randolph	797	752	528	753
Steuben	444	424	335	427
Wells	269	393	244	403
Whitley	378	344	307	346

Total ..... 6777 7366 ..... 6042 7600

The Whig vote on Congress is 70,504; Loco vote (including that cast for Julian, a Free-soiler), 74,636—Loco majority, 4,132. Wright, the Loco candidate for Governor, has 76,996 votes, to 67,218 for Matson, Whig, and 3,018 for Cravens, Free-soiler. Majority for Joseph A. Wright over John A. Matson and James H. Cravens, 8,760. In 1846, Whitcomb, the Loco candidate for Governor, had 64,104 votes; Marshall, Whig, 60,667; Stevens, Ab., 2,278. In 1849, Thos. S. Stanfield, Whig, had 66,385 votes for Lieut.-Gov., to 77,002 for Jas. H. Lane, Loco; John A. Wright, Free-soil, 2,795. In 1846, Dunning, Loco, 62,965; Stevenson, Whig, 59,266, and Harding, Ab., 2,281. In 1849, for a Convention, 74,895; against, 53,639. In 1846, for a Convention, 32,521; against, 27,185.

## IOWA.

The election, August, 1849, was only for a Board of Public Works and local officers; we can not find room for details. The Whigs carried the 1st Congressional District by 638 maj. Thomas McKean, Whig, for President of the Board of Public Works, received 6,143; Wm. Patterson, Loco, 5,464; John H. Dayton, F. S., 403. The full vote for Congress in the District, August, 1848, was—for Miller, Whig, 6,591; Thompson, Loco, 6,507—but as the vote in the Mormon precinct of Kanewille, which now constitutes a part of Pottawatomie Co. (then attached to Monroe), was destroyed by the Loco Inspectors, Thompson obtained the certificate. The vote for Taylor was 6,384; Cass, 6,404; Van Buren, 565. In the 11d District, the vote for McKean is 4,618; Patterson, 6,188; Dayton, 156. President—Taylor, 4,817; Cass, 5,969; Van Buren, 541. The Loco State canvassers of course return the usual large number of scattering votes, taken mostly from the Whig candidates.



## MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNOR—1849—CONGRESS.

Whig. Loco. Whig. Loco.

Districts.	Lea.	Quit.	Brad.	Thomp-
I.			man.	son.
Tippah.....	1001	1674..	1051	1630
Tishomingo..	734	1432..	762	1288
Marshall.....	1261	1477..	1300	1450
De Soto.....	918	956..	929	944
Panola.....	583	535..	580	527
Tunica.....	23	35..	26	30
Lafayette....	622	840..	651	799
Pontotoc....	785	1235..	826	1195
Itawamba....	593	1318..	676	1246

Total ..... 6520 9502 6801 9190

II.				
Monroe.....	756	1224..	816	1174
Chickasaw....	824	1134..	826	1136
Yalobusha....	749	1008..	789	962
Tallahatchie.	223	255..	229	251
Coahoma.....	184	149..	185	111
Bolivar.....	52	73..	54	57
Sunflower....	791	949..	810	859
Carroll.....	713	937..	743	899
Oktoberbeha.	370	472..	383	450
Lowndes.....	681	773..	736	722
Noxubee.....	518	589..	532	569

Total ..... 5761 7563 6103 7190

III.				
Attala.....	268	616..	573	742
Winston.....	578	583..	591	577
Holmes.....	92	80..	97	71
Washington..	102	99..	108	79
Issaquena....	508	531..	529	514
Yazoo.....	557	509..	554	498
Madison.....	294	396..	318	364
Leake.....	257	317..	246	310
Neshoba.....	371	778..	414	732
Lauderdale..	415	739..	458	701
Kemper.....	206	314..	206	314
Newton.....	128	324..	147	322
Scott.....	311	461..	334	414
Rankin.....	1014	875..	1033	843
Hinds.....	721	523..	765	477
Warren.....	5596	6836..	6829	7406

Total ..... 5596 6836 6829 7406

IV.				
Clarke.....	160	439..	137	435
Jasper.....	247	510..	264	490
Smith.....	123	452..	117	430
Simpson.....	195	295..	176	292
Copiah.....	413	753..	354	806
Adams.....	453	448..	472	412
Claborn.....	385	338..	302	389
Jefferson....	342	320..	327	320
Franklin....	215	290..	211	280
Lawrence....	99	632..	78	632
Covington....	53	345..	52	327
Jones.....	72	207..	55	197
Wayne.....	68	68..	68	80
Green.....	65	65..	65	170
Perry.....	131	121..	14	136
Marion.....	64	64..	64	272
Pike.....	179	529..	97	561
Amite.....	343	350..	244	396
Wilkinson..	414	352..	375	363
Hancock....	93	93..	93	282
Harrison....	142	142..	142	358
Jackson.....	20	347..	23	347

Total ..... 3829 7078 3820 7980

Grand total 21706 30979 23553 31766

## TENNESSEE.

GOVERNOR—1849.

Whig. Loco.

Counties. Brown. Trousdale.

## EAST TENNESSEE.

Anderson.....	661	354
Bledsoe.....	517	290
Bradley.....	732	991
Blount.....	1106	758
Claborn.....	670	926
Cocke.....	871	204
Campbell....	426	512
Carter.....	697	325
Grainger.....	1101	620
Greene.....	1027	1673
Hawkins.....	1113	1349
Hamilton.....	750	601
Jefferson....	1571	309
Johnson....	404	112
Knox.....	2195	672
Meigs.....	142	577
McMinn.....	904	1037
Monroe.....	915	1040
Morgan.....	215	203
Marion.....	547	370
Polk.....	237	540
Roane.....	936	809
Rhea.....	292	355
Sevier.....	895	93
Sullivan....	363	1490
Washington.	843	1203

## MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Bedford.....	1340	1474
Coffee.....	319	1009
Cannon.....	431	872
Dickson.....	342	716
DeKalb.....	690	592
Davidson....	2217	1919
Fentress....	125	457
Franklin....	362	1200
Giles.....	1331	1484
Hickman....	255	991
Hardin.....	577	783
Humphreys..	778	611
Jackson.....	1080	960
Lincoln.....	665	2475
Lawrence....	640	662
Marshall....	683	1406
Maury.....	1375	1942
Montgomery.	1069	463
Overton.....	371	1252
Rutherford..	1416	1331
Robertson..	1165	920
Sumner.....	777	2100
Smith.....	2065	782
Stewart.....	554	736
Van Buren..	138	208
White.....	970	670
Warren.....	393	1262
Wilson.....	2160	935
Wayne.....	665	429
Williamson..	1688	792

## WEST TENNESSEE.

Benton.....	318	454
Carroll.....	1423	646
Decatur.....	391	287
Dyer.....	41	321
Payette.....	1064	1046
Gibson.....	1417	758
Henry.....	769	1243
Hardeman..	637	1035
Henderson..	1113	659
Haywood....	757	659
Lauderdale..	294	288
Madison....	1316	721
McNairy....	958	925
Obion.....	405	586
Perry.....	410	283
Shelby.....	1453	1405
Tipton.....	323	511
Weakley....	647	1081

Total ..... 60350 61710

Majority for Trousdale, 1,390.

## CONGRESS—1849.

Whig. Loco.

1 Taylor..... 8060 Johnson..... 6065

2 Watkins..... 8025 Cocke..... 4968

3 Anderson..... 7256 Lyon..... 5075

4 Rogers..... 1239 Savage..... 4715

5 No reg. oppo. Jones..... 177

6 Buchanan... 4803 Thomas..... 6125

7 Gentry..... 5786 No reg. oppo. 4

8 Cullom..... 4816 Ewing..... 4291

9 Morris..... 4302 J. G. Harris..... 4291

10 J. W. Harris... 799 Stanton..... 799

11 Williams.... 9144 No opposition

\* We count in the Trousdale vote of Bedford Co. for Jones, as we had no Congress votes from there. The returns from the other Districts are perfectly complete.

† Bailey, Loco, had 255 votes in Cannon Co. to 467 for Gentry.

## WISCONSIN.

GOVERNOR—1844.

Collins, Dewey, Chase.

Counties. Whig. L. F. F. S.

Brown..... 115 216

Crawford, &amp;c. 32 155

Calumet..... 117 135

Columbia.... 432 410

Dane..... 759 661

Dodge..... 714 1255

Fond-du-Lac. 389 639

Grant..... 1103 1030

Green..... 324 443

Iowa, &amp;c..... 655 638

Jefferson.... 649 897

Lafayette.... 416 1094

Milwaukee cy. 528 1377

" co. 190 389

Manitowoc... 52 256

Marquette... 247 270

Portage..... m. 47

Racine..... 1716 761

Rock..... 1163 694

Sauk..... 226 355

Sheboygan... 322 635

St. Croix, &amp;c. m. 75

Walworth.... 667 646

Waukesha... 699 1319

Washington. 238 1610

Winnebago... 333 318

Total ..... 11131 16804

Dewey over all, 1,932

## VIRGINIA.

CONGRESS—1849.

Whig. Loco.

1 Watts, 2550 Millson, 2730

5 Goggin, 3629 Powell, 3958

6 Botts, 2458 } Saddon, 2310

Lee, 517 }

8 Forbes, 2078 Holladay, 2160

13 ..... McMullin, 3120

" ..... George, 2150

14 McCo, } 4094 Beale, 4310

mas, }

15 Hay- } 2873 Thomp- } 280

mond, } son, }

Our returns are incomplete in the remaining Districts. The election in the XVth District was to fill the vacancy created by the decease of A. Newman

Loco, who was elected in April by a small majority over C. W. Russell, Esq., Whig.



## LOUISIANA.

## GOVERNOR—1849—CONGRESS.

Dist. & Parishes.	Declou, et, er, son, Sere,	Whig. L. F. Whig. L. F.
First Munic'y* 1847	1763.	1677 2011
Third Munic'y* 733	889.	637 881
Plaquemines... 199	401..	195 403
St. Bernard.... 127	117.m. 10	

Total ..... 3056 3156.. 2369 3295

II.	Conrad, Beat-Whig.	2408
Second Municipality* } 2284	2491..	2232 2418
Algiers* ..... 66	189..	63 189
Ascension ..... 302	302..	302 295
Assumption ..... 514	401..	436 416
Jefferson ..... 739	834..	744 820
Lafourche } 634	135..	605 159
Interior. } 130	50.m. 80	
St. Charles..... 320	157..	316 143
St. James..... 271	182.m. 87	
St. John the } 339	200..	344 192
Baptist ..... 200..		
Terrebonne..... 339	200..	344 192

Total ..... 5659 4941.. 5259 4622

III.	Stewart, L. F. Whig.	308
Avoyelles..... 294	439..	
Carroll ..... 246	294..	262 279
Catahoula ..... 301	439..	288 426
Concordia ..... 142	97..	133 99
E. Baton Rouge 361	438..	352 424
E. Feliciana ..... 328	398..	327 387
Franklin ..... 114	181..	m. 43
Iberville ..... 306	331.m. 65	
Livingston ..... 148	293..	m. 76
Madison ..... 227	223..	m. 6
Pointe Coupée. 265	380..	m. 104
St. Helena..... 150	240..	184 199
St. Tammany ..... 271	288..	283 268
Tensas ..... 133	135..	136 131
Washington ..... 95	301..	147 251
W. Baton Rouge 79	m..	m. 78
W. Feliciana... 177	244..	m. 53

Total ..... 3643 4657.. 2266 2740

IV.	Ogden, Whig. L. F.	278
Bienville ..... 112	273..	122 278
Bossier ..... 116	243..	m. 90
Caddo ..... 287	349..	298 341
Caldwell ..... 72	147..	m. 65
Calcasieu ..... 84	234..	74 235
Calaiborne ..... 204	413..	234 393
DeSoto ..... 188	313..	m. 50
Jackson ..... 134	263..	m. 40
Lafayette ..... 200	281..	137 326
Morehouse ..... 196	132..	194 135
Natchitoches... 337	521..	347 575
Juchita ..... 161	218..	172 110
Rapides ..... 325	534..	388 521
Sabine ..... 245	272..	254 263
St. Landry..... 999	517..	928 545
St. Martin ..... 569	219..	456 338
St. Mary ..... 468	201..	492 180
Union ..... 243	355..	285 343
Vermillion ..... 164	170..	140 170

Total ..... 5104 5735.. 4521 4996

Governor, 1845—DeBuys, Whig, 11,01; Johnson, 13,360. At the Presidential election, the vote stood for Taylor, in the 1st Municipality, 1,779; Cass, 1,401—do, Taylor, 2,805; Cass, 2,217—3d do, Taylor, 886; Cass, 761—Algiers, Taylor, 1; Cass, 200.

\* In the Parish of Orleans.

## MICHIGAN.

## GOVERNOR—1849.

Counties.	Littlejohn, Barry, F. S. & W. Hunker.	100
Allegan..... 311	458	
Barry ..... 608	335	
Berrien ..... 636	1075	
Branch ..... 1430	1957	
Calhoun ..... m. 250		
Cass ..... 58	40	
Chippewa ..... m. 28		
Clinton ..... 464	452	
Eaton ..... 937	755	
Genesee ..... 1075	1260	
Hillsdale ..... m. 29		
Ingham ..... 649	590	
Ionia ..... 1464	1427	
Jackson ..... 819	843	
Kalamazoo ..... 646	744	
Kent ..... m. 100		
Lapeer ..... 1794	1928	
Lenawee ..... m. 400		
Livingston.....		
Mackinaw.....	Vote rep. close.	

Counties.	Littlejohn, Barry.	748
Macomb..... 611	888	
Monroe ..... 1976	2481	
Oakland ..... m. 10		
Ontonagon ..... 105	237	
Ottawa ..... m. 75		
Saginaw ..... 521	734	
St. Clair ..... 859	1044	
St. Joseph ..... m. 100		
Shiawassee ..... 394	478	
Van Buren ..... 2006	1874	
Washtenaw ..... 981	1270	
Wayne proper... 713	1079	
Detroit City .....		

Total ..... 19885.. 24777

**OHIO.**—Election for a Legislature, and also to fill a vacancy in the 11th (Seneca) Congressional District. Amos E. Wood, Loco, met with no opposition from the Whigs. The vote for a Convention is 145,698, against 51,161. Number of votes cast for Representatives, 235,370. Majority for a Convention, 56,026.

## NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

**OREGON.**—The election in this Territory took place on the 4th of June, but the result cannot be regarded as a test of parties, the Whigs permitting the election to go by default, without bringing out a candidate—Samuel R. Thurston (Loco) receiving almost a majority over all the candidates in the field for Delegate to Congress.

J. W. NeSmith, Whig ..... 106  
Total Loco vote, 837; do. maj., C. Lancaster, " ..... 321  
731; or all others over Thurston, 3. Meek & Griffin, " ..... 46  
The Legislature of the Territory assembled at Oregon City on the 16th of July, and organized by the election of Samuel Parker, President of the Council, and A. L. Lovejoy, Speaker of the House; and on the 28th of the same month it adjourned over to the 20th of August, after the adoption of a memorial to Congress upon various subjects connected with the interests of the Territory, such as the granting of land to immigrants, &c. John P. Gaines, of Kentucky, succeeds Gen. Lane as Governor; Gen. E. Hammond, of Ohio, is his Secretary; and William Strong, U. S. Judge.

**MINNESOTA.**—Henry H. Sibley (Loco) was elected on the 1st of August a Delegate to Congress (without opposition) along with the first Territorial Legislature, but, as party lines were not drawn at this election, no estimate as to the political affinities of the Territorial legislators can be made. It was in session two months and transacted much important business. David Olmsted was President of the Council, and Jos. W. Furber, Speaker of the House. The Territorial Government is composed of Alexander Ramsey, Governor; Charles K. Smith, Secretary; Aaron Goodrich, Chief Justice; David Cooper, B. B. Meeker, Associate Judges; Joshua L. Taylor, U. S. Marshal; Henry L. Moss, U. S. Attorney. Beside these officers (appointees of the President), the Governor has appointed the following:—Lorenzo A. Babcock, of Benton Co., Attorney-General; Jonathan E. McKusick, of Washington Co., to be Auditor of Public Accounts; Calvin A. Tuttle, of Ramsey Co., Territorial Treasurer. On the 11th of June a census was taken of the Territory, when it was found there was a white population of 4,680, exclusive of soldiers at the military posts, and the immigration since that time has been at least equal to this estimate. The Indians have a population of 25,000. The Legislature have memorialized Congress for the purchase of the Sioux lands west of the Mississippi. The Territory covers a vast extent of land (166,000 square miles), sufficient to make four or five States when sufficiently populated.

**STATE OF DESERET.**—This new applicant for admission into the Union—situated in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, embracing what is called the Great Basin of North America—adopted quite a liberal Constitution on the 10th of March. Brigham Young was elected Governor; Heber C. Kimball, Lieut.-Governor; Wm. Richards, Secretary of State; Jos. S. Heywood, Treasurer. On the 5th of July the Legislature met in joint session, and elected Almon W. Babbitt as a Delegate and Representative to Congress. The population is mostly composed of Mormons; they prefer a State Government, and thus relieve the nation of great expense. If Congress ratifies the Constitution of Deseret, two Senators and a Representative will soon be chosen from there.

**NEW MEXICO.**—Incipient steps have been taken by the inhabitants of this Territory for the formation of a civil government. At a Convention of Delegates from the various counties, on the 28th of September, Hugh N. Smith (formerly a lawyer in Missouri) was chosen a Delegate to Congress. Major Wightman received four votes in the Convention. There are plenty of inhabitants there to form a State, being over 106,000, but they prefer for a while a Territorial to a State Government.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA.**—We have no returns yet of the election here, which was to be held on the 13th of November, for State officers and two members of Congress.







# THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

## NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

☞ The New York Tribune is decidedly one of the very ablest political journals in the Union. \* \* We are aware that Horace Greeley is a Northern man with Northern principles, an open and undisguised Free Soil advocate, and so far as these peculiar sentiments extend we dissent from him; but as a Whig—on all the great national issues which have long been before the country—as a man of vast political knowledge—we admire him. Few men in the nation have a larger stock of practical good sense; he is excelled by none as a political writer. Upon the Tariff question especially he is transcendently able, and has long been known as the champion of American Manufactures.—*Tennessee Packet*.

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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

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1851

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# STATE GOVERNMENTS—1851.

States.	Governor.	Term expires.	Salary.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	State Debt.
MAINE.....	John Hubbard	Jan. 1852.	\$1,500.	\$525,688.	\$478,802.	\$979,000
N. HAMPSHIRE.....	Samuel Dinsmoor	June, '51.	1,100.	172,056.	167,011.	—
VERMONT.....	Chas. K. Williams	Oct. '51.	750.	119,386.	111,056.	—
MASSACHUSETTS.....	George S. Boutwell	Jan. '52.	2,500.	1,834,111.	1,057,407.	6,134,556
RHODE ISLAND.....	Henry B. Anthony	May, '51.	400.	1,618.	161.	—
CONNECTICUT.....	Thos. H. Seymour	May, '51.	1,100.	122,347.	118,392.	—
NEW YORK.....	Washington Hunt	Jan. '53.	4,000.	992,688.	842,312.	24,128,945
NEW JERSEY.....	George F. Fort	Jan. '55.	1,600.	125,691.	126,552.	—
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Wm. F. Johnston	Jan. '52.	3,000.	4,433,688.	4,084,722.	40,574,413
DELAWARE.....	William H. Ross	Jan. '55.	1,333½.	32,503.	40,242.	—
MARYLAND.....	Enoch L. Lowe	Jan. '54.	3,600.	1,315,440.	1,631,385.	16,164,813
VIRGINIA.....	John B. Floyd	Jan. '52.	3,333½.	—	—	14,400,507
N. CAROLINA.....	David S. Reid	Jan. '53.	2,000.	251,717.	175,402.	—
S. CAROLINA.....	John H. Means	Jan. '53.	3,500.	481,613.	418,724.	2,310,996
GEORGIA.....	Geo. W. Towns	Nov. '51.	3,000.	300,000.	280,000.	2,023,472
FLORIDA.....	Thomas S. Brown	Oct. '53.	1,500.	56,834.	59,260.	—
ALABAMA.....	Henry W. Collier	Dec. '51.	2,500.	*568,132.	*172,189.	11,765,856
MISSISSIPPI.....	John A. Quitman	Jan. '52.	3,000.	379,402.	284,999.	7,271,707
LOUISIANA.....	Joseph Walker	Jan. '54.	6,000.	—	—	12,547,000
OHIO.....	Reuben Wood	Dec. '52.	1,200.	2,511,119.	2,338,136.	19,173,223
INDIANA.....	Joseph A. Wright	Dec. '52.	1,300.	872,243.	1,137,398.	8,892,937
ILLINOIS.....	Augustus C. French	Jan. '53.	1,500.	—	—	16,661,795
MICHIGAN.....	John S. Barry	Jan. '52.	1,500.	494,165.	490,399.	2,374,733
WISCONSIN.....	Nelson Dewey	Dec. '51.	1,250.	—	—	—
IOWA.....	Steph. Hempstead	Dec. '54.	1,000.	37,884.	32,514.	55,000
KENTUCKY.....	J. L. Helm (Act'g)	Aug. '51.	2,500.	468,630.	447,620.	4,497,152
TENNESSEE.....	William Trousdale	Oct. '51.	2,000.	*790,693.	*802,436.	3,337,856
ARKANSAS.....	John S. Roane	Nov. '52.	1,800.	47,657.	34,974.	3,862,172
TEXAS.....	Peter H. Bell	Dec. '51.	2,000.	97,211.	116,161.	7,213,477
MISSOURI.....	Austin A. King	Dec. '52.	2,000.	—	—	956,261
CALIFORNIA.....	Peter H. Burnett	Dec. '51.	10,000.	1,525,000.	700,000.	—

The Governors in italics above are Whigs; the residue Opposition.

\* For two years.

## IMPORTATIONS UNDER THE TARIFFS OF '42 AND '46.

THE following statement exhibits the value of certain articles imported during the years ending on the 30th June, 1844, '45, '49, and '50, (after deducting the re-exportations), and the amount of duty which accrued in each during the same periods respectively.

ARTICLES.	1844.		1845.		1849.		1850.	
	VALUE.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	DUTIES.
Woolens .....	9,408,279	3,313,405	10,504,423	3,731,014	13,505,720	3,726,989	16,900,916	4,682,457
Cottons .....	13,236,830	4,850,731	13,360,729	4,908,272	15,182,518	3,769,294	19,685,996	4,898,475
Hempen Goods .....	865,427	213,361	801,661	198,642	460,335	92,067	520,232	104,046
Iron and manuf. of .....	2,395,860	1,607,113	4,075,142	2,415,903	9,189,743	2,656,923	16,252,013	4,896,604
Sugar .....	6,897,245	4,597,093	4,049,708	2,555,075	7,576,303	2,272,891	6,332,068	1,899,620
Hemp unmanuf. ....	261,913	101,338	140,372	55,122	478,232	143,470	574,783	172,435
Salt .....	892,112	654,881	883,359	678,069	1,424,529	294,906	1,287,518	245,504
Coal .....	203,681	133,845	187,962	130,221	387,370	116,211	361,855	108,557
Total dollars.....	34,161,247	15,472,358	34,003,356	14,671,418	48,204,750	13,162,751	61,835,321	16,980,698

## EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND TONNAGE OF THE U. S.

THE following statement exhibits the total value of Imports, and the Imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of Specie, during each fiscal year, from 1841 to 1850, both inclusive; and shows also the value of the Domestic and Foreign Exports, exclusive of Specie, and the Tonnage employed during the same period. [1843 is for 9 months ending June 30.]

Years.	Total Imports.	Imports consumed, exclusive of specie.	Domest. produce exp'd exclus. specie.	For'gn Merchandise exp'd exclus. specie.	Total Exports.	Tonnage.
1841	\$127,146,177	\$114,776,309	\$103,636,236	\$8,181,235	\$121,851,508	\$2,130,744
1842	100,162,087	87,996,318	91,799,242	8,078,753	104,691,534	2,092,391
1843	64,753,799	37,294,129	77,686,354	5,139,333	84,346,480	2,158,693
1844	108,435,035	96,390,548	99,531,774	6,214,058	111,200,046	2,230,095
1845	117,254,564	105,309,541	98,455,330	7,584,781	114,646,606	2,417,002
1846	121,691,797	110,048,859	101,718,042	7,865,206	113,488,516	2,562,085
1847	146,545,638	116,257,595	150,574,844	9,160,754	152,648,622	2,839,046
1848	154,998,928	140,651,902	130,203,709	7,986,802	154,032,131	3,154,042
1849	147,877,439	132,565,108	131,710,081	8,641,091	145,755,820	3,334,015
1850	178,136,318	164,032,033	134,900,232	9,475,493	151,893,720	3,535,454



## THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1851.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

## FOR THE YEAR 1851:

Being the latter part of the 75th and the beginning of the 76th year of the Independence of the United States of America; the 3d after bissextile or leap-year; the 2604th A. U. C. (according to Varro), or from the building of Rome; the 2598th since the era of Nabonassar, the first day of which is said to have been Wednesday, February 18 (N. S.), 747 B. C.; the 2627th year of the Olympiads, or the latter part of the 2d and beginning of the 3d year of the 657th Olympiad of four years, which began in July 1849; the latter part of 1267th year of the Hegira; the latter part of the 5611th year from the creation of the world, according to the Jews, or the 5855th according to Usher, but the 7358th according to the Sephagim, which undoubtedly is the best authority for chronology that is known.

These calculations are expressed in mean or clock time, and adapted to the latitudes of PORTLAND, BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, RALEIGH, CHARLESTON, NEW ORLEANS; the UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES, including UPPER CALIFORNIA.

Prepared expressly for the WHIG ALMANAC, by SAMUEL H. WRIGHT, Dundee, Yates Co., New York.

**Morning and Evening Stars.**—Venus (♀) will be morning star until Sept. 30th; then evening star until July 21, 1852. Mars (♂) will be morning star the whole of this year, and until Jan. 24, 1852. Jupiter (♃) will be morning star until April 8th, then evening star until Oct. 27th, then morning star until May 8th, 1852. Saturn (♄) will be evening star until April 14th; then morning star until Oct. 24th; then evening star until April 27th, 1852.

**Motions, Etc., of the Planets.**—Venus will not have a retrograde motion this year, except from the 1st to the 5th of Jan. This planet will be visible in the daytime west of the sun, until about the 1st or middle of April. Mars will retrograde from Dec. 16th, to March 4th, 1852. Jupiter will retrograde from Feb. 7th, to June 10th. Saturn will retrograde from Aug. 17th, to Dec. 31st. Uranus will retrograde from Aug. 9th, to Jan. 9th, 1852.

The moon will run highest this year, Dec. 10; at which time it will be in the 13th degree of Gemini; and have a declination of 22° 25' 47" north. It will run lowest Dec. 23d, to the 12th degree of Sagittarius; having a declination of 22° 26' 33" south. Declination of Uranus in the middle of this year, 12° 18' 41.6" north. Right Ascension at the same time 2 h. 6 m. 53.7 sec. Longitude of moon's ascending node in the middle of this year 117° 15'. True obliquity of the ecliptic at the same time 23° 27' 28". 51.

## The Seasons. NEW YORK. d. h. m.

Winter Solstice (1850), Dec. 21	10	43	ev.
Vernal Equinox, March 20	11	59	ev.
Summer Solstice, June 21	8	45	ev.
Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 23	10	56	mo.
Winter Solstice, Dec. 22	4	33	mo.
Sun in Winter Signs	89	1	17
Sun in Spring Signs	92	30	46
Sun in Summer Signs	93	14	10
Sun in Autumn Signs	89	17	38
Tropical Year	365	5	51
Sun north of the Equator, or the period of Spring and Summer	186	10	56
Sun south of the Equator, or the period of Autumn and Winter	178	18	56

From the preceding table, it appears that the sun will be on the north side of the equator 7 days 26 hours and 1 minute longer than on the south side. The cause is, the pole of Apsilion is on the north side in the 9th degree of Gemini where the sun moves slowest.

## CYCLES OF TIME. MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Gregorian Lunar Cycle	9	Good Friday	April 11
Jewish Lunar Cycle	6	Easter Sunday	April 21
Epact; Moon's Age, Jan. 1	28	Ascension Sunday	May 21
Solar Cycle	12	Ascension Day	May 21
Roman Indiction	9	Pentecost (Whit Su.)	June 1
Dominical Letter	E	Trinity Sunday	June 11
Dionysian Period	180	Corpus Christi	June 18
Julian Period	6664	Advent Sunday	Nov. 24

## Jewish Calendar.

The 5611th Jewish year of 13 months began Sept. 7, 1850, and ends Sept. 26, 1851. The 5612th year of 12 months begins Sept. 27, 1851.

Months.	Begin.	Months.	Begin.
1. Sebat.	Jan. 4	11. Ab.	July 30
6. Adar.	Feb. 3	12. Elul.	Aug. 28
13. Veadar.	March 4	1. Tisri.	Sept. 27
7. Nisan.	April 3	2. Marchesvan.	Oct. 27
8. Ijar.	May 3	3. Chisleu.	Nov. 25
9. Sivan.	June 1	4. Thebet.	Dec. 24
10. Thammus.	July 1		

The Jewish Era dates from the creation of the world, which the Jews believe to have been 3760½ years before our era began. The Jewish year is luni-solar, and consists of 12 and sometimes 13 months, which contain 29 or 30 days each. Veadar is the 13th month, and is introduced between Adar and Nisan; the latter of which is the first month of the ecclesiastical year. In a cycle of 19 years, Veadar is introduced 7 times.

## JEWISH ANNIVERSARIES.

Those marked with a \* are to be strictly observed.

*Fast of Esther	Adar 11	Feb. 13
*Purim	Adar 14	Feb. 16
*Schusan Purim	Adar 15	Feb. 17
*Beginning of the Passover	Nisan 15	April 17
*Second Feast of "	Nisan 16	April 18
*Seventh Feast	Nisan 21	April 23
*End of Passover	Nisan 23	April 24
Lag Beomer	Ijar 18	May 20
*Feast of Pentecost	Sivan 6	June 6
*Feast of "	Sivan 7	June 7
*Fast: Taking of the Temple	Thammus 17	July 17
*Fast: Burning of the Temple	Ab 9	Aug. 7
*Feast for the New Year	Tisri 1	Sept. 27
*Second Feast of "	Tisri 2	Sept. 28
*Fast of Gedaliah	Tisri 4	Sept. 30
*Fast of Expiation	Tisri 10	Oct. 6
*Feast of Tabernacles	Tisri 15	Oct. 11
*Second Feast of Tabernacles	Tisri 16	Oct. 12
*Feast of Palms or Branches	Tisri 21	Oct. 17
*End of the Hut Feast	Tisri 23	Oct. 18
*Rejoicing for the Law	Tisri 29	Oct. 23
Consecration of the Temple	Chisleu 25	Nov. 22

## Mohammedan Calendar.

The 1267th year of the Hegira began Nov. 6, 1850, and ends Oct. 26, 1851. The 1268th year begins Oct. 27, 1851.

Months.	Begin.	Months.	Begin.
3. Rabia I.	Jan. 4	10. Schewall	July 30
4. Rabia II.	Feb. 3	11. Dsu't-kadah	Aug. 27
5. Jomadh I.	March 4	12. Dsu't-hejjah	Sept. 27
6. Jomadh II.	April 3	1. Moharrem	Oct. 27
7. Rajeb	May 2	2. Saphar	Nov. 26
8. Shaban	June 1	3. Rabia I.	Dec. 25
9. Ramadan	June 30		

The Mohammedan era began with the day after the flight of Mohammed to Medina; which event occurred in the night of Thursday, July 18 (N. S.), 622 A. D. The year consists of 12 months, embracing 12 lunations, or 354 days. The intercalary, or leap-years, consist of 456 days. In a cycle of 30 years there are 19 common and 11 leap years. Since the Mohammedan year is 11 days less than the tropical year, "it is obvious that in about 63½ years the above months will correspond with every season; and every part of the Gregorian year." The 9th month is the month of fasting, at the close of which the feast of Baran begins.



## ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1851.

In the year 1851, there will be two eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, as follows:—

I. A partial eclipse of the Moon, January 17, at a time of Full Moon. Invisible on this continent.

II. An annular eclipse of the Sun, February 1, at a time of New Moon. Invisible in the United States. This beautiful eclipse will be visible in the great Indian and Southern oceans, and a partial eclipse will be seen in New Holland, New Zealand,

and the Cape of Good Hope. The central and annular eclipse will begin in long. 7d. 44m. east of Greenwich, and lat. 47d. 41m. south, and end in long. 171d. 43m. east, and lat. 28d. 27m. south.

III. A partial eclipse of the Moon, July 12-13, at the Full Moon. Visible. Duration at all places, 3 hours and 2 minutes. Magnitude, 8.47 digits on the southern limb. Visible as follows. *Places differing less than 1 minute in longitude are included in a brace.* The whole arranged in the order of longitude:—

PLACES.	Begin. mo.13.	Mid'l'e mo.13.	End mo.13.	PLACES.	Begin. mo.13.	Mid'l'e mo.13.	End mo.13.	PLACES.	Begin. mo.13.	Mid'l'e mo.13.	End mo.13.
Augusta, Me.	1 11	2 42	4 13	Annapolis, Md.	0 44	2 15	3 46	Frankfort, Ky.	0 12	1 43	3 14
runswick Col.	1 9	2 40	4 11	Harriaburg, Pa.	0 43	2 14	3 45	Louisville, Ky.	0 8	1 39	3 10
oston, Ma.	1 6	2 37	4 8	Kingston, U. C.	0 42	2 13	3 44	Nashville, Ten.	0 3	1 34	3 5
ambridge Col.				Washington, D. C.							
uebec, L. C.				Geneva, N. Y.							
rovid'nce, R. I.	2 5	2 36	4 7	Canaandaigua, N. Y.	0 41	2 12	3 43	Chicago, Ill.	ev. 12.	1 31	3 2
owell, Ma.				Frederick, Md.				Tuscaloosa, Ala.	11 59	1 30	3 1
ewport, R. I.	1 4	2 35	4 6	Petersburg, Va.	0 40	2 11	3 42	Mobile, Ala.	11 57	1 28	2 59
oncord, N. H.				Richmond, Va.	0 39	2 10	3 41	Madison, Wis.	11 52	1 23	2 54
fontpelier, Vt.	1 0	2 31	4 3	Rochester, N. Y.	0 38	2 6	3 37	Springfield, Ill.		9 1	2 52
artford, Ct.				Buffalo, N. Y.				New Orleans, La.	11 50	1 21	2 52
pringfield, Me.				Raleigh, N. C.				Jackson, Miss.	11 49	1 20	2 51
ontreal, L. C.	0 56	2 27	3 58	Toronto, U. C.	0 33	2 4	3 35	St. Louis, Mo.	11 42	1 14	2 45
roy, N. Y.				Georgetown, S. C.				Iowa City, Io.	11 46	1 16	2 44
lbaney, N. Y.	0 55	2 26	3 57	Panama, N. G.				Natchez, Miss.	11 42	1 13	2 47
udson, N. Y.				Pittsburg, Pa.	0 30	2 1	3 33	Baton Rouge, La.	11 42	1 13	2 47
ew York, N. Y.				Charleston, S. C.				Jefferson City, Mo.	11 42	1 13	2 47
chenectady, "	0 54	2 25	3 56	Chagres, N. G.	0 26	1 57	2 38	Little Rock, Ark.	11 26	0 57	2 28
ewburgh, "				Columbia, S. C.				Vera Cruz, Mex.	11 19	0 50	2 21
renton, N. J.	0 52	2 23	3 54	Savannah, Ga.	0 18	1 49	2 30	Austin, Tex.	11 19	0 50	2 21
hiladelphia, "	0 50	2 21	3 52	Detroit, Mich.				Metamoras, Mex.	11 14	0 45	2 16
tica, N. Y.				Columbia, O.	0 13	1 44	2 15	Mexico, Mex.	10 46	0 17	1 48
altimore, Md.	0 44	2 15	3 46	Lansing, Mich.				Santa Fe, N. Mex.	er 13		
uburn, N. Y.				Cincinnati, O.				Oregon City, Or.	9 46	11 17	0 48
				Lexington, Ky.	0 12	1 43	2 14	Monterey, Cal.	9 43	11 14	0 45
				Tallahassee, Fla.				San Francisco, Ca.	9 41	11 12	0 43

IV. A total eclipse of the Sun, July 23, in the morning, at the time of New Moon. Visible as a partial eclipse only, throughout the United States, except the lower part of Florida. This eclipse first appears on the earth at Santa Fe, in New Mexico, at 5h. 3m. in the morning at that place. It leaves the earth entirely in long. 26d. 7m. east, lat. 20d. 28m. north, which point is in the great desert of Sahara. The line of central or total eclipse begins in the Pacific ocean, off Queen Charlotte's island, long. 137d. 43m. west, lat. 53d. 45m. north, and travels a N. E. direction to the Arctic circle, which it crosses in long. 90d. west. It then takes about an easterly course, and passes through the middle of Greenland; after which it takes a S. E. course, and enters Europe at Bergen, in Norway, and finally ends in

the Caspian sea, long. 52d. 55m. east, lat. 39d. 6m. north.

In the United States, this eclipse will be from a mere contact of limbs to 4 digits in size. In the middle of the northern states, it will be about 3½ digits in size; and in the middle of the southern states, about 2 digits. Size at New York, about 3 digits; at New Orleans, about 1 digit. Middle of eclipse at Boston, 8h. 40m. morn.; New York, 8h. 24m. morn.; Washington, 8h. 9m. morn.; Charleston, 7h. 46m. morn.; New Orleans, 6h. 58m. morn. At San Francisco, and all places in California, the sun will rise eclipsed, the eclipse at that time being on the decrease. In Oregon, the sun will rise eclipsed, the eclipse being on the increase. At the city of Mexico, this eclipse will be invisible.

## Mean Diameter, Distance from the Sun, Revolutions, &amp;c., of the Planets.

PLANETS.	Mean diameter.	Mean dist'ce from Sun.	Revolution round the Sun	Revolu'n on axis.	Synodical revolu'n.	Volume, or size.	Weight at surface.	Density.	Light heat.
	Miles.	Miles.	Days. Decim.	Days.	Days.				
The Sun	883,246	36,814,000	365.2560	23.416	112.2	1 412,921-101	28.19	0.256	.....
Mercury	3,234	68,787,000	88.0000	1.603	116	0.054	1.22	3.244	0.000
Venus	7,687	95,103,000	224.700792	0.9730	584	0.890	0.96	0.994	1.011
Earth	7,912	144,508,000	365.256353	1.0000	790	1.000	1.00	1.000	1.000
Mars	4,189	95,103,000	687.979458	1.0273	780	0.136	0.60	0.973	0.51
Moon	2,180	234,584,000	1.325425000	27.32	2.13	0.020	0.18	0.665	1.000
Vesta	238	326,000,000	1.3279741000	504	504				0.000
Iris		330,000,000	1.378 nearly	503	503				0.00
Hebe		340,000,000	1.4697790000	486	486				0.00
Flora		345,000,000	1.512 nearly	461½	461½				0.00
Astræa	1,425	353,574,000	1.5939670000	474	474				0.00
Juno	160	363,522,000	1.6847350000	460½	460½				0.00
Ceres	110	363,586,000	1.6862005000	467½	467½				0.00
Pallas	89,170	404,797,000	4.3325848212	0.4075	399	1,456,984	2.70	0.232	0.00
Jupiter	79,642	907,162,000	10.7591195174	0.4370	378	770,650	1.25	0.137	0.01
Saturn	35,112	1,824,290,000	30.5868235296		370	80,399	1.06	0.246	0.00
Uranus	35,000	2,850,000,000	60.1281589100		367½	80,000			0.00



**Tide Table.**—To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water, morning or evening, at New York, the quantity of time affixed to such place in this table. In using the quantities in this

and the Star table, observe that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from midnight or the beginning of morning, is afternoon of the same day: and that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from noon, is morning of the next day.

Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.
Annapolis, Md. S. Add	6 34	Cape Spit. Add	2 0	Machias Add	1 54	Norfolk Sun.	0 41	Richmond Sub.	2 26
Do. N.S. Add	1 54	Kastport Add	2 9	Mobile Point Add	1 54	Plymouth Add	2 19	Salem Add	2 19
Anby Sub.	0 39	Hahfax, N.S. Sub.	2 16	N. Bedford Sub.	1 40	Portland Add	1 39	Sandy Hook Sub.	2 46
Baltimore Add	6 7	Holmes' Hole. A.	1 4	New Haven Add	2 4	Portsmouth Add	2 9	St. John, N.B. Add	2 49
Bridgeport Add	2 0	Kennebec Add	1 39	N. London Sub.	0 21	Providence Sub.	0 41	Sunbury Add	0 19
		Marblehead Add	1 49	Newport Sub.	1 55	Quebec Add	8 49	Windsor Add	2 49

**Star Table.**—To ascertain when any star or constellation found in this table will be on the Meridian, apply the numbers in the first column of figures to the Meridian passage of the 7 Stars found in the calendar pages. For the rising of a Star,

subtract the number in the second column of figures from its Meridian passage. For its setting, add the same number to its Meridian passage. Those marked (—) do not rise or set in the United States, being for ever above the horizon.

Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. & S.	Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. & S.
Algenib	The Horse Sub.	3 32	6 49	Castor	The Twins Add	3 46	8 9
Algol	Perseus Sub.	0 40	9 8	Capella	Auriga Add	1 27	10 11
Aldebaran	The Bull Add	0 49	6 56	Deneb	The Swan Sub.	7 1	9 34
Algethi	Hercules Sub.	10 28	6 52	Mirach	Andromeda Sub.	2 37	8 26
Alphard	Hydra Add	5 41	5 32	Menkar	The Whale Sub.	0 44	6 12
Algorab	The Crow Add	8 43	4 36	Procyon	Canis Minor Add	3 52	6 19
Alloth	The Dipper Add	9 7		Pollux	The Twins Add	3 57	7 46
Arcturus	Bootes Add	10 39	7 13	Regulus	The Lion Add	6 21	6 45
Altair	The Eagle Sub.	7 50	6 30	Rigel	Orion Add	1 29	5 30
Alcyon	The 7 Stars Sub.	0 00	7 28	Sirus	Canis Minor Add	3 40	6 0
Antares	Scorpion Sub.	11 16	4 49	Spica	The Virgin Add	9 37	5 23
Belatrix	Orion Add	1 38	6 41	Vega	The Lyre Sub.	9 6	8 54
Betelgeuse	Orion Add	3 8	6 25	Fomalhaut	Southern Fish Sub.	4 48	4 0
Betelgeuse	The Dipper Add	08 1		North Star	Ursa Minor Sub.	2 33	

### Characters. — Zodiacal Signs. — ♈

Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricornus; ♒ Aquarius; ♒ Pisces. Planetary. — ☉ Sun; ☾ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ♂ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ♆ Herschel, or Uranus. Aspects. — ☿ Conjunction, or near together; ☐ Quadrature, or 90° apart; ☊ Opposition, or 180° apart. Nodes. — ☊ Ascending Node; ☋ Descending Node.

Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c., are here, as usual, considered the 1st, 2d, and 3d signs, respectively, from the Vernal Equinox; but in maps, and in reality, they are the 2d, 3d, and 4th, and Pisces is the 1st.

**Local or Relative Time.**—Local time is that which is shown by our common clocks. It indicates the time at any given place, the meridian of that place being the standard from which it is reckoned; therefore, the time or the clocks at any two places will differ by the difference of their meridians. Thus, when it is noon at New York, or when the Sun is on its meridian, the Sun at that instant at Washington is east of the meridian of that place; because the meridian of New York is east of Washington. Therefore, the clocks at Washington will be earlier or slower than those in New York, by the time the Sun takes to go from the meridian of New York to the meridian of Washington—namely, 13 minutes 2 seconds. Hence, when it is 13 o'clock M. at New Orleans and St. Louis, it is 1 o'clock P.M. at Philadelphia, which is a difference of one hour for every 15 degrees of longitude. By this regulation, the Sun is made to come to the meridian of every place about 12 o'clock. It is incomprehensible to many how it can be true that the Sun rises and sets at the same time at all places on the same latitude around the world. The difference of local time will account for this. It is not to be understood, that when the Sun rises at Boston at 6 o'clock, that it is then—at that instant of absolute time—rising at every place on the same latitude; but, that wherever the Sun rises on that latitude, it will be 6 o'clock by the timepieces at those places. The Sun will go from the horizon of Philadelphia, west to the horizon of St. Louis, in an hour.

### Explanatory Notes.

The tables of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon are adapted to eight parallels of latitude, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and hence are suited to all the United States and Territories. The column of "Sun on Meridian" is for general use through the whole United States.

The table of the 7 Stars, or Pleiades, showing the time when they are on the Meridian, is designed to facilitate the computation of the rising, setting, and meridian passage, of the brightest fixed stars, by using the numbers opposite the same, in the Star table. This part of the Almanac, it is hoped, will be interesting, particularly to children, who, with no further knowledge of Arithmetic than Addition and Subtraction, may readily foretell the rising and setting of a star.

The Sun's Declination, though inserted, is of little use. Navigators look for it in the Nautical Almanac, in which it is given for mean and apparent noon, with the hourly variations.

**Directions for keeping true Time.**—The column of Sun on Meridian shows the minutes and seconds, before or after 12 o'clock, that the Sun is on the Meridian. The Sun is seldom on the Meridian at 12 o'clock; indeed, this is the case only on four days during the year, namely: April 15, June 15, Sept. 1, and Dec. 24. Consequently, when the Sun is on the Meridian, or when its shadow strikes the well-made noon-mark, the clock must be set as many minutes and seconds, before or after 12, as the Almanac shows.

The practice of setting timepieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moon, is not strictly correct; as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time, is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian-line.

**To make a Meridian-Line.**—Ascertain when the North Star will be on the Meridian, by reference to the Star table; and at that time range two cords (suspended four or five feet apart), with weights attached to the ends) with said star, and a meridian-line is made.

**To make a Noon-Mark.**—About noon, when the Sun (the centre) crosses the meridian-line, let another person make the mark in some firm place, where the shadow of the Sun is cast by a perpendicular object. Then set the clock as above directed, and it will be exactly right.

SATURN'S RING will be visible the whole of this year, with a telescope of moderate power.



Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.		Portland.		Boston.		N. York.		Philad'a.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charles'n N. Ori'n.		Calendar for			
		New Moon.	Full Moon.	High water.	Low water.	High water.	Low water.	High water.	Low water.	High water.	Low water.	High water.	Low water.	High water.	Low water.	High water.	Low water.	Portland, Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester, N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C. & Oregon.	Sun	Sun	Moon
1	W	8 11	8 34	10 31	1 31	6 0	mo	5 48	mo	5 43	mo	5 36	mo	5 29	mo	5 24	mo	4 43	mo		
2	Tu	8 59	9 16	11 16	2 16	7 16	1 18	6 37	mo	6 32	mo	6 25	mo	6 18	mo	6 13	mo	5 32	mo		
3	F	9 57	9 57	11 67	2 57	8 17	2 17	7 37	mo	7 32	mo	7 25	mo	7 18	mo	7 13	mo	6 32	mo		
4	Sa	10 13	10 33	11 33	3 33	8 33	3 33	7 53	mo	7 48	mo	7 41	mo	7 34	mo	7 29	mo	6 50	mo		
5	Su	10 49	11 5	1 9	4 9	9 9	4 9	8 29	mo	8 24	mo	8 17	mo	8 10	mo	8 05	mo	7 26	mo		
6	Tu	11 24	11 40	1 44	4 44	9 44	5 4	8 22	mo	8 17	mo	8 10	mo	8 03	mo	7 58	mo	7 19	mo		
7	Tu	11 59	12 5	2 16	5 16	10 16	6 16	8 34	mo	8 29	mo	8 22	mo	8 15	mo	8 10	mo	7 31	mo		
8	W	0 16	0 33	2 56	5 56	10 56	6 56	8 52	mo	8 47	mo	8 40	mo	8 33	mo	8 28	mo	7 50	mo		
9	Th	0 51	1 9	3 29	6 29	11 29	7 29	9 27	mo	9 22	mo	9 15	mo	9 08	mo	9 03	mo	8 24	mo		
10	Fr	1 29	1 49	4 9	7 9	12 9	8 9	10 7	mo	10 2	mo	10 15	mo	10 8	mo	10 3	mo	8 45	mo		
11	Sa	2 11	2 36	4 56	7 56	1 56	8 56	10 31	mo	10 26	mo	10 19	mo	10 12	mo	10 7	mo	9 6	mo		
12	Su	3 1	3 36	5 56	8 56	1 56	8 56	10 31	mo	10 26	mo	10 19	mo	10 12	mo	10 7	mo	9 6	mo		
13	Mo	4 11	4 44	7 9	10 9	3 9	8 9	10 31	mo	10 26	mo	10 19	mo	10 12	mo	10 7	mo	9 6	mo		
14	Tu	5 19	5 54	8 14	11 14	4 14	9 14	10 31	mo	10 26	mo	10 19	mo	10 12	mo	10 7	mo	9 6	mo		
15	W	6 30	7 3	9 23	12 23	5 23	10 23	11 30	mo	11 25	mo	11 18	mo	11 11	mo	11 6	mo	10 16	mo		
16	Th	7 30	7 55	10 15	0 15	6 15	10 15	11 30	mo	11 25	mo	11 18	mo	11 11	mo	11 6	mo	10 16	mo		
17	Fr	8 32	8 48	11 8	1 15	7 15	10 15	11 30	mo	11 25	mo	11 18	mo	11 11	mo	11 6	mo	10 16	mo		
18	Sa	9 12	9 38	11 56	2 8	8 56	10 56	12 11	mo	12 6	mo	12 0	mo	11 53	mo	11 48	mo	10 26	mo		
19	Su	10 10	10 25	12 56	3 56	9 56	11 56	1 1	mo	1 20	mo	1 13	mo	1 6	mo	1 1	mo	10 47	mo		
20	Mo	10 49	11 12	0 45	3 45	9 45	11 45	1 19	mo	1 19	mo	1 12	mo	1 5	mo	1 0	mo	10 47	mo		
21	Tu	11 36	11 59	1 32	4 32	10 32	12 32	2 1	mo	2 1	mo	2 0	mo	1 53	mo	1 48	mo	10 47	mo		
22	W	12 23	12 46	2 19	5 19	11 19	1 19	2 1	mo	2 1	mo	2 0	mo	1 53	mo	1 48	mo	10 47	mo		
23	Th	0 48	1 11	3 8	6 8	12 8	2 8	3 1	mo	3 1	mo	3 0	mo	2 53	mo	2 48	mo	10 47	mo		
24	Fr	1 34	1 59	3 54	6 54	1 54	3 54	4 1	mo	4 1	mo	4 0	mo	3 53	mo	3 48	mo	10 47	mo		
25	Sa	2 24	2 52	4 44	7 44	0 44	2 44	3 1	mo	3 1	mo	3 0	mo	2 53	mo	2 48	mo	10 47	mo		
26	Su	3 21	3 57	5 45	8 45	1 41	3 41	4 1	mo	4 1	mo	4 0	mo	3 53	mo	3 48	mo	10 47	mo		
27	Mo	4 23	5 6	6 53	9 53	2 53	4 53	5 1	mo	5 1	mo	5 0	mo	4 53	mo	4 48	mo	10 47	mo		
28	Tu	5 45	6 22	8 5	11 5	4 15	6 15	6 1	mo	6 1	mo	6 0	mo	5 53	mo	5 48	mo	10 47	mo		
29	W	6 59	7 30	9 19	12 19	5 19	7 19	7 1	mo	7 1	mo	7 0	mo	6 53	mo	6 48	mo	10 47	mo		
30	Th	7 57	8 23	10 17	1 17	6 17	8 17	8 1	mo	8 1	mo	8 0	mo	7 53	mo	7 48	mo	10 47	mo		
31	Fr	8 46	9 5	11 5	2 5	7 5	9 5	9 1	mo	9 1	mo	9 0	mo	8 53	mo	8 48	mo	10 47	mo		

## PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &amp;c.

[Spica. Union G. Brit. &amp; Ireland, 1851.]

Mars lowest; conj. moon. Jupiter conj.

Moon low. Jupiter dec. 7 deg. 3 m. south.

Mercury conj. moon. High tides.

Uranus stationary. Venus N. E. Antares.

Saturn quad. sun. Venus stationary.

Mercury 12 deg. 9 m. E. sun. Epiphany.

Mercury visible; sets 6 16 ev. (1851)

Saturn in merid. 5 46. But. N. Orleans.

Saturn conj. moon. Moon on equator.

Uranus conj. m'n. Venus dec. 17d. 30 m.

Mars in Sagitta. Low tides. Dr. Dwight.

Jupi. quad. sun. Mer's stationary. (d. 17.

Venus in perigee. Jupiter in Aph.

Mercury in perigee. Moon in Tau. horn.

Jupiter in Virgo. Venus in Scorpio.

Uranus quad. sun. Moon high. (1706.

Moon eclipsed invis. Dr. Franklin born.

Moon in Perigee. High tides.

Mercury invisible. Saturn in Pisces.

Venus brightest; in meri. 9 33 ev.

Sun ent. Capricorn. Jupiter meri. 5 25 mo.

Mercury int. conj. sun. Moon on equator.

Jupiter conj. moon. Venus in Virgo.

Saturn in Pisces. Jupiter in Virgo.

Low tides. Conversion of St. Paul.

Moon N. E. Antares. Leap. ev. Elba.

Mars 22 deg. in Sagitta. [Great G. 1725.

Venus conj. moon. Moon low. Peter the

Mercury conj. Mars; 4 3 deg. apart.

Mercury and Mars conj. moon. Charles I.

Venus in meri. 9 h. 9 m. mo. [Feb'd, 1643.

## 2d Winter Month.]

## JANUARY, 1851.

## [31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, Me., R. Island, Conn., middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.		Calendar for N. York City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.		Calendar for PHILADEL., so pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.		Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, so pt. Ind'a & Illinois; Missouri.		Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.		Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.		Calendar for NEW ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south-east part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.	
		Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
1	W	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	Tu	7 30	4 38	6 34	7 25	4 43	6 29	7 25	4 46	6 27	7 19	4 49	6 25	7 10	4 58
3	F	7 30	4 39	sets	7 25	4 44	sets	7 25	4 45	sets	7 19	4 50	sets	7 10	4 59
4	Sa	7 30	4 40	0 6	7 25	4 45	6 5	7 25	4 46	6 7	7 19	4 51	6 9	7 10	4 59
5	Su	7 30	4 41	6 56	7 25	4 45	7 0	7 25	4 48	7 2	7 19	4 52	7 4	7 10	5 1
6	Mo	7 30	4 41	7 53	7 25	4 46	7 56	7 25	4 49	7 55	7 19	4 52	8 0	7 10	5 2
7	Tu	7 30	4 42	8 50	7 25	4 47	8 53	7 25	4 50	8 54	7 19	4 53	8 56	7 10	5 3
8	W	7 30	4 43	9 49	7 25	4 48	9 50	7 25	4 51	9 51	7 19	4 54	9 52	7 10	5 4
9	Th	7 30	4 44	10 47	7 25	4 49	10 48	7 25	4 52	10 48	7 19	4 55	10 48	7 10	5 5
10	Fr	7 29	4 45	11 45	7 25	4 50	11 45	7 25	4 53	11 45	7 19	4 56	11 45	7 10	5 6
11	Sa	7 29	4 46	12 43	7 24	4 51	12 43	7 25	4 54	12 43	7 19	4 57	12 43	7 10	5 7
12	Su	7 29	4 47	0 47	7 24	4 52	0 46	7 25	4 55	0 45	7 18	4 58	0 45	7 10	5 8
13	Mo	7 28	4 48	1 50	7 24	4 53	1 48	7 25	4 56	1 47	7 18	4 59	1 46	7 10	5 9
14	Tu	7 28	4 49	2 54	7 24	4 54	2 51	7 25	4 57	2 50	7 18	5 0	2 48	7 10	5 10
15	W	7 27	4 50	4 3	7 23	4 55	3 59	7 25	4 58	3 58	7 17	5 1	3 56	7 10	5 11
16	Th	7 27	4 52	5 10	7 22	4 57	5 5	7 24	5 0	5 4	7 17	5 2	5 5	7 10	5 12
17	Fr	7 26	4 53	6 16	7 22	4 58	6 11	7 20	5 0	6 9	7 16	5 3	6 6	7 10	5 13
18	Sa	7 25	4 54	7 15	7 21	4 59	7 10	7 19	5 1	7 15	7 15	5 4	7 15	7 10	5 14
19	Su	7 24	4 56	8 12	7 20	5 1	8 25	7 19	5 3	8 26	7 15	5 6	8 26	7 10	5 15
20	Mo	7 24	4 57	9 10	7 20	5 2	9 23	7 18	5 4	9 24	7 15	5 7	9 24	7 10	5 16
21	Tu	7 23	4 58	10 10	7 19	5 3	10 26	7 18	5 5	10 27	7 15	5 8	10 27	7 10	5 17
22	W	7 22	4 59	11 13	7 18	5 4	11 32	7 17	5 6	11 33	7 15	5 9	11 33	7 10	5 18
23	Th	7 21	5 0	12 13	7 17	5 5	12 32	7 16	5 7	12 33	7 15	5 10	12 33	7 10	5 19
24	Fr	7 20	5 1	1 13	7 16	5 6	1 32	7 15	5 8	1 33	7 15	5 11	1 33	7 10	5 20
25	Sa	7 19	5 2	2 13	7 15	5 7	2 32	7 14	5 9	2 33	7 15	5 12	2 33	7 10	5 21
26	Su	7 18	5 3	3 13	7 14	5 8	3 32	7 13	5 10	3 33	7 15	5 13	3 33	7 10	5 22
27	Mo	7 17	5 4	4 13	7 13	5 9	4 32	7 12	5 11	4 33	7 15	5 14	4 33	7 10	5 23
28	Tu	7 16	5 5	5 13	7 12	5 10	5 32	7 11	5 12	5 33	7 15	5 15	5 33	7 10	5 24
29	W	7 15	5 6	6 13	7 11	5 11	6 32	7 10	5 13	6 33	7 15	5 16	6 33	7 10	5 25
30	Th	7 14	5 7	7 13	7 10	5 12	7 32	7 10	5 14	7 33	7 15	5 17	7 33	7 10	5 26
31	Fr	7 13	5 8	8 13	7 9	5 13	8 32	7 9	5 15	8 33	7 15	5 18	8 33	7 10	5 27







		Moon's Phases, (continued)			Boston.		Phœnix.		Wash'n.		Kaleigh.		Charles N. Gr'n.		Calendar for PORTLAND.	
Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	D	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Sun aries.	Sun's meri.	Moon's meri.	St's meri.							Sun's meri.
		New Moon	2	8 34 ev	8 35 ev	3 19 ev	8 14 ev	8 7 ev	8 0 ev	7 55 ev	7 14 ev	Mr. N.H. Ver-				
		First Quar.	10	5 3 ev	5 1 ev	4 40 ev	4 44 ev	8 37 ev	4 30 ev	4 25 ev	3 44 ev	mont. Hodge's				
		Full Moon	17	8 37 mo	8 35 mo	8 23 mo	8 18 mo	8 11 mo	8 4 mo	7 59 mo	7 18 mo	N.Y., G.R. Bay,				
		Last Quar.	24	8 44 mo	8 41 mo	8 30 mo	8 25 mo	8 18 mo	8 11 mo	8 0 mo	7 25 mo	Wis., Toronto,				
												U.C. & Oregon				
		High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Sun aries.	Sun's meri.	Moon's meri.	St's meri.			Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.
		Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Sun aries.	Sun's meri.	Moon's meri.	St's meri.			Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.	Sun's meri.
1	Sa	8 28	8 47	10 46	1 38	6 48	12 37	7 19	26	3	4	6	37	5	48	6
2	Su	9 7	9 24	11 27	2 37	7 27	12 42	7 19	26	3	4	6	37	5	48	6
3	M	9 40	9 57	12 0	3 0	8 0	1 12	6 50	0 46	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
4	Tu	10 12	10 27	12 32	3 52	8 32	1 12	6 33	1 28	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
5	W	10 41	10 55	1 11	4 1	9 1	1 11	6 16	2 10	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
6	Th	11 10	11 26	1 30	4 30	9 30	1 11	6 16	2 10	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
7	F	11 43	11 57	2 3	5 3	10 3	1 11	6 16	2 10	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
8	Sa	-----	0 4	8 28	5 28	10 28	1 11	6 16	2 10	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
9	Su	0 27	0 45	3 6	6 6	11 6	1 11	6 16	2 10	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
10	M	1	4	1 24	3 44	11 44	1 11	6 16	2 10	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
11	Tu	1 45	2 8	4 28	4 28	12 28	1 11	6 16	2 10	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
12	W	2 38	3 9	5 29	5 29	1 29	1 11	6 16	2 10	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
13	Th	3 52	4 35	6 35	6 35	2 55	1 11	6 16	2 10	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
14	Fr	5 20	6 5	8 25	11 25	4 25	1 11	6 16	2 10	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
15	Sa	6 46	7 51	9 41	12 41	5 41	1 11	6 16	2 10	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
16	Su	7 52	8 17	10 37	1 41	6 37	8 52	1 51	11 56	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
17	M	8 44	9 11	11 29	2 32	7 28	8 52	1 51	11 56	4	5	6	35	4	50	7
18	Tu	9 31	9 53	12 24	3 24	8 17	1 4	0 51	3 55							
19	W	10 15	10 30	1 3	4 3	8 58	7 59	0 40	4 14	3 65						
20	Th	10 56	11 16	0 58	3 58	9 38	7 41	0 16	3 27	3 45						
21	Fr	11 38	11 58	1 38	4 38	10 18	7 23	merch	3 29	3 44						
22	Sa	-----	0 18	2 18	5 18	10 59	7 6	0 31	4 21	3 30						
23	Su	0 39	0 57	2 59	5 59	11 38	6 47	0 54	5 12	3 36						
24	M	1 18	1 41	3 38	6 38	12 18	6 28	1 18	6 3	3 32						
25	Tu	2	6	2 42	4 26	7 26	0 26	6 1	4 42	5 54	3 30					
26	W	3	4	3 43	5 24	8 24	1 24	5 51	5 2	6 7	3 43					
27	Th	4 29	5 12	6 49	9 49	9 29	5 52	3 29	8 30	3 24						
28	Fr	5 54	6 32	8 11	11 11	11 4	5 14	2 52	9 16	3 16						
29	Sa	7	9	7 37	9 24	10 29	5 59	4 56	3 16	0 10	3 13					
30	Su	7 58	8 20	10 18	1 18	6 18	4 37	3 33	4 40	3 4						
31	M	8 37	8 54	10 57	1 57	6 57	4 19	4	2 11	26	3 4					
PRENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.																
[appears, 1711.] Treaty Chippewagon, 1814. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Moon apogee. St. David. The Spectator. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Shrove Sunday. J. W. Kelly died, 1797. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
XXX Congress expires. T. Quincy B. 1854. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
High tides. T. Taylor president, 1849. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Moon on equator. Ash Wednesday. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Uranus conj. moon. Venus in Sagitta. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Venus runs north. [see Bostonsian, 1770. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Venus in meri. 9 9 mo. British troops fire h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Moon conj. Adm. First Sunday in Lent. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Jupiter in Capr. Jupiter in Virgo. [1820. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Jupiter in meri. 2 9 mo. Bay. Wet died. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Moon high. Low tides. [A France, 1678. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Uranus discovered, 1781. War betw. Eng. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Saturn in Pisces. Cherokee treaty, 1835. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Julian Canon associated, B. C. 44. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Moon perigee. Juno quad. Sun. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Pallas conj. San. St. Patrick. [on equat. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Ceres conj. Uran. Jup. conj. m. n. Moon h. m. l. m. l. m.																
High tides. Revolution at Parma, 1848. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Sun enters Pisces. Spring begins. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Mars in Aquarius; near Neptune. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Jupiter conj. Spica; Jup. 4 d. N. of star. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Venus in Capr.; in meri. 9 17 mo. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Moon low. Dict at Worms, 1547. [1752. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Januotioction. British N. Year's day till h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Low tides. Cholera in Paris, 1832. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Mer' conj. Pallas. Jup. in meri. 0 59 mo. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Moon apogee. Venus conj. moon. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Mars conj. moon. Venus in Capr. Venus h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Venus runs north. [discovered, 1807. h. m. l. m. l. m.																
Venus in meridian 9 21 mo. h. m. l. m. l. m.																

## 1st Spring Month.]

MARCH, 1851.

## [31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. I. land, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- phia, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Va., Virginia, Kentucky, and pt. Ind'a & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Ten- nessee, Arkans- as, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Mass., N. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'n.			Calendar for N. OLEANS, La. Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lon- g-island and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	6 35	5 50	6 6	6 35	5 50	6 2	6 34	5 51	6 1	6 34	5 52	6 59	6 30	5 50	6 53	6 28	5 57	6 48	6 25	5 49	6 43
2	6 35	5 51	sets	6 35	5 51	sets	6 34	5 51	sets	6 34	5 51	sets	6 30	5 51	sets	6 27	5 58	sets	6 23	5 46	6 40
3	6 32	5 51	6 35	6 32	5 51	6 36	6 31	5 54	6 35	6 30	5 54	6 37	6 25	5 54	6 37	6 25	5 59	6 34	6 23	5 47	6 37
4	6 30	5 51	7 32	6 30	5 53	7 32	6 29	5 55	7 33	6 29	5 55	7 35	6 23	5 55	8 29	6 25	5 59	6 28	6 26	5 48	7 30
5	6 27	5 51	8 31	6 27	5 54	8 39	6 26	5 56	8 30	6 25	5 56	8 39	6 24	5 56	9 25	6 23	5 59	6 24	6 23	5 47	8 33
6	6 25	5 56	9 31	6 25	5 56	9 29	6 25	5 57	9 23	6 25	5 57	9 32	6 23	5 57	10 22	6 22	5 59	6 20	6 20	5 46	9 31
7	6 25	5 58	10 32	6 25	5 58	10 29	6 25	5 58	10 28	6 25	5 58	10 28	6 23	5 59	11 23	6 22	5 58	6 19	6 19	5 46	10 32
8	6 24	5 59	11 34	6 24	5 59	11 31	6 24	5 58	11 30	6 24	5 58	11 30	6 22	5 59	12 23	6 21	5 58	6 18	6 18	5 45	11 34
9	6 23	5 60	morn.	6 23	5 60	morn.	6 22	5 60	morn.	6 22	5 60	morn.	6 20	5 60	morn.	6 20	5 58	morn.	6 16	5 44	morn.
10	6 21	5 61	1 0 38	6 21	5 61	1 0 34	6 20	5 61	1 0 32	6 20	5 61	1 0 29	6 18	5 61	1 0 23	6 17	5 61	1 0 17	6 16	5 44	1 0 38
11	6 19	5 62	1 42	6 19	5 62	1 37	6 18	5 62	1 35	6 18	5 62	1 32	6 16	5 62	1 32	6 15	5 61	1 25	6 15	5 43	1 42
12	6 17	5 63	2 42	6 17	5 63	2 38	6 17	5 63	2 36	6 17	5 63	2 33	6 15	5 63	2 23	6 14	5 61	2 18	6 14	5 42	2 42
13	6 15	5 64	3 38	6 15	5 64	3 34	6 15	5 64	3 32	6 15	5 64	3 29	6 13	5 64	3 21	6 13	5 61	3 15	6 13	5 40	3 38
14	6 13	5 64	4 30	6 14	5 64	4 27	6 14	5 64	4 25	6 14	5 64	4 22	6 13	5 64	4 15	6 12	5 61	4 09	6 12	5 38	4 30
15	6 12	5 67	5 14	6 12	5 67	5 11	6 12	5 67	5 10	6 12	5 67	5 08	6 11	5 67	5 02	6 11	5 61	4 57	6 10	5 36	5 14
16	6 10	5 68	rises	6 10	5 68	rises	6 10	5 68	rises	6 10	5 68	rises	6 10	5 68	rises	6 10	5 68	rises	6 09	5 34	rises
17	6 06	5 68	6 27	6 06	5 68	6 27	6 06	5 68	6 26	6 06	5 68	6 25	6 06	5 68	6 25	6 06	5 68	6 24	6 06	5 32	6 27
18	6 06	5 68	7 41	6 06	5 68	7 41	6 06	5 68	7 40				6 06	5 68	7 39	6 06	5 68	7 38	6 06	5 31	7 41
19	6 06	5 68	8 53	6 06	5 68	8 53	6 06	5 68	8 52	6 06	5 68	8 50	6 06	5 68	8 47	6 06	5 68	8 45	6 06	5 30	8 53
20	6 06	5 68	10 4	6 06	5 68	10 4	6 06	5 68	10 3	6 06	5 68	10 2	6 06	5 68	10 1	6 06	5 68	10 0	6 06	5 29	10 4
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24	5 59	5 17	1 15	5 59	5 17	1 9	5 59	5 15	1 7	5 59	5 16	1 5	5 58	5 16	1 4	5 58	5 15	1 3	5 58	5 14	1 15
25	5 57	5 18	1 12	5 58	5 18	1 7	5 57	5 16	1 5	5 57	5 15	1 2	5 56	5 16	1 0	5 56	5 15	0 48	5 56	5 14	1 12
26	5 55	5 19	2 5	5 56	5 19	2 1	5 56	5 17	1 50	5 55	5 16	1 36	5 55	5 16	1 48	5 55	5 16	1 41	5 55	5 15	2 5
27	5 53	5 20	2 54	5 55	5 20	2 42	5 54	5 18	2 45	5 54	5 17	2 42	5 53	5 17	2 34	5 53	5 16	2 27	5 52	5 16	2 54
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30	5 49	5 23	4 38	5 51	5 23	4 35	5 49	5 20	4 34	5 49	5 20	4 32	5 52	5 19	4 28	5 50	5 18	4 24	5 50	5 16	4 38
31	5 47	5 24	5 5	5 49	5 24	5 5	5 48	5 22	5 5	5 52	5 21	5 4	5 50	5 19	5 0	5 50	5 18	4 57	5 50	5 16	5 5
32	5 45	5 25	5 39	5 47	5 25	5 35	5 46	5 23	5 35	5 50	5 22	5 34	5 49	5 20	3 52	5 50	5 18	5 30	5 50	5 16	5 39



Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.			Portland.		Boston.		N. York.		Philad'a.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charles'n N. Ori'ns.	
		D	H. m.	H. m.	D	H. m.	D	H. m.	D	H. m.	D	H. m.	D	H. m.	D	H. m.	D	H. m.
		New Moon	1	1 51 ev.	1	1 51 ev.	1	1 48 ev.	1	1 37 ev.	1	1 32 ev.	1	1 25 ev.	1	1 18 ev.	1	1 13 ev.
		First Quar.	9	2 21 mo.	9	2 21 mo.	9	2 18 mo.	9	2 6 mo.	9	2 1 mo.	9	1 54 mo.	9	1 47 mo.	9	1 42 mo.
		Full Moon	15	5 54 ev.	15	5 54 ev.	15	5 51 ev.	15	5 39 ev.	15	5 35 ev.	15	5 27 ev.	15	5 20 ev.	15	5 15 ev.
		Last Quar.	23	2 17 mo.	23	2 17 mo.	23	2 14 mo.	23	2 2 mo.	23	1 57 mo.	23	1 50 mo.	23	1 43 mo.	23	1 38 mo.
		High water at N. York.																
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Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases. (Portsmouth.)			Boston.			N. York.			Phila'da.			Wash'n.			Raleigh.			Charle's N. Ori'n's.			Calendar for		
	h. m.	d.	sec.	h. m.	d.	sec.	h. m.	d.	sec.	h. m.	d.	sec.	h. m.	d.	sec.	h. m.	d.	sec.	h. m.	d.	sec.	Portland.	Me., N. H., Ver- mont, Roches't.	W. Y., Gr'n Bay, N.Y., Toronto, U.C. & Oregon
New Moon	1	4	26	1	4	26	1	4	26	1	4	26	1	4	26	1	4	26	1	4	26	1	4	26
First Quar.	5	8	52	5	8	52	5	8	52	5	8	52	5	8	52	5	8	52	5	8	52	5	8	52
Full Moon	15	3	24	15	3	24	15	3	24	15	3	24	15	3	24	15	3	24	15	3	24	15	3	24
Last Quar.	23	8	24	23	8	24	23	8	24	23	8	24	23	8	24	23	8	24	23	8	24	23	8	24
New Moon	30	4	5	30	4	5	30	4	5	30	4	5	30	4	5	30	4	5	30	4	5	30	4	5
High water at N. York.	h. m.	d.	sec.	h. m.	d.	sec.	h. m.	d.	sec.	h. m.	d.	sec.	h. m.	d.	sec.	h. m.	d.	sec.	h. m.	d.	sec.	h. m.	d.	sec.
1 Th	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9
2 Fr	9	41	9	9	41	9	9	41	9	9	41	9	9	41	9	9	41	9	9	41	9	9	41	
3 Sa	10	15	10	10	15	10	10	15	10	10	15	10	10	15	10	10	15	10	10	15	10	10	15	
4 Su	10	48	11	10	48	11	10	48	11	10	48	11	10	48	11	10	48	11	10	48	11	10	48	
5 M	11	24	11	11	24	11	11	24	11	11	24	11	11	24	11	11	24	11	11	24	11	11	24	
6 Tu	11	24	11	11	24	11	11	24	11	11	24	11	11	24	11	11	24	11	11	24	11	11	24	
7 W	12	05	12	12	05	12	12	05	12	12	05	12	12	05	12	12	05	12	12	05	12	12	05	
8 Th	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	
9 Fr	1	22	1	1	22	1	1	22	1	1	22	1	1	22	1	1	22	1	1	22	1	1	22	
10 Sa	2	38	2	2	38	2	2	38	2	2	38	2	2	38	2	2	38	2	2	38	2	2	38	
11 Su	4	51	4	4	51	4	4	51	4	4	51	4	4	51	4	4	51	4	4	51	4	4	51	
12 M	6	8	6	6	8	6	6	8	6	6	8	6	6	8	6	6	8	6	6	8	6	6	8	
13 Tu	7	8	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	7	8	
14 W	7	58	8	7	58	8	7	58	8	7	58	8	7	58	8	7	58	8	7	58	8	7	58	
15 Th	8	45	9	8	45	9	8	45	9	8	45	9	8	45	9	8	45	9	8	45	9	8	45	
16 Fr	9	30	9	9	30	9	9	30	9	9	30	9	9	30	9	9	30	9	9	30	9	9	30	
17 Sa	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
18 Su	10	50	11	10	50	11	10	50	11	10	50	11	10	50	11	10	50	11	10	50	11	10	50	
19 M	11	30	11	11	30	11	11	30	11	11	30	11	11	30	11	11	30	11	11	30	11	11	30	
20 Tu	12	00	12	12	00	12	12	00	12	12	00	12	12	00	12	12	00	12	12	00	12	12	00	
21 W	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	13	
22 Th	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
23 Fr	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	
24 Sa	4	16	4	4	16	4	4	16	4	4	16	4	4	16	4	4	16	4	4	16	4	4	16	
25 Su	5	19	5	5	19	5	5	19	5	5	19	5	5	19	5	5	19	5	5	19	5	5	19	
26 M	6	51	6	6	51	6	6	51	6	6	51	6	6	51	6	6	51	6	6	51	6	6	51	
27 Tu	7	13	7	7	13	7	7	13	7	7	13	7	7	13	7	7	13	7	7	13	7	7	13	
28 W	7	54	8	7	54	8	7	54	8	7	54	8	7	54	8	7	54	8	7	54	8	7	54	
29 Th	8	35	8	8	35	8	8	35	8	8	35	8	8	35	8	8	35	8	8	35	8	8	35	
30 Fr	9	12	9	9	12	9	9	12	9	9	12	9	9	12	9	9	12	9	9	12	9	9	12	

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.												Sun	Sun	Sun			
												ris	sets	sets			
[and Scotland, 1707. Dryden d. 1701.															h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mercury visible in the W. Union of Eng.															4 50	7 4	7 23
Mercury conj. moon. High tides.															4 49	7 8	7 23
Venus on equator. Battle of Lutzen, 1813.															4 47	6 9	6 33
Venus in Pisces. Jupiter in meri. 10 8 ev.															4 46	7 10	36
Venus conj. Mars. Moon high.															4 45	6 11	34
Mars in Pisces. Battle of Prague, 1757.															4 43	7 59	30
Ceres conj. sun. Columbia river drc. 1742.															4 42	7 21	3 27
Venus in merid. 9 38 mo. Gibbon b. 1737.															4 41	7 12	1 4
Mercury stationary. Low tides. Bank															4 39	7 13	1 49
Mars in meri. 9 32 mo. [suspension, 1837.															4 38	7 14	2 29
Moon in perigee, and on the equator.															4 37	7 16	3 3
Jupiter conj. moon. Jupi. in Virgo. 1609.															4 36	7 17	3 33
Venus in Pisces. Landing at Jamestown.															4 35	7 18	4 2
Saturn in Pisces. Saturn in meri. 10 20 mo.															4 34	7 19	4 39
Jupiter in meri. 9 22 ev. O'Connell d. 47.															4 32	7 20	7 40
High tides. [sunday d. 1838.															4 30	7 23	8 48
Venus conj. Pallas. Juy died, 1823, 24.															4 30	7 23	8 48
Moon low. Mars in merid. 9 23 mo.															4 29	7 25	10 43
Vesta in perigee. [1806; La Fayette d. '34.															4 28	7 24	11 31
Mercury inf.; conj. sun. Columbia died.															4 27	7 25	10 40
Sun ent. Taurus. Venus in meri 9 44 mo.															4 26	7 26	0 10
Venus in Pisces. Jupiter in Virgo.															4 25	7 27	0 16
Moon apogee. Low tides. [Ficoria b. 19.															4 25	7 28	1 0
Venus conj. Saturn. Mars in Pisces. Queen															4 24	7 29	1 52
Rogation Sunday. [Mitchell conj. 1842.															4 23	7 30	2 9
Venus conj. Uranus. Moon on equa. John															4 22	7 31	2 33
Mars, Saturn, Uranus, Venus, conj. moon.															4 21	7 32	3 0
Mercury conj. Ceres. Venus in Aries.															4 21	7 33	3 25
Mars conj. Pallas. Ascension day.															4 20	7 34	3 35
Jupi. in meri. 8 19 ev. Alex. Pope d. 1744.															4 20	7 35	3 35
High tides. Venus 12 deg. 20 m. north.															4 19	7 36	3 23

## PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &amp;c.

[and Scotland, 1707. Dryden d. 1701.

Mercury visible in the W. Union of Eng.

Mercury conj. moon. High tides.

Venus on equator. Battle of Laufen, 1813.

Venus in Pisces. Jupiter in meri. 10 8 ev.

Venus conj. Mars. Moon high.

Mars in Pisces. Battle of Prague, 1757.

Ceres conj. sun. Columbia river d. 1792.

Venus in meri. 9 38 mo. Gibbon b. 1737.

Mercury stationary. Low tides. Bank

Mars in meri. 9 32 mo. [Jupiter in, 1837.

Moon in perigee, and on the equator.

Jupiter conj. moon. Jupi. in Virgo. [1607.

Venus in Pisces. Landing at Jamestown.

Saturn in Pisces. Saturn in meri 10 20 mo.

Jupiter in meri. 9 22 ev. O'Connell d. 1747.

High tides. [Leyland died, 1838.

Venus conj. Pallas. Joy died, 1823. Tal-

Moon low. Mars in meri. 9 23 morn.

Venus in perigee. [1706; Lafayette d. 1744.

Mercury int. conj. sun. Columbus died,

Sun ent. Taurus. Venus in meri 9 44 mo.

Venus in Pisces. Jupiter in Virgo.

Moon apogee. Low tides. [Victoria b. 19.

Venus conj. Saturn. Mars in Pisces. Queen

Raglan Sunday. [Mitchell con. 1842.

Venus conj. Uranus. Moon on equa. John

Mars, Saturn, Uranus, Venus, conj. moon.

Mercury conj. Ceres. Venus in Aries.

Mars conj. Pallas. Ascension day.

Jupi. in meri 8 19 ev. Alex. Pope d. 1744.

High tides. Venus 12 deg. 20 m. north.

## Last Spring Month.]

## MAY, 1851.

## [31 Days.

Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.				Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.				Calendar for PHILADEL- phi, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.				Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Mary'nd Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Ind'a & Illi- nois; Missouri.				Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.				Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.				Calendar for N. O. LEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Loui- siana and Texas; Austin.							
Sun	Sun	Moon		Sun	Sun	Moon		Sun	Sun	Moon		Sun	Sun	Moon		Sun	Sun	Moon		Sun	Sun	Moon		Sun	Sun	Moon		Sun	Sun	Moon	
ris's	sets	sets.		ris's	sets	sets.		ris's	sets	sets.		ris's	sets	sets.		ris's	sets	sets.		ris's	sets	sets.		ris's	sets	sets.		ris's	sets	sets.	
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
4 54	6 59	7 20		4 59	6 55	7 18		5 0	6 54	7 16		5 2	6 52	7 15		5 8	6 46	7 10		5 13	6 41	7 6		5 17	6 37	7 2		5 18	6 37	7 2	
4 53	7 0	8 24		4 58	6 56	8 20		4 59	6 53	8 19		5 1	6 53	8 17		5 6	6 47	8 11		5 12	6 42	8 6		5 16	6 38	8 0		5 16	6 38	8 0	
4 51	7 1	9 30		4 57	6 57	9 26		4 58	6 56	9 24		5 0	6 54	9 21		5 0	6 48	9 15		5 11	6 43	9 8		5 15	6 29	9 1		5 15	6 29	9 1	
4 50	7 2	10 32		4 56	6 58	10 28		4 57	6 57	10 26		4 59	6 55	10 24		5 0	6 49	10 18		5 10	6 44	10 10		5 14	6 40	10 0		5 14	6 40	10 0	
4 49	7 3	11 30		4 55	6 59	11 26		4 56	6 55	11 23		4 58	6 56	11 20		5 0	6 50	11 12		5 10	6 45	11 5		5 14	6 40	10 57		5 14	6 40	10 57	
4 48	7 4	morn		4 54	7 0	morn		4 54	6 59	morn		4 57	6 55	morn		5 0	6 51	morn		5 9	6 45	12 0		5 13	6 41	11 52		5 13	6 41	11 52	
4 47	7 5	0 23		4 53	7 1	0 19		4 53	7 0	0 17		4 56	6 57	0 14		5 0	6 52	0 6		5 8	6 46	morn		5 12	6 42	morn		5 12	6 42	morn	
4 46	7 6	1 11		4 52	7 2	1 7		4 52	7 1	1 5		4 55	6 58	1 3		5 0	6 53	0 56		5 7	6 45	0 50		5 12	6 42	0 45		5 12	6 42	0 45	
4 45	7 7	1 51		4 51	7 3	1 48		4 51	7 2	1 47		4 54	6 58	1 45		5 0	6 53	1 40		5 6	6 47	1 35		5 11	6 43	1 30		5 11	6 43	1 30	
4 44	7 8	2 27		4 50	7 4	2 23		4 50	7 3	2 24		4 53	7 0	2 23		4 56	6 54	2 19		5 5	6 48	2 16		5 10	6 44	2 12		5 10	6 44	2 12	
4 43	7 9	3 1		4 49	7 5	3 0		4 49	7 4	3 0		4 52	7 1	3 0		4 55	6 55	2 15		5 4	6 48	2 15		5 10	6 44	2 11		5 10	6 44	2 11	
4 42	7 9	3 33		4 48	7 6	3 33		4 48	7 5	3 33		4 51	7 2	3 33		4 54	6 56	3 33		5 4	6 49	3 33		5 9	6 45	3 33		5 9	6 45	3 33	
4 41	7 10	4 4		4 47	7 7	4 4		4 47	7 6	4 4		4 50	7 3	4 4		4 53	6 56	4 7		5 3	6 50	4 9		5 8	6 45	4 11		5 8	6 45	4 11	
4 40	7 11	rises		4 46	7 8	rises		4 46	7 7	rises		4 49	7 4	rises		4 52	6 58	rises		5 2	6 50	rises		5 7	6 46	rises		5 7	6 46	rises	
4 39	7 12	7 37		4 44	7 9	7 32		4 45	7 7	7 32		4 48	7 5	7 29		4 54	6 58	7 23		5 2	6 51	7 18		5 7	6 47	7 12		5 7	6 47	7 12	
4 38	7 13	8 45		4 43	7 10	8 40		4 44	7 8	8 38		4 47	7 6	8 35		4 54	6 58	8 23		5 1	6 52	8 23		5 7	6 48	8 15		5 7	6 48	8 15	
4 37	7 14	9 45		4 42	7 11	9 40		4 43	7 9	9 38		4 46	7 35	9 33		4 53	6 57	9 27		5 0	6 53	9 27		5 6	6 49	9 12		5 6	6 49	9 12	
4 36	7 15	10 38		4 41	7 12	10 34		4 42	7 10	10 31		4 45	7 10	10 28		4 52	6 57	10 19		5 0	6 53	10 19		5 6	6 49	10 5		5 6	6 49	10 5	
4 35	7 16	11 27		4 40	7 13	11 23		4 41	7 11	11 21		4 44	7 8	11 18		4 51	6 57	11 9		4 59	6 54	11 9		5 5	6 50	10 57		5 5	6 50	10 57	
4 34	7 17	morn		4 39	7 14	morn		4 40	7 12	morn		4 43	7 9	11 53		4 52	6 57	11 51		4 58	6 54	11 45		5 5	6 50	11 38		5 5	6 50	11 38	
4 33	7 18	0 8		4 38	7 15	0 3		4 40	7 13	0 1		4 43	7 10	morn		4 51	6 57	morn		4 58	6 55	morn		5 4	6 50	morn		5 4	6 50	morn	
4 32	7 19	0 50		4 37	7 16	0 49		4 39	7 14	0 47		4 42	7 10	0 45		4 50	6 57	0 39		4 57	6 55	0 34		5 4	6 51	0 28		5 4	6 51	0 28	
4 31	7 20	1 13		4 36	7 17	1 10		4 38	7 15	1 9		4 41	7 11	1 7		4 50	6 57	1 4		4 57	6 56	0 59		5 3	6 51	0 54		5 3	6 51	0 54	
4 30	7 21	1 40		4 35	7 18	1 38		4 37	7 16	1 37		4 41	7 12	1 39		4 49	6 57	1 33		4 56	6 56	1 30		5 3	6 52	1 27		5 3	6 52	1 27	
4 29	7 22	2 8		4 34	7 19	2 7		4 37	7 17	2 7		4 40	7 13	2 6		4 48	6 57	2 6		4 56	6 57	2 3		5 3	6 52	0 2		5 3	6 52	0 2	
4 28	7 23	2 33		4 34	7 20	2 23		4 36	7 17	2 23		4 40	7 14	2 32		4 48	6 57	2 32		4 55	6 57	2 23		5 2	6 53	2 23		5 2	6 53	2 23	
4 27	7 24	3 0		4 33	7 21	3 1		4 35	7 18	3 1		4 39	7 14	3 2		4 47	6 57	3 3		4 55	6 58	3 3		5 1	6 53	3 0		5 1	6 53	3 0	
4 26	7 25	3 26		4 33	7 22	3 28		4 35	7 19	3 29		4 38	7 15	3 30		4 47	6 58	3 33		4 54	6 58	3 24		5 1	6 53	3 10		5 1	6 53	3 10	
4 25	7 26	0 57		4 32	7 23	4 0		4 34	7 20	4 1		4 38	7 16	4 3		4 47	6 58	4 3		4 54	6 59	4 1		5 0	6 54	3 1		5 0	6 54	3 1	
4 24	7 27	sets		4 31	7 25	sets		4 33	7 20	sets		4 37	7 16	sets		4 46	6 59	sets		4 53	6 60	sets		5 0	6 54	sets		5 0	6 54	sets	
4 23	7 28	8 29		4 31	7 26	8 18		4 33	7 21	8 16		4 37	7 17	8 13		4 46	6 59	8 5		4 53	6 7	8 59		5 0	6 54	7 51		5 0	6 54	7 51	



[6th Month.]

JUNE, 1851.

[Begins on Sunday.]

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases, Portland.			Boston.			N. York.			Philad'a.			Wash'n.			Raleigh.			Charles'n N. Orl'ns.			Calendar for PORTLAND.		
		First Quar.	Full Moon.	Last Quar.	New Moon.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
1	E	10 50 10	10 50 10	10 50 10	10 50 10	1 46 ev.	1 43 ev.	1 31 ev.	1 27 ev.	1 19 ev.	1 12 ev.	1 8 ev.	0 27 ev.	0 27 ev.	0 27 ev.	0 27 ev.	0 27 ev.	0 27 ev.	0 27 ev.	0 27 ev.	0 27 ev.	0 27 ev.	0 27 ev.	0 27 ev.	0 27 ev.
2	M	10 50 10	10 50 10	10 50 10	10 50 10	2 3 ev.	2 0 ev.	1 48 ev.	1 44 ev.	1 36 ev.	1 29 ev.	1 25 ev.	0 44 ev.	0 44 ev.	0 44 ev.	0 44 ev.	0 44 ev.	0 44 ev.	0 44 ev.	0 44 ev.	0 44 ev.	0 44 ev.	0 44 ev.	0 44 ev.	0 44 ev.
3	Tu	11 9 11	11 9 11	11 9 11	11 9 11	3 1 ev.	2 51 ev.	1 51 ev.	1 49 ev.	1 34 ev.	1 27 ev.	1 20 ev.	1 15 ev.	0 34 ev.	0 34 ev.	0 34 ev.	0 34 ev.	0 34 ev.	0 34 ev.	0 34 ev.	0 34 ev.	0 34 ev.	0 34 ev.	0 34 ev.	0 34 ev.
4	W	11 53	11 53	11 53	11 53	4 13 mo.	3 58 mo.	2 51 mo.	2 49 mo.	1 24 mo.	1 17 mo.	1 9 mo.	1 5 mo.	0 24 mo.	0 24 mo.	0 24 mo.	0 24 mo.	0 24 mo.	0 24 mo.	0 24 mo.	0 24 mo.	0 24 mo.	0 24 mo.	0 24 mo.	0 24 mo.
5	Th	10 16 0	10 16 0	10 16 0	10 16 0	5 3 ev.	4 18 ev.	3 11 ev.	3 7 ev.	2 42 ev.	2 35 ev.	2 28 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.
6	Fr	1 10 1	1 10 1	1 10 1	1 10 1	6 3 ev.	5 18 ev.	4 11 ev.	3 7 ev.	2 42 ev.	2 35 ev.	2 28 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.	1 47 ev.
7	Sa	2 8 2	2 8 2	2 8 2	2 8 2	7 3 ev.	6 18 ev.	5 11 ev.	4 7 ev.	3 42 ev.	3 35 ev.	3 28 ev.	2 47 ev.	2 47 ev.	2 47 ev.	2 47 ev.	2 47 ev.	2 47 ev.	2 47 ev.	2 47 ev.	2 47 ev.	2 47 ev.	2 47 ev.	2 47 ev.	2 47 ev.
8	Su	3 16 3	3 16 3	3 16 3	3 16 3	8 3 ev.	7 18 ev.	6 11 ev.	5 7 ev.	4 42 ev.	4 35 ev.	4 28 ev.	3 47 ev.	3 47 ev.	3 47 ev.	3 47 ev.	3 47 ev.	3 47 ev.	3 47 ev.	3 47 ev.	3 47 ev.	3 47 ev.	3 47 ev.	3 47 ev.	3 47 ev.
9	M	4 20 4	4 20 4	4 20 4	4 20 4	9 3 ev.	8 18 ev.	7 11 ev.	6 7 ev.	5 42 ev.	5 35 ev.	5 28 ev.	4 47 ev.	4 47 ev.	4 47 ev.	4 47 ev.	4 47 ev.	4 47 ev.	4 47 ev.	4 47 ev.	4 47 ev.	4 47 ev.	4 47 ev.	4 47 ev.	4 47 ev.
10	Tu	5 28 6	5 28 6	5 28 6	5 28 6	10 3 ev.	9 18 ev.	8 11 ev.	7 7 ev.	6 42 ev.	6 35 ev.	6 28 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 47 ev.
11	W	6 41 7	6 41 7	6 41 7	6 41 7	11 3 ev.	10 18 ev.	9 11 ev.	8 7 ev.	7 42 ev.	7 35 ev.	7 28 ev.	6 47 ev.	6 47 ev.	6 47 ev.	6 47 ev.	6 47 ev.	6 47 ev.	6 47 ev.	6 47 ev.	6 47 ev.	6 47 ev.	6 47 ev.	6 47 ev.	6 47 ev.
12	Th	7 36 8	7 36 8	7 36 8	7 36 8	12 3 ev.	11 18 ev.	10 11 ev.	9 7 ev.	8 42 ev.	8 35 ev.	8 28 ev.	7 47 ev.	7 47 ev.	7 47 ev.	7 47 ev.	7 47 ev.	7 47 ev.	7 47 ev.	7 47 ev.	7 47 ev.	7 47 ev.	7 47 ev.	7 47 ev.	7 47 ev.
13	Fr	8 27 8	8 27 8	8 27 8	8 27 8	13 3 ev.	12 18 ev.	11 11 ev.	10 7 ev.	9 42 ev.	9 35 ev.	9 28 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 47 ev.
14	Sa	9 11 9	9 11 9	9 11 9	9 11 9	14 3 ev.	13 18 ev.	12 11 ev.	11 7 ev.	10 42 ev.	10 35 ev.	10 28 ev.	9 47 ev.	9 47 ev.	9 47 ev.	9 47 ev.	9 47 ev.	9 47 ev.	9 47 ev.	9 47 ev.	9 47 ev.	9 47 ev.	9 47 ev.	9 47 ev.	9 47 ev.
15	Su	9 55 10	9 55 10	9 55 10	9 55 10	15 3 ev.	14 18 ev.	13 11 ev.	12 7 ev.	11 42 ev.	11 35 ev.	11 28 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 47 ev.
16	M	10 34 10	10 34 10	10 34 10	10 34 10	16 3 ev.	15 18 ev.	14 11 ev.	13 7 ev.	12 42 ev.	12 35 ev.	12 28 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 47 ev.
17	Tu	11 12 11	11 12 11	11 12 11	11 12 11	17 3 ev.	16 18 ev.	15 11 ev.	14 7 ev.	13 42 ev.	13 35 ev.	13 28 ev.	12 47 ev.	12 47 ev.	12 47 ev.	12 47 ev.	12 47 ev.	12 47 ev.	12 47 ev.	12 47 ev.	12 47 ev.	12 47 ev.	12 47 ev.	12 47 ev.	12 47 ev.
18	W	11 51	11 51	11 51	11 51	18 3 ev.	17 18 ev.	16 11 ev.	15 7 ev.	14 42 ev.	14 35 ev.	14 28 ev.	13 47 ev.	13 47 ev.	13 47 ev.	13 47 ev.	13 47 ev.	13 47 ev.	13 47 ev.	13 47 ev.	13 47 ev.	13 47 ev.	13 47 ev.	13 47 ev.	13 47 ev.
19	Th	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	19 3 ev.	18 18 ev.	17 11 ev.	16 7 ev.	15 42 ev.	15 35 ev.	15 28 ev.	14 47 ev.	14 47 ev.	14 47 ev.	14 47 ev.	14 47 ev.	14 47 ev.	14 47 ev.	14 47 ev.	14 47 ev.	14 47 ev.	14 47 ev.	14 47 ev.	14 47 ev.
20	Fr	0 49 1	0 49 1	0 49 1	0 49 1	20 3 ev.	19 18 ev.	18 11 ev.	17 7 ev.	16 42 ev.	16 35 ev.	16 28 ev.	15 47 ev.	15 47 ev.	15 47 ev.	15 47 ev.	15 47 ev.	15 47 ev.	15 47 ev.	15 47 ev.	15 47 ev.	15 47 ev.	15 47 ev.	15 47 ev.	15 47 ev.
21	Sa	1 31	1 31	1 31	1 31	21 3 ev.	20 18 ev.	19 11 ev.	18 7 ev.	17 42 ev.	17 35 ev.	17 28 ev.	16 47 ev.	16 47 ev.	16 47 ev.	16 47 ev.	16 47 ev.	16 47 ev.	16 47 ev.	16 47 ev.	16 47 ev.	16 47 ev.	16 47 ev.	16 47 ev.	16 47 ev.
22	Su	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	22 3 ev.	21 18 ev.	20 11 ev.	19 7 ev.	18 42 ev.	18 35 ev.	18 28 ev.	17 47 ev.	17 47 ev.	17 47 ev.	17 47 ev.	17 47 ev.	17 47 ev.	17 47 ev.	17 47 ev.	17 47 ev.	17 47 ev.	17 47 ev.	17 47 ev.	17 47 ev.
23	M	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 13	23 3 ev.	22 18 ev.	21 11 ev.	20 7 ev.	19 42 ev.	19 35 ev.	19 28 ev.	18 47 ev.	18 47 ev.	18 47 ev.	18 47 ev.	18 47 ev.	18 47 ev.	18 47 ev.	18 47 ev.	18 47 ev.	18 47 ev.	18 47 ev.	18 47 ev.	18 47 ev.
24	Tu	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	24 3 ev.	23 18 ev.	22 11 ev.	21 7 ev.	20 42 ev.	20 35 ev.	20 28 ev.	19 47 ev.	19 47 ev.	19 47 ev.	19 47 ev.	19 47 ev.	19 47 ev.	19 47 ev.	19 47 ev.	19 47 ev.	19 47 ev.	19 47 ev.	19 47 ev.	19 47 ev.
25	W	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 19	25 3 ev.	24 18 ev.	23 11 ev.	22 7 ev.	21 42 ev.	21 35 ev.	21 28 ev.	20 47 ev.	20 47 ev.	20 47 ev.	20 47 ev.	20 47 ev.	20 47 ev.	20 47 ev.	20 47 ev.	20 47 ev.	20 47 ev.	20 47 ev.	20 47 ev.	20 47 ev.
26	Th	6 18	6 18	6 18	6 18	26 3 ev.	25 18 ev.	24 11 ev.	23 7 ev.	22 42 ev.	22 35 ev.	22 28 ev.	21 47 ev.	21 47 ev.	21 47 ev.	21 47 ev.	21 47 ev.	21 47 ev.	21 47 ev.	21 47 ev.	21 47 ev.	21 47 ev.	21 47 ev.	21 47 ev.	21 47 ev.
27	Fr	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	27 3 ev.	26 18 ev.	25 11 ev.	24 7 ev.	23 42 ev.	23 35 ev.	23 28 ev.	22 47 ev.	22 47 ev.	22 47 ev.	22 47 ev.	22 47 ev.	22 47 ev.	22 47 ev.	22 47 ev.	22 47 ev.	22 47 ev.	22 47 ev.	22 47 ev.	22 47 ev.
28	Sa	7 58	7 58	7 58	7 58	28 3 ev.	27 18 ev.	26 11 ev.	25 7 ev.	24 42 ev.	24 35 ev.	24 28 ev.	23 47 ev.	23 47 ev.	23 47 ev.	23 47 ev.	23 47 ev.	23 47 ev.	23 47 ev.	23 47 ev.	23 47 ev.	23 47 ev.	23 47 ev.	23 47 ev.	23 47 ev.
29	Su	8 47	8 47	8 47	8 47	29 3 ev.	28 18 ev.	27 11 ev.	26 7 ev.	25 42 ev.	25 35 ev.	25 28 ev.	24 47 ev.	24 47 ev.	24 47 ev.	24 47 ev.	24 47 ev.	24 47 ev.	24 47 ev.	24 47 ev.	24 47 ev.	24 47 ev.	24 47 ev.	24 47 ev.	24 47 ev.
30	M	9 40	9 40	9 40	9 40	30 3 ev.	29 18 ev.	28 11 ev.	27 7 ev.	26 42 ev.	26 35 ev.	26 28 ev.	25 47 ev.	25 47 ev.	25 47 ev.	25 47 ev.	25 47 ev.	25 47 ev.	25 47 ev.	25 47 ev.	25 47 ev.	25 47 ev.	25 47 ev.	25 47 ev.	25 47 ev.

[1st Summer Month.]

JUNE, 1851.

[30 Days.]

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., at Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, N. York, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHIA, Pa., at Phila. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Ind. & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N., S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.			
	Sun r/s	Sun a's	Moon sets.	Sun r/s	Sun a's	Moon sets.	Sun r/s	Sun a's	Moon sets.	Sun r/s	Sun a's	Moon sets.	Sun r/s	Sun a's	Moon sets.	Sun r/s	Sun a's	Moon sets.	Sun r/s	Sun a's	Moon sets.	
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
2	4 25	7 29	9 24	4 31	7 34	9 20	4 33	7 31	9 17	4 26	7 18	9 14	4 27	7 10	9 6	4 23	7 1 8 59	4 26	6 55	8 51	4 23	7 1 8 59
3	4 25	7 30	10 21	4 30	7 25	10 16	4 33	7 32	10 14	4 27	7 19	10 11	4 26	7 10	10 3	4 23	7 1 9 56	4 26	6 56	8 48	4 23	7 1 9 56
4	4 24	7 30	11 10	4 30	7 25	11 6	4 32	7 33	11 4	4 25	7 19	11 1	4 25	7 11	10 54	4 23	7 2 10 48	4 26	6 56	10 41	4 23	7 2 10 48
5	4 23	7 31	11 53	4 29	7 26	11 49	4 32	7 34	11 48	4 25	7 20	11 45	4 25	7 11	11 40	4 23	7 2 11 35	4 26	6 56	11 29	4 23	7 2 11 35
6	4 23	7 32	12 0	4 29	7 27	12 0	4 32	7 35	12 0	4 26	7 21	12 0	4 26	7 12	12 0	4 23	7 3 0	4 26	6 57	12 0	4 23	7 3 0
7	4 23	7 33	1 0	4 29	7 27	1 0	4 31	7 35	0 47	4 24	7 21	0 35	4 24	7 13	0 21	4 23	7 3 0 17	4 26	6 57	0 13	4 23	7 3 0 17
8	4 22	7 33	1 1	4 28	7 28	0 58	4 31	7 36	0 67	4 24	7 22	0 67	4 24	7 13	0 55	4 23	7 4 0 53	4 26	6 58	0 51	4 23	7 4 0 53
9	4 22	7 34	1 36	4 28	7 28	1 35	4 31	7 36	1 35	4 24	7 22	1 35	4 24	7 14	1 34	4 23	7 4 1 34	4 26	6 58	1 03	4 23	7 4 1 34
10	4 21	7 35	2 5	4 28	7 29	2 6	4 31	7 37	2 6	4 24	7 23	2 7	4 23	7 14	2 8	4 23	7 5 2 9	4 26	6 59	2 11	4 23	7 5 2 9
11	4 22	7 35	2 37	4 28	7 29	2 39	4 30	7 38	2 39	4 23	7 23	2 40	4 23	7 15	2 45	4 23	7 5 2 46	4 26	6 59	2 46	4 23	7 5 2 46
12	4 22	7 36	3 13	4 28	7 30	3 13	4 30	7 38	3 14	4 23	7 24	3 16	4 23	7 15	3 20	4 23	7 6 3 24	4 26	6 59	3 20	4 23	7 6 3 24
13	4 22	7 37	3 45	4 28	7 30	3 48	4 30	7 39	3 50	4 23	7 25	3 52	4 23	7 16	3 59	4 23	7 6 4 4	4 26	6 59	4 0	4 23	7 6 4 4
14	4 22	7 37	4 10	4 28	7 31	4 10	4 30	7 39	4 10	4 23	7 25	4 10	4 23	7 16	4 10	4 23	7 7 5 11	4 26	6 59	4 10	4 23	7 7 5 11
15	4 22	7 38	4 45	4 28	7 32	4 15	4 30	7 40	4 15	4 23	7 27	4 10	4 23	7 16	4 10	4 23	7 8 5 55	4 26	6 59	4 45	4 23	7 8 5 55
16	4 22	7 38	5 10	4 28	7 32	5 18	4 30	7 40	4 15	4 23	7 27	4 10	4 23	7 17	4 47	4 23	7 8 9 40	4 26	6 59	5 23	4 23	7 8 9 40
17	4 22	7 38	10 41	4 28	7 33	10 37	4 30	7 41	10 36	4 23	7 28	10 33	4 23	7 18	10 27	4 23	7 10 21	4 26	6 59	10 15	4 23	7 10 21
18	4 22	7 39	11 13	4 28	7 33	11 10	4 30	7 41	11 9	4 23	7 28	11 7	4 23	7 18	11 2	4 23	7 10 57	4 26	6 59	11 02	4 23	7 10 57
19	4 23	7 39	11 44	4 28	7 34	11 41	4 30	7 41	11 40	4 23	7 28	11 29	4 23	7 18	11 35	4 23	7 10 11 32	4 26	6 59	11 28	4 23	7 10 11 32
20	4 23	7 39	12 0	4 29	7 34	12 0	4 31	7 42	12 0	4 24	7 28	12 0	4 23	7 18	12 0	4 23	7 10 12 0	4 26	6 59	12 0	4 23	7 10 12 0
21	4 23	7 39	0 10	4 29	7 34	0 8	4 31	7 42	0 8	4 24	7 28	0 7	4 24	7 19	0 4	4 23	7 10 0 2	4 26	6 59	0 10	4 23	7 10 0 2
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30	4 25	7 40	4 55	4 31	7 36	4 35	4 33	7 43	4 58	4 26	7 29	4 56	4 26	7 20	4 48	4 24	7 11 5 8	4 26	6 59	4 14	4 23	7 11 5 8



7th Month.]

JULY, 1851.

[Begins on Tuesday.

		Moon's Phases.			Portland.			Boston.			N. York.			Philad'a.			Wash'n.			Raleigh.			Charles'n N. Orleans.			Calendar for PORTLAND.					
		D			h. m.			h. m.			h. m.			h. m.			h. m.			h. m.			h. m.			Me., N.H., Vermont, Rockwa'y N.Y., Gr's Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C. & Oregon.					
		First Quar.			13			6 27 ev.			6 24 ev.			6 12 ev.			6 8 ev.			6 0 ev.			5 53 ev.			5 48 ev.			5 8 ev.		
		Full Moon			13			2 53 mo.			2 30 mo.			2 18 mo.			2 13 mo.			2 6 mo.			1 59 mo.			1 54 mo.			1 14 mo.		
		Last Quar.			14			2 53 mo.			2 55 mo.			2 43 mo.			2 39 mo.			5 31 mo.			5 24 mo.			5 19 mo.			4 39 mo.		
		New Moon			15			9 50 mo.			9 56 mo.			9 44 mo.			9 40 mo.			9 32 mo.			9 25 mo.			9 21 mo.			8 40 mo.		
		High water at N. York.			H. at B. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at					
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		H. at N. York.			H. at B. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at					
		H. at N. York.			H. at B. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at					
		H. at N. York.			H. at B. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at					
		H. at N. York.			H. at B. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at					
		H. at N. York.			H. at B. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at					
		H. at N. York.			H. at B. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at					
		H. at N. York.			H. at B. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at					
		H. at N. York.			H. at B. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at					
		H. at N. York.			H. at B. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at H. at			H. at H. at H. at H. at											

## PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &amp;c.

[taken, 1798. *Battle of the Boyne*, 1690.Earth farthest from the sun. *Alexandra*

Venus in Taurus. Mars in mer. 8 33 mo.

Jupiter in Virgo. *Fort Erie taken*, 1814.Venus in mer. 10 22 mo. *Independence*, 1776.

Jupiter conj. moon. Moon on equator.

Jupiter quad. sun. Low tides. [1816]

Jupiter in merid. 5 53 ev. *Sherridan died*,Saturn in mer. 7 3 mo. *Ed. Burke d.* 1797.*Zachary Taylor died*, 1850, aged 66 yrs.

Jupiter west of the meridian. [1806]

Mars conj. 7 Stars. Mars 4 deg. 47 m. south.

Moon low, and eclipsed—visible.

Venus in Taurus. Saturn in Aries.

High tides. *Battle of Tewkesbury*, 1471.Mercury sup. conj. sun. *G. Clinton b.* 1739.

Saturn conj. Uranus. Venus in Gemini.

Moon apog. Venus highest. *J. H. H. b.* 1674.Venus dec. 23 deg. 7 m. N. *Hampton d.*Moon on equa. *Old Barroth b.* 1790. [1643]

Mars in Taurus; in merid. 8 14 mo.

Uranus conj. moon and Saturn. [1707]

Low tides. *Union England and Scotland*,

Venus in Node. Mars conj. moon.

Moon conj. Ald. *Simon Bolivar b.* 1783.

Venus in meridian 10 50 mo.

Moon high. Saturn in merid. 5 55 mo.

Venus conj. m'n. Sat. and Uran. quad. sun.

Sun eclipsed—visible. Mars conj. Ald.

High tides. Moon periaid. conj. Mercury.

Mars in mer. 8 3 mo. *Wm. Penn d.* 1718.

Venus in Gemini. Jupiter in Virgo.

2d Summer Month.]

JULY, 1851.

[31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, & Hindus.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin: Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON D.C., Mary'nd Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Ind'a & Illi- nois: Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana and Texas: San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as: Austin.		
	Sun ris'a	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Sun ris'a	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Sun ris'a	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Sun ris'a	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Sun ris'a	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Sun ris'a	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Sun ris'a	Sun sets	Moon sets.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	4 26 7 40	9 51	4 31 7 35	9 47	4 34 7 33	9 46	4 37 7 29	9 43	4 46 7 20	9 37	4 55 7 10 19 31	5 17 9 35	4	5 17 9 35	5 17 9 35	5 17 9 35	5 17 9 35	5 17 9 35	5 17 9 35	5 17 9 35	5 17 9 35
3	4 26 7 40	10 33	4 32 7 35	10 30	4 35 7 32	10 29	4 37 7 29	10 37	4 46 7 20	10 32	4 55 7 10 19 31	5 17 9 35	5	5 17 9 35	5 17 9 35	5 17 9 35	5 17 9 35	5 17 9 35	5 17 9 35	5 17 9 35	5 17 9 35
4	4 27 7 40	11 8	4 32 7 35	11 8	4 35 7 32	11 8	4 38 7 29	11 4	4 47 7 20	11 4	4 56 7 10 11 10 58	5 27 9 40 10 35	6	5 27 9 40 10 35	5 27 9 40 10 35	5 27 9 40 10 35	5 27 9 40 10 35	5 27 9 40 10 35	5 27 9 40 10 35	5 27 9 40 10 35	5 27 9 40 10 35
5	4 27 7 39	11 39	4 33 7 34	11 38	4 36 7 32	11 38	4 38 7 28	11 38	4 47 7 19	11 36	4 56 7 10 11 36	5 27 9 41 11 34	7	5 27 9 41 11 34	5 27 9 41 11 34	5 27 9 41 11 34	5 27 9 41 11 34	5 27 9 41 11 34	5 27 9 41 11 34	5 27 9 41 11 34	5 27 9 41 11 34
6	4 28 7 39	morn.	4 33 7 34	morn.	4 36 7 32	morn.	4 39 7 28	morn.	4 48 7 19	morn.	4 57 11 11 morn.	5 37 9 42 morn.	8	5 37 9 42 morn.	5 37 9 42 morn.	5 37 9 42 morn.	5 37 9 42 morn.	5 37 9 42 morn.	5 37 9 42 morn.	5 37 9 42 morn.	5 37 9 42 morn.
7	4 29 7 39	0 10	4 34 7 34	0 10	4 37 7 32	0 10	4 40 7 28	0 10	4 48 7 19	0 11	4 57 7 11 0 11	5 37 9 42 0 12	9	5 37 9 42 0 12	5 37 9 42 0 12	5 37 9 42 0 12	5 37 9 42 0 12	5 37 9 42 0 12	5 37 9 42 0 12	5 37 9 42 0 12	5 37 9 42 0 12
8	4 29 7 39	0 40	4 35 7 34	0 42	4 38 7 31	0 42	4 41 7 27	0 42	4 49 7 19	0 46	4 58 7 11 0 49	5 47 9 43 0 50	10	5 47 9 43 0 50	5 47 9 43 0 50	5 47 9 43 0 50	5 47 9 43 0 50	5 47 9 43 0 50	5 47 9 43 0 50	5 47 9 43 0 50	5 47 9 43 0 50
9	4 30 7 38	1 11	4 35 7 33	1 14	4 38 7 31	1 15	4 41 7 27	1 16	4 50 7 18	1 20	4 58 7 10 1 24	5 47 9 43 1 25	11	5 47 9 43 1 25	5 47 9 43 1 25	5 47 9 43 1 25	5 47 9 43 1 25	5 47 9 43 1 25	5 47 9 43 1 25	5 47 9 43 1 25	5 47 9 43 1 25
10	4 31 7 38	1 46	4 36 7 33	1 49	4 39 7 31	1 51	4 42 7 27	1 53	4 51 7 18	1 58	4 59 7 10 2 45	5 47 9 43 2 46	12	5 47 9 43 2 46	5 47 9 43 2 46	5 47 9 43 2 46	5 47 9 43 2 46	5 47 9 43 2 46	5 47 9 43 2 46	5 47 9 43 2 46	5 47 9 43 2 46
11	4 31 7 38	2 24	4 37 7 33	2 28	4 40 7 30	2 30	4 43 7 27	2 32	4 52 7 18	2 39	5 07 10 2 53	5 47 9 43 2 54	1	5 47 9 43 2 54	5 47 9 43 2 54	5 47 9 43 2 54	5 47 9 43 2 54	5 47 9 43 2 54	5 47 9 43 2 54	5 47 9 43 2 54	5 47 9 43 2 54
12	4 32 7 37	3 7	4 38 7 32	3 12	4 41 7 29	3 14	4 44 7 26	3 17	4 52 7 18	3 25	5 07 10 3 31	5 47 9 43 3 32	2	5 47 9 43 3 32	5 47 9 43 3 32	5 47 9 43 3 32	5 47 9 43 3 32	5 47 9 43 3 32	5 47 9 43 3 32	5 47 9 43 3 32	5 47 9 43 3 32
13	4 33 7 37	rises	4 39 7 32	rises	4 41 7 30	rises	4 44 7 26	rises	4 53 7 17	rises	5 07 10 3 31	5 47 9 43 3 32	3	5 47 9 43 3 32	5 47 9 43 3 32	5 47 9 43 3 32	5 47 9 43 3 32	5 47 9 43 3 32	5 47 9 43 3 32	5 47 9 43 3 32	5 47 9 43 3 32
14	4 34 7 36	8 0	4 39 7 31	7 55	4 42 7 29	7 54	4 45 7 25	7 56	4 54 7 17	7 42	5 17 9 7 36	5 47 9 43 7 38	4	5 47 9 43 7 38	5 47 9 43 7 38	5 47 9 43 7 38	5 47 9 43 7 38	5 47 9 43 7 38	5 47 9 43 7 38	5 47 9 43 7 38	5 47 9 43 7 38
15	4 35 7 36	8 40	4 40 7 31	8 35	4 43 7 29	8 34	4 45 7 25	8 36	4 55 7 17	8 25	5 27 9 8 19	5 47 9 43 8 19	5	5 47 9 43 8 19	5 47 9 43 8 19	5 47 9 43 8 19	5 47 9 43 8 19	5 47 9 43 8 19	5 47 9 43 8 19	5 47 9 43 8 19	5 47 9 43 8 19
16	4 36 7 35	9 15	4 41 7 30	9 11	4 43 7 28	9 10	4 46 7 24	9 12	4 55 7 16	9 5	5 27 9 8 57	5 47 9 43 8 58	6	5 47 9 43 8 58	5 47 9 43 8 58	5 47 9 43 8 58	5 47 9 43 8 58	5 47 9 43 8 58	5 47 9 43 8 58	5 47 9 43 8 58	5 47 9 43 8 58
17	4 37 7 34	9 44	4 42 7 29	9 42	4 44 7 27	9 40	4 47 7 24	9 39	4 56 7 16	9 31	5 27 9 8 30	5 47 9 43 8 31	7	5 47 9 43 8 31	5 47 9 43 8 31	5 47 9 43 8 31	5 47 9 43 8 31	5 47 9 43 8 31	5 47 9 43 8 31	5 47 9 43 8 31	5 47 9 43 8 31
18	4 38 7 34	10 12	4 43 7 29	10 11	4 45 7 27	10 10	4 48 7 23	10 06	4 58 7 15	10 35	5 47 9 7 33	5 47 9 43 7 34	8	5 47 9 43 7 34	5 47 9 43 7 34	5 47 9 43 7 34	5 47 9 43 7 34	5 47 9 43 7 34	5 47 9 43 7 34	5 47 9 43 7 34	5 47 9 43 7 34
19	4 39 7 33	10 38	4 43 7 28	10 37	4 45 7 26	10 36	4 49 7 22	11 3	4 58 7 14	11 3	5 47 7 11 3	5 47 9 43 7 11 3	9	5 47 7 11 3	5 47 7 11 3	5 47 7 11 3	5 47 7 11 3	5 47 7 11 3	5 47 7 11 3	5 47 7 11 3	5 47 7 11 3
20	4 40 7 32	11 3	4 44 7 27	11 3	4 46 7 26	11 3	4 50 7 21	11 30	4 59 7 13	11 32	5 57 7 11 33	5 47 9 43 7 11 33	10	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33
21	4 41 7 32	11 28	4 45 7 27	11 29	4 47 7 25	11 29	4 51 7 21	11 59	5 07 13	morn.	5 57 7 11 33	5 47 9 43 7 11 33	11	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33
22	4 42 7 31	11 55	4 46 7 26	11 57	4 48 7 24	11 58	4 52 7 20	morn.	5 07 13	morn.	5 57 7 11 33	5 47 9 43 7 11 33	12	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33
23	4 43 7 30	morn.	4 47 7 25	morn.	4 49 7 23	morn.	4 53 7 20	morn.	5 07 13	morn.	5 57 7 11 33	5 47 9 43 7 11 33	1	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33
24	4 44 7 29	0 25	4 48 7 24	0 28	4 50 7 22	0 29	4 54 7 17	0 31	5 07 13	0 31	5 57 7 11 33	5 47 9 43 7 11 33	2	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33
25	4 45 7 28	1 1	4 49 7 23	1 4	4 51 7 22	1 4	4 55 7 17	1 4	5 07 13	1 4	5 57 7 11 33	5 47 9 43 7 11 33	3	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33
26	4 46 7 27	1 42	4 49 7 22	1 46	4 51 7 21	1 48	4 54 7 17	1 51	5 07 13	1 51	5 57 7 11 33	5 47 9 43 7 11 33	4	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33
27	4 47 7 26	2 31	4 50 7 22	2 36	4 52 7 20	2 38	4 55 7 17	2 41	5 07 13	2 41	5 57 7 11 33	5 47 9 43 7 11 33	5	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33
28	4 48 7 25	set.	4 51 7 21	set.	4 53 7 19	set.	4 56 7 16	set.	5 07 13	set.	5 57 7 11 33	5 47 9 43 7 11 33	6	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33
29	4 49 7 24	7 44	4 52 7 20	7 39	4 54 7 18	7 42	4 57 7 14	8 21	5 07 13	8 21	5 57 7 11 33	5 47 9 43 7 11 33	7	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33
30	4 50 7 23	8 28	4 53 7 19	8 24	4 55 7 17	8 28	4 57 7 14	8 21	5 07 13	8 21	5 57 7 11 33	5 47 9 43 7 11 33	8	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33
31	4 51 7 22	9 5	4 54 7 18	9 3	4 56 7 16	9 3	4 58 7 14	9 3	5 07 13	9 3	5 57 7 11 33	5 47 9 43 7 11 33	9	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33
32	4 52 7 21	0 40	4 55 7 17	9 39	4 57 7 15	9 38	4 59 7 13	9 38	5 07 13	9 38	5 57 7 11 33	5 47 9 43 7 11 33	10	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33	5 57 7 11 33



8th Month.]

AUGUST, 1851.

[Begins on Friday.

		Moon's Phases.		Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles's	N. Orleans.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Roches'r N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C. & Oregon		
		D												
First Quar.		4	0 26 mo	0 23 mo	0 11 mo	0 7 mo	11 59 ev*	11 52 ev*	11 47 ev*	11 7 ev*				
Full Moon		11	5 1 ev.	4 58 ev.	4 47 ev.	4 42 ev.	4 35 ev.	4 38 ev.	4 33 ev.	4 32 ev.				
Last Quar.		19	8 17 ev.	8 14 ev.	8 9 ev.	7 58 ev.	7 50 ev.	7 43 ev.	7 39 ev.	6 58 ev.				
New Moon		26	5 39 ev.	5 36 ev.	5 24 ev.	5 19 ev.	5 13 ev.	5 5 ev.	5 0 ev.	4 19 ev.				
		H. so.	H. so.	H. so.	H. so.	Sun	Moon	7 Meri.	7 Meri.	* First Quarter, at Washington, &c., Aug. 3.			Sun	Sun
		at N York.	Boat.	Phil. Ch'n.	Boat.	Meri. Dec.	Meri.	Meri.	Meri.	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.			ris's	sets
		even.	even.	even.	even.	after.	even.	even.	even.				sets	sets
		morn.	morn.	morn.	morn.	north	north	north	north				sets	sets
		b. m.	b. m.	b. m.	b. m.	s. d. m.	b. m.	b. m.	b. m.				sets	sets
1	Fr	11 35	11 58	1 56	4 56	6 66	6 31	8 3	6 68	[of Cahal, 1770. J. Edwards died, 1801.			h. m.	h. m.
2	Sa	0 23	2 43	5 43	10 47	5 60	17 53	4 49	6 57	Jupiter conj. moon. Moon on equat. Bat.			4 47	7 25
3	Su	0 45	1 0	3 30	6 30	6 55	17 37	6 39	6 43	Jupiter in Virgo. Arknwright died, 1792.			4 48	7 24
4	M	1 36	1 59	4 19	7 19	co. 11	6 50	17 31	6 30	Venus in meri. 11 2 mo. Bur's trial, 1807.			4 49	7 23
5	Tu	2 27	2 54	5 14	8 14	1 14	6 44	17 5	7 21	Venus in Gemini. Mars in Taurus.			4 50	7 21
6	W	3 23	3 56	6 18	9 18	3 18	6 38	16 49	8 12	Neap tides. Wm. S. O'Brien arrested, 1848.			4 54	7 20
7	Th	4 35	5 12	7 23	10 23	3 32	6 32	16 33	9 4	Mars in merid. 7 56 mo. Transfigura-			4 53	7 19
8	Fr	5 49	6 27	8 37	11 47	4 47	6 24	16 16	9 26	tallas quad. sun. [iron. O'Connell b. '76.			4 54	7 17
9	Sa	7 3	7 31	9 54	morning	5 51	5 16	16 10	10 46	Moon low. Marshall Ney shot, 1815.			4 55	7 16
10	Su	8 0	8 25	10 46	0 45	6 45	8 15	41 11	11 35	Juno and Uran. stationary. Venus in Can.			4 56	7 14
11	M	8 49	9 10	11 30	1 45	7 30	4 89	15 23	morning	Saturn in meri. 4 59 mo. St. Lawrence.			4 57	7 13
12	Tu	9 26	9 46	morning	2 30	8 6	4 49	15 6	0 21	Venus conj. Cancer. nebula.			4 58	7 12
13	W	10 4	10 20	0 6	3 6	8 40	4 39	14 48	1 6	Mercury in descend. Node. Spring tides.			4 59	7 10
14	Th	10 38	10 52	0 40	3 40	9 12	4 28	14 30	1 49	Saturn in meri. 4 47 mo. Bat. Quetton.			5 17	7 8
15	Fr	11 7	11 23	1 12	4 12	9 43	4 17	14 11	2 31	Moon apogee. Printing invented, 1437.			5 27	7 6
16	Sa	11 39	11 54	1 43	4 43	10 14	4 5 13	52 3	13 6	Saturn in Aries. Bonaparte born, 1768.			5 37	6 9
17	Su	0 27	0 41	2 14	5 14	10 47	5 53	13 33	3 54	Moon on equator. Detroit surrend. 1812.			5 47	4 9
18	M	0 37	0 53	2 21	5 21	11 22	3 40	13 14	4 37	Saturn stat. Uran. and Saturn conj. moon.			5 57	9 9
19	Tu	1 2	1 13	2 32	6 32	12 0	3 27	12 55	5 22	Venus in meridian 11 20 mo.			5 67	1 10
20	W	1 40	2 0	4 0	7 0	morning	3 13	12 35	6 10	Venus runs south. Mars in meri. 7 41 mo.			5 8	59
21	Th	2 23	2 52	4 43	7 43	0 43	2 12	15 7	1 1	Neap tides. Battle Chancellors, 1847.			5 9	67
22	Fr	3 4	3 54	5 44	8 44	1 44	2 44	11 56	7 53	Mars conj. moon. Venus in Cancer.			5 10	66
23	Sa	4 24	4 51	7 2	10 2	3 2	2 29	11 33	8 53	Mercury aphelion. Dr. Gall died, 1828.			5 11	64
24	Su	5 0	6 39	8 30	11 30	4 30	2	14 11	9 53	Sun ent. Leo. Moon high. [31-3 dg. moon.]			5 12	63
25	M	7 12	7 40	9 32	co. 32	5 32	1 58	10 54	10 4	Mars in ascend. Node. Jupiter conj. Spica			5 13	61
26	Tu	8 10	8 37	10 30	1 30	6 30	1 10	10 33	11 6	Venus perihelion. Venus conj. moon.			5 14	61
27	W	8 59	9 25	11 19	2 19	7 19	1 25	10 12	11 62	Mercury 27 dg. 13 m. east of sun. [1823.			5 16	48
28	Th	9 48	10 9	ea. 8	3 8	8 1	5 9	9 51	1 46	Moon perigee. Spring tides. Herschel d.			5 17	46
29	Fr	10 33	10 54	0 53	3 53	8 53	0 50	9 30	2 40	Mercury visible in the west; conj. moon.			5 18	44
30	Sa	11 15	11 39	1 36	4 36	9 36	0 32	9 8	3 32	Jupiter conj. moon. Moon on equator.			5 19	42
31	Su	11 59	2 19	5 19	10 19	0 14	8 47	4 24	5 3	Jupiter conj. Regu. Mars in meri. 7 38 mo.			5 20	40
										Venus in Virgo. Mars in Gemini.			5 21	39

\* First Quarter, at Washington, &amp;c., Aug. 3.

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &amp;c.

[of Cahul, 1770. J. Edwards died, 1801.

Jupiter conj. moon. Moon on equat. But.

Jupiter in Virgo. Arkwright died, 1792.

Venus in meri. 11 2 mo. Buny's trial, 1807.

Venus in Gemini. Mars in Taurus.

Neap tides. Wm. S. O'Brien arrested, 1848.

Mars in meri. 7 56 mo. Transjurgu-

Pallas quad. sun. [Hon. O'Connell b. 75.

Moon low. Marshall Ney shot, 1815.

Juno and Uran. stationary. Venus in Can.

Saturn in meri. 4 59 mo. St. Lawrence.

Venus conj. Cancer's nebula.

Mercury in descend. Node. Spring tides.

Saturn in meri. 4 47 mo. But. Queenstown.

Moon apogee. Printing invented, 1437.

Saturn in Aries. Bonaparte born, 1769.

Moon on equator. Detroit surrend. 1812.

Saturn stat. Uran and Saturn conj. moon.

Venus in meridian 11 20 mo.

Venus runs south. Mars in meri. 7 41 mo.

Neap tides. Battle Carrubrow, 1847.

Mars conj. moon. Venus in Cancer.

Mercury aphelion. Dr. Galt died, 1828.

Sun ent. Leo. Moon high. [31-3 dg. moon.

Mars in ascend. Node. Jupiter conj. Spica.

Venus perihelion. Venus conj. moon.

Mercury 27 deg. 13 m. east of sun. 1823.

Moon perigee. Spring tides. Herchel d.

Mercury visible in the west; conj. moon.

Jupiter conj. moon. Moon on equator.

Venus conj. Regu. Mars in meri. 7 38 mo.

Jupiter in Virgo. Mars in Gemini.

Last Summer Month.]

AUGUST, 1851.

[31 Days.

Calendar for		Calendar for		Calendar for		Calendar for		Calendar for		Calendar for		Calendar for	
BOSTON, Ms.,		N. YORK City,		PHILADEL.		WASHINGTON,		RALEIGH,		CHARLES'S,		N. ORLEANS,	
R. Island, Con-		north part of N. Jersey, Penn-		so. Pt. L. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal-		D.C., Mary'nd Del'e, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Ind'a & Illinois; Missouri.		N. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.		S. C., Georgie Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.		La., Florida, middle & south-	
N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.		sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.		ifornia, Cal-								ern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.	
Day of the Week.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Week.
1 Fr	1 Fr	1 Fr	1 Fr	1 Fr	1 Fr	1 Fr	1 Fr	1 Fr	1 Fr	1 Fr	1 Fr	1 Fr	1 Fr
2 Sa	2 Sa	2 Sa	2 Sa	2 Sa	2 Sa	2 Sa	2 Sa	2 Sa	2 Sa	2 Sa	2 Sa	2 Sa	2 Sa
3 Su	3 Su	3 Su	3 Su	3 Su	3 Su	3 Su	3 Su	3 Su	3 Su	3 Su	3 Su	3 Su	3 Su
4 M	4 M	4 M	4 M	4 M	4 M	4 M	4 M	4 M	4 M	4 M	4 M	4 M	4 M
5 Tu	5 Tu	5 Tu	5 Tu	5 Tu	5 Tu	5 Tu	5 Tu	5 Tu	5 Tu	5 Tu	5 Tu	5 Tu	5 Tu
6 W	6 W	6 W	6 W	6 W	6 W	6 W	6 W	6 W	6 W	6 W	6 W	6 W	6 W
7 Th	7 Th	7 Th	7 Th	7 Th	7 Th	7 Th	7 Th	7 Th	7 Th	7 Th	7 Th	7 Th	7 Th
8 Fr	8 Fr	8 Fr	8 Fr	8 Fr	8 Fr	8 Fr	8 Fr	8 Fr	8 Fr	8 Fr	8 Fr	8 Fr	8 Fr
9 Sa	9 Sa	9 Sa	9 Sa	9 Sa	9 Sa	9 Sa	9 Sa	9 Sa	9 Sa	9 Sa	9 Sa	9 Sa	9 Sa
10 Su	10 Su	10 Su	10 Su	10 Su	10 Su	10 Su	10 Su	10 Su	10 Su	10 Su	10 Su	10 Su	10 Su
11 M	11 M	11 M	11 M	11 M	11 M	11 M	11 M	11 M	11 M	11 M	11 M	11 M	11 M
12 Tu	12 Tu	12 Tu	12 Tu	12 Tu	12 Tu	12 Tu	12 Tu	12 Tu	12 Tu	12 Tu	12 Tu	12 Tu	12 Tu
13 W	13 W	13 W	13 W	13 W	13 W	13 W	13 W	13 W	13 W	13 W	13 W	13 W	13 W
14 Th	14 Th	14 Th	14 Th	14 Th	14 Th	14 Th	14 Th	14 Th	14 Th	14 Th	14 Th	14 Th	14 Th
15 Fr	15 Fr	15 Fr	15 Fr	15 Fr	15 Fr	15 Fr	15 Fr	15 Fr	15 Fr	15 Fr	15 Fr	15 Fr	15 Fr
16 Sa	16 Sa	16 Sa	16 Sa	16 Sa	16 Sa	16 Sa	16 Sa	16 Sa	16 Sa	16 Sa	16 Sa	16 Sa	16 Sa
17 Su	17 Su	17 Su	17 Su	17 Su	17 Su	17 Su	17 Su	17 Su	17 Su	17 Su	17 Su	17 Su	17 Su
18 M	18 M	18 M	18 M	18 M	18 M	18 M	18 M	18 M	18 M	18 M	18 M	18 M	18 M
19 Tu	19 Tu	19 Tu	19 Tu	19 Tu	19 Tu	19 Tu	19 Tu	19 Tu	19 Tu	19 Tu	19 Tu	19 Tu	19 Tu
20 W	20 W	20 W	20 W	20 W	20 W	20 W	20 W	20 W	20 W	20 W	20 W	20 W	20 W
21 Th	21 Th	21 Th	21 Th	21 Th	21 Th	21 Th	21 Th	21 Th	21 Th	21 Th	21 Th	21 Th	21 Th
22 Fr	22 Fr	22 Fr	22 Fr	22 Fr	22 Fr	22 Fr	22 Fr	22 Fr	22 Fr	22 Fr	22 Fr	22 Fr	22 Fr
23 Sa	23 Sa	23 Sa	23 Sa	23 Sa	23 Sa	23 Sa	23 Sa	23 Sa	23 Sa	23 Sa	23 Sa	23 Sa	23 Sa
24 Su	24 Su	24 Su	24 Su	24 Su	24 Su	24 Su	24 Su	24 Su	24 Su	24 Su	24 Su	24 Su	24 Su
25 M	25 M	25 M	25 M	25 M	25 M	25 M	25 M	25 M	25 M	25 M	25 M	25 M	25 M
26 Tu	26 Tu	26 Tu	26 Tu	26 Tu	26 Tu	26 Tu	26 Tu	26 Tu	26 Tu	26 Tu	26 Tu	26 Tu	26 Tu
27 W	27 W	27 W	27 W	27 W	27 W	27 W	27 W	27 W	27 W	27 W	27 W	27 W	27 W
28 Th	28 Th	28 Th	28 Th	28 Th	28 Th	28 Th	28 Th	28 Th	28 Th	28 Th	28 Th	28 Th	28 Th
29 Fr	29 Fr	29 Fr	29 Fr	29 Fr	29 Fr	29 Fr	29 Fr	29 Fr	29 Fr	29 Fr	29 Fr	29 Fr	29 Fr
30 Sa	30 Sa	30 Sa	30 Sa	30 Sa	30 Sa	30 Sa	30 Sa	30 Sa	30 Sa	30 Sa	30 Sa	30 Sa	30 Sa
31 Su	31 Su	31 Su	31 Su	31 Su	31 Su	31 Su	31 Su	31 Su	31 Su	31 Su	31 Su	31 Su	31 Su

August 1, Battle of the Nile, 1798. Aug. 2, Lumina day. Aug. 12, George IV. born, 1768; Albert Gallatin died, 1849. Aug. 19, De Kalb d. 1780; Frig. Guerriere captured, 1812. Aug. 21, Wm. IV. b. 1765. Aug. 22, Battle Bornworthfield, 1485.



[illegible]

## 1st Fall Month. I

SEPTEMBER, 1851.

**[30 Days]**

[illegible]



[illegible]

## 2d Fall Month. 1

## OCTOBER, 1851.

## [31] Days.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part N. Jersey, Penno- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHIA, Pa., N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON D. C., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, Mo., Ind. & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.			Calendar for MOBILE, ALA., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Loui- siana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun. Sun's sets	Sat. Sat's sets	Moon Moon's sets	Sun. Sun's sets	Sat. Sat's sets	Moon Moon's sets	Sun. Sun's sets	Sat. Sat's sets	Moon Moon's sets	Sun. Sun's sets	Sat. Sat's sets	Moon Moon's sets	Sun. Sun's sets	Sat. Sat's sets	Moon Moon's sets	Sun. Sun's sets	Sat. Sat's sets	Moon Moon's sets	Sun. Sun's sets	Sat. Sat's sets	Moon Moon's sets
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 45	5 45	10 35	5 46	5 45	10 36	5 47	5 46	10 37	5 48	5 47	10 38	5 49	5 48	10 39	5 50	5 49	10 40	5 51	5 50	10 41
3	5 46	5 46	11 37	5 47	5 46	11 38	5 48	5 47	11 39	5 49	5 48	11 40	5 50	5 49	11 41	5 51	5 50	11 42	5 52	5 51	11 43
4	5 47	5 46	morn.	5 48	5 47	morn.	5 49	5 48	morn.	5 50	5 49	morn.	5 51	5 50	morn.	5 52	5 51	morn.	5 53	5 52	morn.
5	5 48	5 48	0 22	5 49	5 48	0 23	5 50	5 49	0 24	5 51	5 50	0 25	5 52	5 51	0 26	5 53	5 52	0 27	5 54	5 53	0 28
6	0 23	0 23	1 21	0 24	0 23	1 22	0 25	0 24	1 23	0 26	0 25	1 24	0 27	0 26	1 25	0 28	0 27	1 26	0 29	0 28	1 27
7	0 24	0 23	2 19	0 25	0 24	2 20	0 26	0 25	2 21	0 27	0 26	2 22	0 28	0 27	2 23	0 29	0 28	2 24	0 30	0 29	2 25
8	0 25	0 24	3 18	0 26	0 25	3 19	0 27	0 26	3 20	0 28	0 27	3 21	0 29	0 28	3 22	0 30	0 29	3 23	0 31	0 30	3 24
9	0 26	0 25	4 17	0 27	0 26	4 18	0 28	0 27	4 19	0 29	0 28	4 20	0 30	0 29	4 21	0 31	0 30	4 22	0 32	0 31	4 23
10	0 27	0 26	5 16	0 28	0 27	5 17	0 29	0 28	5 18	0 30	0 29	5 19	0 31	0 30	5 20	0 32	0 31	5 21	0 33	0 32	5 22
11	0 28	0 27	6 15	0 29	0 28	6 16	0 30	0 29	6 17	0 31	0 30	6 18	0 32	0 31	6 19	0 33	0 32	6 20	0 34	0 33	6 21
12	0 29	0 28	7 14	0 30	0 29	7 15	0 31	0 30	7 16	0 32	0 31	7 17	0 33	0 32	7 18	0 34	0 33	7 19	0 35	0 34	7 20
13	0 30	0 29	8 13	0 31	0 30	8 14	0 32	0 31	8 15	0 33	0 32	8 16	0 34	0 33	8 17	0 35	0 34	8 18	0 36	0 35	8 19
14	0 31	0 30	9 12	0 32	0 31	9 13	0 33	0 32	9 14	0 34	0 33	9 15	0 35	0 34	9 16	0 36	0 35	9 17	0 37	0 36	9 18
15	0 32	0 31	10 11	0 33	0 32	10 12	0 34	0 33	10 13	0 35	0 34	10 14	0 36	0 35	10 15	0 37	0 36	10 16	0 38	0 37	10 17
16	0 33	0 32	11 10	0 34	0 33	11 11	0 35	0 34	11 12	0 36	0 35	11 13	0 37	0 36	11 14	0 38	0 37	11 15	0 39	0 38	11 16
17	0 34	0 33	12 09	0 35	0 34	12 10	0 36	0 35	12 11	0 37	0 36	12 12	0 38	0 37	12 13	0 39	0 38	12 14	0 40	0 39	12 15
18	0 35	0 34	1 08	0 36	0 35	1 09	0 37	0 36	1 10	0 38	0 37	1 11	0 39	0 38	1 12	0 40	0 39	1 13	0 41	0 40	1 14
19	0 36	0 35	2 07	0 37	0 36	2 08	0 38	0 37	2 09	0 39	0 38	2 10	0 40	0 39	2 11	0 41	0 40	2 12	0 42	0 41	2 13
20	0 37	0 36	3 06	0 38	0 37	3 07	0 39	0 38	3 08	0 40	0 39	3 09	0 41	0 40	3 10	0 42	0 41	3 11	0 43	0 42	3 12
21	0 38	0 37	4 05	0 39	0 38	4 06	0 40	0 39	4 07	0 41	0 40	4 08	0 42	0 41	4 09	0 43	0 42	4 10	0 44	0 43	4 11
22	0 39	0 38	5 04	0 40	0 39	5 05	0 41	0 40	5 06	0 42	0 41	5 07	0 43	0 42	5 08	0 44	0 43	5 09	0 45	0 44	5 10
23	0 40	0 39	6 03	0 41	0 40	6 04	0 42	0 41	6 05	0 43	0 42	6 06	0 44	0 43	6 07	0 45	0 44	6 08	0 46	0 45	6 09
24	0 41	0 40	7 02	0 42	0 41	7 03	0 43	0 42	7 04	0 44	0 43	7 05	0 45	0 44	7 06	0 46	0 45	7 07	0 47	0 46	7 08
25	0 42	0 41	8 01	0 43	0 42	8 02	0 44	0 43	8 03	0 45	0 44	8 04	0 46	0 45	8 05	0 47	0 46	8 06	0 48	0 47	8 07
26	0 43	0 42	9 00	0 44	0 43	9 01	0 45	0 44	9 02	0 46	0 45	9 03	0 47	0 46	9 04	0 48	0 47	9 05	0 49	0 48	9 06
27	0 44	0 43	10 00	0 45	0 44	10 01	0 46	0 45	10 02	0 47	0 46	10 03	0 48	0 47	10 04	0 49	0 48	10 05	0 50	0 49	10 06
28	0 45	0 44	11 00	0 46	0 45	11 01	0 47	0 46	11 02	0 48	0 47	11 03	0 49	0 48	11 04	0 50	0 49	11 05	0 51	0 50	11 06
29	0 46	0 45	12 00	0 47	0 46	12 01	0 48	0 47	12 02	0 49	0 48	12 03	0 50	0 49	12 04	0 51	0 50	12 05	0 52	0 51	12 06
30	0 47	0 46	1 00	0 48	0 47	1 01	0 49	0 48	1 02	0 50	0 49	1 03	0 51	0 50	1 04	0 52	0 51	1 05	0 53	0 52	1 06
31	0 48	0 47	2 00	0 49	0 48	2 01	0 50	0 49	2 02	0 51	0 50	2 03	0 52	0 51	2 04	0 53	0 52	2 05	0 54	0 53	2 06



[illegible]

Last Fall Month, 1

## NOVEMBER, 1851.

**[30 DAYS.**

	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part of N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N.YORK CITY, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- phia, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryl <sup>nd</sup> Del., Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Ind'a & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES- TON, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun's sets.	Sun's Moon sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Sun's Moon sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Sun's Moon sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Sun's Moon sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Sun's Moon sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Sun's Moon sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Sun's Moon sets.	Moon sets.
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	6 33.4	55	0	6 29.4	59	0	6 29.4	59	0	6 27.5	1	0	6 22.5	5	0	6 16.5	11	0	6 14.5	14	0
2	6 34.4	54	0	6 30.4	58	0	6 31.4	58	0	6 28.5	0	0	6 23.5	4	0	6 17.5	10	0	6 15.5	13	0
3	6 35.4	53	1	6 31.4	57	1	6 32.4	57	1	6 29.4	59	1	6 24.5	3	1	6 18.5	9	1	6 16.5	12	1
4	6 36.4	52	2	6 32.4	56	2	6 33.4	56	2	6 30.4	58	2	6 25.5	2	2	6 19.5	8	2	6 17.5	11	2
5	6 37.4	50	3	6 33.4	55	3	6 34.4	55	3	6 31.4	57	3	6 26.5	2	3	6 20.5	8	3	6 18.5	11	3
6	6 38.4	49	4	6 34.4	54	4	6 35.4	54	4	6 32.4	56	4	6 27.5	1	4	6 21.5	7	4	6 19.5	10	4
7	6 39.4	48	5	6 35.4	53	5	6 36.4	53	5	6 33.4	55	5	6 28.5	0	5	6 22.5	6	5	6 20.5	9	5
8	6 41.4	47	6	6 36.4	52	6	6 37.4	52	6	6 34.4	54	6	6 29.5	5	6	6 23.5	5	6	6 21.5	8	6
9	6 43.4	45	7	6 38.4	49	7	6 39.4	49	7	6 36.4	53	7	6 31.4	5	7	6 24.5	4	7	6 22.5	7	7
0	6 44.4	44	8	6 40.4	48	8	6 41.4	48	8	6 37.4	52	8	6 32.4	5	8	6 25.5	3	8	6 23.5	6	8
1	6 45.4	43	9	6 41.4	47	9	6 42.4	47	9	6 38.4	51	9	6 33.4	5	9	6 26.5	3	9	6 24.5	5	9
2	6 47.4	43	1	6 43.4	46	1	6 44.4	46	1	6 40.4	50	1	6 34.4	5	10	6 27.5	2	8	6 25.5	6	10
3	6 48.4	42	2	6 44.4	45	2	6 45.4	45	2	6 41.4	49	2	6 35.4	5	11	6 28.5	1	10	6 26.5	5	11
4	6 49.4	41	3	6 45.4	44	3	6 46.4	44	3	6 42.4	48	3	6 36.4	5	12	6 29.5	0	9	6 27.5	4	12
5	6 51.4	40	4	6 47.4	43	4	6 48.4	43	4	6 43.4	47	4	6 37.4	5	1	6 30.5	0	11	6 28.5	3	1
6	6 53.4	39	5	6 48.4	42	5	6 49.4	42	5	6 44.4	46	5	6 38.4	5	2	6 31.5	5	12	6 29.5	2	2
7	6 55.4	38	0	6 49.4	41	0	6 50.4	41	0	6 45.4	45	0	6 39.4	5	3	6 32.5	4	0	6 30.5	1	3
8	6 56.4	37	1	6 50.4	40	1	6 51.4	40	1	6 46.4	44	1	6 40.4	5	4	6 33.5	3	1	6 31		
9	6 58.4	36	2	6 51.4	40	2	6 52.4	39	2	6 47.4	44	2	6 41.4	5	5	6 34.5	2	2	6 32		
0	6 59.4	35	3	6 52.4	39	3	6 53.4	38	3	6 48.4	44	3	6 42.4	5	6	6 35.5	1	3	6 33		
1	6 59.4	35	4	6 54.4	38	4	6 55.4	38	4	6 49.4	43	4	6 43.4	5	7	6 36.5	4	4	6 34		
2	6 59.4	34	5	6 55.4	38	5	6 56.4	38	5	6 50.4	42	5	6 44.4	5	8	6 37.4	4	5	6 35		
3	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	6 51.4	42	6	6 45.4	5	9	6 38.4	4	6	6 36		
4	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	6 52.4	41	6	6 46.4	4	10	6 39.4	3	7	6 37		
5	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	6 53.4	41	7	6 47.4	4	11	6 40.4	2	8	6 38		
6	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	6 54.4	41	8	6 48.4	4	12	6 41.4	1	9	6 39		
7	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	6 55.4	41	9	6 49.4	4	13	6 42.4	0	10	6 40		
8	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	6 56.4	41	10	6 50.4	4	14	6 43.4	0	11	6 41		
9	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	6 57.4	41	11	6 51.4	4	15	6 44.4	0	12	6 42		
0	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	6 58.4	41	12	6 52.4	4	16	6 45.4	0	13	6 43		
1	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	6 59.4	41	13	6 53.4	4	17	6 46.4	0	14	6 44		
2	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	14	6 54.4	4	18	6 47.4	0	15	6 45		
3	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	15	6 55.4	4	19	6 48.4	0	16	6 46		
4	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	16	6 56.4	4	20	6 49.4	0	17	6 47		
5	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	17	6 57.4	4	21	6 50.4	0	18	6 48		
6	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	18	6 58.4	4	22	6 51.4	0	19	6 49		
7	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	19	6 59.4	4	23	6 52.4	0	20	6 50		
8	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	20	7 0	4	24	6 53.4	0	21	6 51		
9	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	21	7 0	4	25	6 54.4	0	22	6 52		
0	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	22	7 0	4	26	6 55.4	0	23	6 53		
1	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	23	7 0	4	27	6 56.4	0	24	6 54		
2	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	24	7 0	4	28	6 57.4	0	25	6 55		
3	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	25	7 0	4	29	6 58.4	0	26	6 56		
4	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	26	7 0	4	30	6 59.4	0	27	6 57		
5	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	27	7 0	4	31	7 0	0	28	6 58		
6	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	28	7 0	4	32	7 0	0	29	6 59		
7	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	29	7 0	4	33	7 0	0	30	7 0		
8	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	30	7 0	4	34	7 0	0	31	7 0		
9	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	31	7 0	4	35	7 0	0	32	7 0		
0	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	32	7 0	4	36	7 0	0	33	7 0		
1	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	33	7 0	4	37	7 0	0	34	7 0		
2	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	34	7 0	4	38	7 0	0	35	7 0		
3	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	35	7 0	4	39	7 0	0	36	7 0		
4	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	36	7 0	4	40	7 0	0	37	7 0		
5	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	37	7 0	4	41	7 0	0	38	7 0		
6	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	38	7 0	4	42	7 0	0	39	7 0		
7	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	39	7 0	4	43	7 0	0	40	7 0		
8	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	40	7 0	4	44	7 0	0	41	7 0		
9	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	41	7 0	4	45	7 0	0	42	7 0		
0	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	42	7 0	4	46	7 0	0	43	7 0		
1	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	43	7 0	4	47	7 0	0	44	7 0		
2	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	44	7 0	4	48	7 0	0	45	7 0		
3	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	45	7 0	4	49	7 0	0	46	7 0		
4	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	46	7 0	4	50	7 0	0	47	7 0		
5	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	47	7 0	4	51	7 0	0	48	7 0		
6	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	48	7 0	4	52	7 0	0	49	7 0		
7	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	49	7 0	4	53	7 0	0	50	7 0		
8	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	50	7 0	4	54	7 0	0	51	7 0		
9	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	51	7 0	4	55	7 0	0	52	7 0		
0	7 0	33	6	6 56.4	37	6	6 57.4	38	6	7 0	41	52	7 0	4	56	7 0	0	53	7 0		
1																					



Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.		Portland	Boston	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charter'n.	N. Ori'ns.	Calendar for		
		D										PORTLAND.		
		Full Moon		10 46 mo	10 43 mo	10 31 mo	10 27 mo	10 19 mo	10 12 mo	10 8 mo	9 27 mo	ME, N.H., Ver.		
		East Quar.		16 0 44 ev.	0 41 ev.	0 30 ev.	9 28 ev.	0 18 ev.	0 10 ev.	0 6 ev.	11 25 ev.	Mont., Roches.		
		New Moon		22 10 53 mo	10 50 mo	10 38 mo	10 33 mo	10 26 mo	10 19 mo	10 14 mo	9 33 mo	N.Y., Gr'n Ry.		
		First Quar.		30 8 33 mo	8 30 mo	8 19 mo	8 14 mo	8 7 mo	8 0 mo	7 55 mo	7 14 mo	Wis., Toronto		
												U.C. & Ore.		
		High water	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Sun. m.	Sun's m.	Moon m.	7 St's			Sun		
		at N. York.	Boat.	Phil.	Ch'n.	Dec.	Dec.	even.	meri			ria's		
		morn. even.	even.	even.	even.	before	south	even.	even			Sets		
		m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	a. m.	a. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.			meets		
1	M	2 14	2 44	5	4	8	4	10 48	21	47	7	6	h.m.	
2	Tu	3 18	3 37	6	17	9	17	10 25	21	57	7	46	h.m.	
3	W	4 32	5	6	7	26	10	1 12	5	8	27	10	h.m.	
4	Th	5 40	6	9	8	30	11	2 29	9	37	13	9	h.m.	
5	Fr	6 38	7	9	9	33	mor'n	3 53	13	52	19	10	h.m.	
6	Sa	7 25	8	9	10	38	0	4 33	22	9	10	41	h.m.	
7	Su	8 12	8 30	10	11	43	0	5 23	32	36	11	30	h.m.	
8	Mo	8 40	8 59	11	12	49	0	6 17	42	44	12	30	h.m.	
9	Tu	9 18	9 37	11	13	57	1	7 29	49	0	23	36	h.m.	
10	W	9 56	10 13	mor'n	2	67	8	8 53	54	1	19	32	h.m.	
11	Th	10 32	10 52	mor'n	3	23	9	10 2	64	2	18	18	h.m.	
12	Fr	11 12	11 34	1	12	4	10	11 5	73	3	13	14	h.m.	
13	Sa	11 54	-----	1	14	4	10	12 37	58	3	9	4	h.m.	
14	Su	0 17	0 41	2	27	5	13	1 28	5	10	13	6	h.m.	
15	M	1	8	3	36	8	28	2	68	mor'n	16	54	h.m.	
16	Tu	2	3	3	46	4	23	3	28	3	12	19	h.m.	
17	W	3	9	3	35	5	29	3	29	3	12	35	h.m.	
18	Th	4 24	4 58	6	44	9	44	4	33	23	24	8	h.m.	
19	Fr	5 36	6 10	7	56	10	56	5	43	23	25	9	h.m.	
20	Sa	6 29	7	8	56	11	59	6	53	23	27	11	h.m.	
21	Su	7 36	8	0	56	12	56	7	43	23	27	10	h.m.	
22	M	8 26	8 50	10	46	1	46	8	13	23	27	ec.	h.m.	
23	Tu	9 12	9 36	11	32	2	32	9	43	23	27	0	h.m.	
24	W	9 57	10 18	ec.	7	3	7	10	43	23	27	ec.	h.m.	
25	Th	10 38	10 59	0	58	3	58	8	58	after	23	25	42	h.m.
26	Fr	11 19	11 38	1	39	4	39	9	39	0	48	23	23	h.m.
27	Sa	11 57	-----	1	7	17	10	17	23	24	1	16	5	h.m.
28	Su	0 13	0 36	2	56	10	56	1	47	23	19	4	59	h.m.
29	M	0 56	1 16	3	36	6	36	2	16	23	16	5	41	h.m.
30	Tu	1 28	1 52	4	19	7	19	3	19	2	46	23	12	h.m.
31	W	2 22	2 48	5	8	8	8	1	15	23	8	7	3	h.m.

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.											
[error Russia, d. 1925. Bot. Mentz, 1795.											
Moon apogee. Low tides. Alexander, em-											
Jupiter in Libra. Venus in meri. 0 58 ev.											
Moon on equator. Alp Carroll died, 1815.											
Uranus and Saturn conj. moon. Jupiter in											
Venus in Sco-pi. [merid. 9 47 meri.]											
Venus in Sagitta. Mars in Cancer.											
Moon conj. Aids. Saturn in meri 8 43 ev.											
Venus lowest, dec. 24 deg. 26 m. south.											
High tides. Milton born, 1608.											
Moon high. Jupiter enter, Libra's square.											
Mars in meri. 3 M mo. Graypool d. 1782.											
Mars conj. moon. Venus conj. Mercury.											
Saturn in Pisces. Venus in Sagitta.											
Venus in meri. 1 17 ev. Washington d. '99											
Venus apulion. Low tides. Wayne d. '96.											
Moon perigee. Mars stat. Moon on equat.											
Venus conj. Juno. Mars west of Sicile.											
Jupit. in meri. 9 3 mo. Lewiston born, '13.											
Jupit. conj. moon. Saturn in meri. 7 54 ev.											
Mercury conj. Venus, and 20 d. 1 m. E. sun.											
Mars in merid. 3 12 meri. St. Thomas.											
Sun enters Sagitta. Winter begins.											
Moon low. High tides. Treaty Ghent, '14.											
Mercury and Venus conj. moon. Venus in											
Venus in Sagitta. Christmas. [mer. 1 31 ev.]											
Jupit. in Lib. Mars in Cancer. St. Stephen.											
Mercury in ascend. Node-stationary.											
Jupiter's dec. 15 deg. 42 m. south. Inno-											
Moon apogee. Saturn in Pisces. [centis.											
Pallas stat. Ceres opp. sun. Moon on equa.											
Saturn stat. Low tides. St. Sylvester.											

## 1st Winter Month.]

DECEMBER, 1851.

## [31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part of New York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for NEW YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON D.C., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, and pt. Ind'a & Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; N. Tennessee, N. Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N., S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for NEW ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun ria's sets.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun ria's sets.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun sets.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun sets.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun sets.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun sets.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun sets.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	7 19	4 29	morn	7 5	4 34	morn	7 2	4 36	morn	6 59	4 40	morn	6 52	4 46	morn	6 44	4 45	morn	6 38	5 0	morn
3	7 11	4 29	0 55	7 6	4 34	0 55	7 3	4 36	0 57	7 0	4 39	0 57	6 54	4 46	0 59	6 46	4 45	1 1	6 39	5 0	1
4	7 12	4 28	1 54	7 7	4 34	1 54	7 4	4 38	1 54	7 1	4 39	1 54	6 54	4 46	1 54	6 45	4 45	1 55	6 40	5 0	1
5	7 13	4 28	2 52	7 8	4 33	2 52	7 5	4 39	2 51	7 2	4 39	2 51	6 54	4 46	2 49	6 46	4 45	2 48	6 41	5 0	1
6	7 14	4 28	3 52	7 9	4 33	3 50	7 6	4 36	3 49	7 3	4 38	3 48	6 56	4 46	3 46	6 47	4 45	3 43	6 42	5 0	1
7	7 15	4 28	4 43	7 10	4 33	4 41	7 7	4 35	4 39	7 4	4 38	4 38	6 57	4 46	4 35	6 48	4 45	4 29	6 43	5 0	1
8	7 16	4 28	rises	7 11	4 33	rises	7 8	4 35	rises	7 5	4 38	rises	6 58	4 46	rises	6 48	4 45	rises	6 43	5 0	rises
9	7 17	4 28	4 46	7 12	4 33	4 51	7 9	4 38	4 53	7 6	4 38	4 53	6 59	4 46	5 4	6 49	4 45	6 10	6 44	5 0	1
10	7 18	4 28	5 35	7 13	4 33	5 41	7 10	4 35	5 43	7 7	4 38	5 42	6 59	4 46	6 54	6 50	4 45	6 2	6 45	5 0	1
11	7 19	4 28	6 21	7 14	4 33	6 37	7 11	4 35	6 39	7 8	4 38	6 42	7 0	4 46	6 50	6 51	4 45	6 58	6 46	5 0	1
12	7 20	4 28	7 34	7 15	4 33	7 39	7 11	4 35	7 41	7 9	4 38	7 43	7 1	4 46	7 51	6 52	4 46	7 58	6 47	5 0	1
13	7 21	4 28	8 41	7 16	4 33	8 45	7 12	4 36	8 47	7 10	4 39	8 50	7 2	4 46	8 56	6 52	4 46	9 2	6 48	5 0	1
14	7 22	4 28	9 52	7 16	4 33	9 55	7 13	4 36	9 56	7 10	4 39	9 58	7 3	4 46	10 3	6 53	4 46	10 2	6 48	5 0	1
15	7 22	4 28	11 3	7 17	4 34	11 5	7 14	4 36	11 6	7 11	4 39	11 7	7 4	4 46	11 11	6 54	4 46	11 14	6 49	5 0	1
16	7 23	4 28	morn	7 17	4 34	morn	7 14	4 36	morn	7 11	4 39	morn	7 4	4 46	11 15	6 54	4 46	morn	6 49	5 0	morn
17	7 23	4 28	0 15	7 18	4 34	0 16	7 14	4 36	0 16	7 12	4 39	0 17	7 5	4 47	0 18	6 54	4 47	0 19	6 50	5 0	1
18	7 24	4 27	1 26	7 18	4 34	1 26	7 15	4 37	1 26	7 12	4 40	1 26	7 6	4 48	1 26	6 55	4 47	1 25	6 50	5 0	1
19	7 25	4 29	2 36	7 19	4 35	2 35	7 16	4 37	2 34	7 13	4 40	2 35	7 7	4 49	2 36	6 56	4 47	2 34	6 51	5 0	1
20	7 25	4 29	3 46	7 19	4 35	3 45	7 16	4 37	3 44	7 13	4 40	3 45	7 7	4 49	3 46	6 56	4 47	3 45	6 52	5 0	1
21	7 26	4 30	4 59	7 20	4 36	4 55	7 18	4 38	4 54	7 14	4 41	4 53	7 7	4 49	4 49	6 57	4 48	4 4	6 53	5 0	1
22	7 26	4 30	5 59	7 20	4 36	5 55	7 18	4 38	5 51	7 14	4 41	5 51	7 7	4 49	5 51	6 57	4 48	5 51	6 53	5 0	1
23	7 26	4 31	4 47	7 21	4 37	4 52	7 19	4 39	4 55	7 15	4 42	4 58	7 8	4 50	5 6	6 58	4 49	5 14	6 53	5 0	1
24	7 27	4 32	5 41	7 21	4 37	5 46	7 19	4 39	5 48	7 15	4 42	5 51	7 8	4 51	6 0	6 58	4 49	6 8	6 54	5 0	1
25	7 27	4 32	6 40	7 22	4 38	6 45	7 20	4 40	6 47	7 16	4 43	6 50	7 9	4 51	6 58	6 59	4 50	6 57	6 54	5 0	1
26	7 28	4 33	7 40	7 22	4 38	7 45	7 20	4 41	7 47	7 16	4 43	7 49	7 9	4 52	7 56	6 59	4 50	8 2	6 55	5 0	1
27	7 29	4 34	8 42	7 23	4 39	8 46	7 20	4 41	8 47	7 17	4 43	8 50	7 9	4 52	8 55	7 0	5 1	9 0	6 56	5 0	1
28	7 29	4 34	9 45	7 23	4 39	9 45	7 21	4 42	9 46	7 17	4 44	9 48	7 9	4 53	9 52	7 0	5 2	9 56	6 57	7 10	10
29	7 29	4 35	10 42	7 24	4 40	10 44	7 21	4 42	10 44	7 18	4 45	10 45	7 10	4 53	10 48	7 1	5 2	10 50	6 56	8 0	10
30	7 29	4 36	11 41	7 24	4 40	11 41	7 21	4 43	11 42	7 18	4 45	11 42	7 10	4 54	11 43	7 1	5 3	11 47	6 55	9 0	11
31	7 30	4 37	morn	7 25	4 41	morn	7 21	4 44	morn	7 19	4 45	morn	7 10	4 55	morn	7 2	5 4	morn	6 57	5 10	morn
1	7 30	4 38	0 28	7 25	4 43	0 28	7 21	4 45	0 28	7 19	4 46	0 28	7 11	4 56	0 37	7 2	5 6	0 36	6 58	5 10	0 36



## GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, *President of the United States*..Salary \$25,000

## THE CABINET.

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, <i>Secretary of State</i> .....	Salary \$6,000
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i> .....	" 6,000
ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i> .....	" 6,000
CHARLES M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, <i>Secretary of War</i> .....	" 6,000
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i> .....	" 6,000
NATHAN K. HALL, of New York, <i>Postmaster-General</i> .....	" 6,000
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, <i>Attorney-General</i> .....	" 4,000

## THE JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*..... Salary \$5,000.

JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, <i>Associate Justice</i> .....	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, <i>Associate Justice</i> .....
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " ".....	SAMUEL NELSON, of New York, " ".....
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " ".....	LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hamp. " ".....
JOHN MCKINLEY, of Kentucky, " ".....	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania, " ".....

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500.

## XXXIst CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION assembled Monday, December 3, 1849.....Adjourned September 30, 1850.

SECOND SESSION assembled Monday, December 2, 1850.....Expires March 3, 1851.

## SENATE.—62 Members.

WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, *President pro tem*.[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term closes. Whigs 24; Locos 36; Free Soilers 2.]

ALABAMA. 1853..Jeremiah Clemens, 1855..William Rufus King.	LOUISIANA. 1853..Solomon U. Downs, *1855..Pierre Soulé.	NORTH CAROLINA. 1853..Willie P. Mangum, 1855..George E. Badger.
ARKANSAS. 1853..William K. Sebastian, 1855..Solon Borland.	MAINE. 1857..Hannibal Hamlin, 1853..James W. Bradbury.	OHIO. *1851..Thomas Ewing, *1855..SALMON P. CHASE.
CALIFORNIA. *1851..John C. Fremont, *1855..William M. Gwin.	MASSACHUSETTS. *1851..Robert Rantoul, jr., 1853..John Davis.	PENNSYLVANIA. 1851..Daniel Sturgeon, *1855..James Cooper.
CONNECTICUT. 1851..Roger S. Baldwin, *1855..Truman Smith.	MARYLAND. *1851..Thomas G. Pratt, 1855..James A. Pearce.	RHODE ISLAND. 1851..Albert C. Greene, 1853..John H. Clarke.
DELAWARE. 1851..John Wales, 1853..Presley Spruance.	MICHIGAN. 1851..Lewis Cass, 1853..Alpheus Felch.	SOUTH CAROLINA. 1853..R. Barnwell Rhett, 1855..Andrew P. Butler.
FLORIDA. 1851..David Levy Yulee, *1855..Jackson Morton.	MISSISSIPPI. 1857..Jefferson Davis, 1853..Henry Stuart Foote.	TENNESSEE. 1851..Hopkins L. Turney, 1853..John Bell.
GEORGIA. 1853..John Macpherson Berrien, *1855..William C. Dawson.	MISSOURI. 1851..Thomas Hart Benton, 1855..David R. Atchison.	TEXAS. 1857..Thomas J. Rusk, 1853..Samuel Houston.
INDIANA. 1857..Jesse D. Bright, *1855..James Whitcomb.	NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1853..JOHN PARKER HALE, *1855..Moses Norris, jr.	VERMONT. 1851..Samuel S. Phelps, 1855..William Upham.
ILLINOIS. 1853..Stephen A. Douglas, *1855..James Shields.	NEW YORK. 1851..Daniel S. Dickinson, *1855..William Henry Seward.	VIRGINIA. 1857..James M. Mason, 1853..Robert M. T. Hunter.
IOWA. 1853..Geo. Washington Jones, 1855..Augustus Cæsar Dodge.	NEW JERSEY. 1851..William L. Dayton, 1853..Jacob W. Miller.	WISCONSIN. *1851..Henry Dodge, 1855..Isaac P. Walker.
KENTUCKY. 1853..Joseph R. Underwood, *1855..Henry Clay.		

\* Had not seats in the XXXth Congress.

† Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy till the Legislature meet.

‡ Father of Senator Dodge of Iowa.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—233 Members.

HOWELL COBB, GA., Speaker.

ALABAMA.		3 Alex. G. Penn,	13 John L. Schoolcraft,	12 Dav. Wilmot,*
1 William J. Alston,		4 Isaac E. Morse *	14 George R. Andrews,	13 Joseph Casey,
2 Henry W. Hilliard,*		MAINE.	15 John R. Thurnan,	14 Charles W. Pi
3 Sampson W. Harris,*		1 Elbridge Gerry,	16 Hugh White,*	15 Joel B. Danne
4 Samuel W. Inge,*		2 Nathan S. Littlefield.	17 Henry P. Alexander,	16 Jas. X. McLar
5 David Hubbard,		3 John Otis,	18 PRESTON KING,	17 Samuel Calvin
6 W. R. W. Cobb,*		4 Rufus K. Goodenow,	19 Charles E. Clarke,	18 Andrew Jacks
7 Frank W. Bowdon.*		5 Cullen Sawtelle,	20 Orasmus B. Matteson,	19 John Mann,*
ARKANSAS.		6 Charles Stetson,	21 Hiram Walden,	20 Robert R. Rees
Robt. W. Johnson.*		7 Thomas J. D. Fuller.	22 Henry Bennett,	21 Moses Hampto
CONNECTICUT.		MARYLAND.	23 William Duer,*	22 JOHN W. HOV
1 Loren P. Waldo,		1 Richard I. Bowie,	24 Daniel Gott,*	23 Jas. Thompso
2 WALTER BOOTH,		2 William T. Hamilton,	25 Harmon S. Conger,*	24 Alfred Gilmor
3 Chaun. F. Cleveland,		3 Edward Hammond,	26 William T. Jackson,	RHODE ISLA
4 Thomas B. Butler.		4 Robert M. McLane,*	27 William A. Sackett,	1 George G. Kin
CALIFORNIA.		5 Alexander Evans,*	28 A. M. Schermerhorn,	2 Nathan F. Di
Edward Gilbert,		6 John B. Kerr.	29 Robert L. Rose,*	SOUTH CAROL
Geo. W. Wright.		MASSACHUSETTS.	30 David Rumsey, jr.*	1 Daniel Wallac
DELAWARE.		1 Samuel A. Eliot,	31 Elijah Riley,	2 James L. Orr,
John W. Houston.*		2 Vacancy,	32 Elbridge G. Spaulding,	3 Jos. A. Wood
FLORIDA.		3 James H. Duncan,	33 Harvey Putnam,*	4 John McQuee
Edward C. Cabell.*		4 Vacancy,	34 Lorenzo Burrows,	5 Armistead Bu
GEORGIA.		5 CHARLES ALLEN,	NORTH CAROLINA.	6 Isaac E. Holm
1 Joseph W. Jackson,		6 George Ashmun,*	1 Thos. J. Clingman,*	7 William F. Co
2 Marshall J. Welborn,		7 Julius Rockwell,*	2 Joseph P. Caldwell,	TENNESSEE
3 Allen F. Owen,		8 Horace Mann,* [F. S.]	3 Edmund Deberry,	1 Andrew John
4 Hugh A. Haralson,*		9 Orin Fowler,	4 Aug. H. Shepperd,*	2 Albert G. Wat
5 Thomas C. Hackett,		10 Joseph Grinnall,*	5 Abram W. Venable,*	3 Josiah M. And
6 Howell Cobb,*		MICHIGAN.	6 William S. Ashe,	4 John H. Savas
7 Alex'r H. Stephens,*		1 Alexander W. Buel,	7 John R. J. Daniel,*	5 George W. Jo
8 Robert Toombs.*		2 Wm. Sprague, [F. S.]	8 Edward Stanton,	6 James H. Tho
ILLINOIS.		3 Kinsey S. Bingham.	9 Daniel Outlaw.*	7 Meredith P. G
1 William H. Bissell,		MISSISSIPPI.	O HIO.	8 Andrew Erwin
2 Jno. A. McClelland,*		1 Jacob Thompson,*	1 David T. Disney.	9 Isham G. Har
3 Timothy R. Young,*		2 Win. S. Featherston,*	2 L. D. Campbell, [F. S.]	10 Fred'c P. Star
4 John Wentworth,*		3 William McWillie,	3 Robert C. Schenk,*	11 Christop. H. W
5 Wm. A. Richardson,*		4 Albert G. Brown.*	4 Moses B. Corwin,	TEXAS.
6 Edward D. Baker,		MISSOURI.	5 Emery D. Potter,	1 Vacancy,
7 Thomas L. Harris.		1 James B. Bowlin,*	6 Hiram Bell,	2 Volney E. Ho
INDIANA.		2 William V. N. Bay,	7 Jonathan D. Morris,*	VERMONT
1 Nathaniel Albertson,		3 James S. Green.*	8 John L. Taylor,*	1 William Henry
2 Cyrus L. Dunham,		4 Willard P. Hall,*	9 Edson B. Olds,	2 William Hebar
3 John L. Robinson,*		5 John S. Phelps.*	10 Charles Sweetser,	3 James Merch
4 GEORGE W. JULIAN,		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	11 John K. Miller,*	4 Lucius B. Pec
5 William J. Brown,		1 Amos Tuck,*	12 Samuel F. Vinton,*	VIRGINIA.
6 Willis A. Gorman,		2 Charles H. Peaselee,*	13 Wm. A. Whittlesey,	1 John S. Millso
7 Edw. W. McGaughey,		3 Geo. W. Morrison,†	14 Nathan Evans,*	2 Richard K. Mc
8 Joseph E. McDonald,		4 Harry Hibbard,	15 W. F. Hunter, [F. S.]	3 Thomas H. Av
9 Graham N. Fitch,		NEW-JERSEY.	16 Moses Hoagland,	4 Thomas S. Bo
10 Andrew J. Harlan.		1 Andrew K. Hay,	17 Joseph Cable,	5 Paulus Powell
IOWA.		2 William A. Newell,*	18 David K. Cartier,	6 James A. Sed
1 Daniel F. Miller,		3 Isaac Wildrick,	19 John Crowell, [F. S.]	7 Thomas H. Ba
2 Shephard Leffler.		4 John Van Dyke,*	20 Josh. R. Giddings,*	8 Alex. R. Holl
KENTUCKY.		5 James G. King.	21 JOSEPH M. ROOT.*	9 Jeremiah Mort
1 Linn Boyd,*		NEW-YORK.	PENNSYLVANIA.	10 Richard Parke
2 James L. Johnson,		1 John A. King,	1 Lewis C. Levin,* [Nat.	11 James McDov
3 Finis E. McLean,		2 David A. Boker,	2 Joseph R. Chandler,	12 Hen. A. Edmu
4 George A. Caldwell,		3 J. Phillips Phantiz,	3 Henry D. Moore,	13 Fayette McMu
5 John B. Thompson,*		4 Walter Underhill,	4 John Robbins, jr.	14 James M. H. I
6 Daniel Breck,		5 George Briggs,	5 John Freedley,*	15 Thomas S. Ha
7 Humphrey Marshall,		6 James Brooks,	6 Thomas Ross,	WISCONSIN.
8 Charles S. Morehead,*		7 William Nelson,*	7 Jesse C. Dickey,	1 CHARLES DUR
9 John C. Mason,		8 Ransom Halloway,	8 Thaddeus Steens,	2 Orasmus Cole,
10 Richard H. Stanton.		9 Thomas McKisock,	9 William Strong,*	3 James D. Doty
LOUISIANA.		10 Herman D. Gould,	10 Milo M. Dimmuck,	DELEGATE
1 Emile La Sere,*		11 Peter H. Silvester,*	11 James Brisbin,	Oregon—S. R. Th
2 Henry A. Bullard,		12 Gideon O. Reynolds,*		Minnesota—H. H.

[Whigs in Italics; Locos in Roman; Free-soilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures prefixed to the indicate the Congressional Districts. \* Members who sat in the XXXth Congress, total 87. contested. Whigs 105; Opposition 116; Free Soilers 9. Vacancies 3.

## RECAPITULATION.

States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.
Alabama.....	2 5	Illinois.....	1 6	Maryland.....	3 3	New-Jersey..	4 1	S. Carolina.
Arkansas.....	1	Indiana.....	1 9	Massachusetts	7 —	New-York...	32 2	Tennessee..
Connecticut...	1 3	Iowa.....	1 1	Michigan.....	1 2	N. Carolina..	6 3	Texas.....
Delaware.....	1	Kentucky....	6 4	Mississippi....	— 4	Ohio.....	8 11	Vermont....
Florida.....	1 —	Louisiana....	1 3	Missouri.....	— 5	Pennsylvania.	13 11	Virginia....
Georgia.....	3 5	Maine.....	2 5	N.-Hampshire.	1 3	Rhode-Island.	2 —	Wisconsin..

In the above classification, Messrs. Booth, Julian, Preston King, and Durkee, are placed in the Loco column, and Howe among the Whigs.



# MILEAGE OF XXXIst CONGRESS.

## First Session.

THE Committee on Mileage find the following Members of the House of Representatives of the United States to be entitled to Mileage for the number of miles opposite their respective names:—

Members.	Miles.	Mileage.	Members.	Miles.	Mileage.
Nathaniel Albertson, Ind.....	998	\$798.40	John R. J. Daniel, N. C.....	225	\$180.00
Henry P. Alexander, N. Y....	450	360.00	Edmund Deberry, N. C.....	468	374.40
Charles Allen, Mass.....	420	336.00	Jesse C. Dickey, Pa.....	102	81.60
William J. Alston, Ala.....	1287	1029.60	Milo M. Dimmick, Pa.....	220	176.00
Josiah M. Anderson, Tenn....	1022	817.60	David T. Disney, Ohio.....	822	657.60
George R. Andrews, N. Y....	536	428.80	Nathan F. Dixon, R. I.....	360	288.00
William S. Ashe, N. C.....	380	304.00	James Duane Doty, Wis....	1865	1492.00
George Ashmun, Mass.....	408	326.40	William Duer, N. Y.....	556	444.80
Thomas H. Averett, Va.....	325	260.00	James H. Duncan, Mass....	495	396.00
Edward D. Baker, Ill.....	2040	1632.00	Cyrus L. Dunham, Ind.....	1013	810.40
William V. N. Bay, Mo.....	1592	1273.60	Charles Durkee, Wis.....	1795	1436.00
Thomas H. Bayly, Va.....	327	261.60	Henry A. Edmundson, Va....	339	271.20
James M. H. Beale, Va.....	508	406.40	Alexander Evans, Md.....	91	72.80
Henry Bennett, N. Y.....	508	406.40	Samuel A. Eliot, Mass.....	462	369.60
Kinsley S. Bingham, Mich....	1121	896.80	Nathan Evans, Ohio.....	478	382.40
William H. Bissell, Ill.....	1544	1235.20	Andrew Ewing, Tenn.....	1121	896.80
Thomas S. Boccock, Va.....	258	206.40	Winfield B. Featherston, Miss	1645	1316.00
David A. Bokee, N. Y.....	228	182.40	Graham N. Fitch, Ind.....	1293	1034.40
Walter Booth, Conn.....	321	256.80	Orin Fowler, Mass.....	438	350.40
Franklin W. Bowdon, Ala....	1148	918.40	John Freedly, Pa.....	154	123.20
Richard J. Bowie, Md.....	16	12.80	Thomas J. D. Fuller, Me....	832	665.60
James B. Bowlin, Mo.....	1540	1232.00	Meredith P. Gentry, Tenn..	1142	913.60
Linn Boyd, Ky.....	1382	1105.60	Elbridge Gerry, Me.....	632	505.60
Daniel Breck, Ky.....	962	769.60	Joshua R. Giddings, Ohio..	250	680.00
George Briggs, N. Y.....	226	180.80	Edward Gilbert, Cal.....	4296	3432.00
James Brooks, N. Y.....	226	180.80	Alfred Gilmore, Pa.....	393	314.40
Albert G. Brown, Miss.....	2330	1864.00	Rufus K. Goodenow, Me....	622	497.60
William J. Brown, Ind.....	989	791.20	Willis A. Gorman, Ind.....	1016	812.80
Alexander W. Buel, Mich....	1081	864.80	Daniel Gott, N. Y.....	538	430.40
Lorenzo Burrows, N. Y.....	659	527.20	Herman D. Gould, N. Y....	452	361.60
Armistead Burt, S. C.....	740	592.00	James S. Green, Mo.....	1729	1376.00
Chester Butler, Penn.....	274	219.20	Joseph Grinnell, Mass.....	463	370.40
Thomas B. Butler, Conn....	272	217.60	Thomas C. Hackett, Ga.....	1118	894.40
E. Carrington Cabell, Fla....	1259	1007.20	Willard P. Hall, Mo.....	2090	1672.00
Joseph Cable, Ohio.....	430	344.00	Ransom Halloway, N. Y....	320	256.00
George A. Caldwell, Ky.....	1070	856.00	William T. Hamilton, Md....	110	88.00
Joseph P. Caldwell, N. C....	447	357.60	Edward Hammond, Md.....	41	32.80
Samuel Calvin, Pa.....	280	224.00	Moses Hampton, Pa.....	341	272.80
Lewis D. Campbell, Ohio....	844	675.20	Hugh A. Haralson, Ga.....	963	770.40
David K. Carter, Ohio.....	469	375.20	Andrew J. Harlan, Ind.....	1114	891.20
Joseph Casey, Pa.....	282	225.60	John H. Harmanson, La....	2524	2019.20
Joseph R. Chandler, Pa.....	137	109.60	Isham G. Harris, Tenn.....	1401	1120.80
Charles E. Clarke, N. Y....	546	436.80	Sampson W. Harris, Ala....	1084	867.20
Chauncey F. Cleveland, Ct..	380	304.00	Thomas L. Harris, Ill.....	1650	1320.00
Thomas L. Clingman, N. C....	587	469.60	Andrew K. Hay, N. J.....	161	128.80
Howell Cobb, Ga.....	805	644.00	Thomas S. Haymond, Va....	316	252.80
Williamson R. W. Cobb, Ala..	1300	1040.00	William Hebard, Vt.....	644	515.20
William F. Colcock, S. C....	654	523.20	William Henry, Vt.....	575	460.00
Orsamus Cole, Wis.....	1935	1548.00	Harry Hibbard, N. H.....	658	526.40
Harmon S. Conger, N. Y....	559	447.20	Henry W. Hilliard, Ala....	1078	862.40
Charles M. Conrad, La.....	2357	1885.60	Moses Hoagland, Ohio.....	499	399.20
Moses B. Corwin, Ohio.....	901	720.80	Alexander R. Holliday, Va..	103	82.40
John Crowell, Ohio.....	885	708.00	Isaac E. Holmes, S. C.....	554	443.20
			John W. Houston, Del.....	200	160.00
			Volney E. Howard, Texas...	3000	2400.00
			John W. Howe, Pa.....	471	376.80
			David Hubbard, Ala.....	1300	1040.00



Members.	Miles.	Mileage.	Members.	Miles.	Mileage.
William F. Hunter, Ohio....	476	\$380.80	Paulus Powell, Va.....	269	\$208.00
Samuel W. Inge, Ala.....	1600	1280.00	Harvey Putnam, N. Y.....	671	536.80
Joseph W. Jackson, Ga.....	714	571.20	Robert R. Reed, Pa.....	301	240.80
William T. Jackson, N. Y....	530	424.00	Gideon Reynolds, N. Y....	407	325.60
Andrew Johnson, Tenn.....	863	690.40	William A. Richardson, Ill..	1740	1392.00
James L. Johnson, Ky.....	1139	904.00	Elijah Risley, N. Y.....	745	596.00
Robert W. Johnston, Ark....	2000	1600.00	John Robbins, Jr. Pa.....	137	109.60
George W. Jones, Tenn.....	1215	972.00	John L. Robinson, Ind.....	910	728.00
George W. Julian, Ind.....	890	712.00	Julius Rockwell, Mass.....	395	316.00
David S. Kaufman, Texas....	2457	1965.60	Joseph M. Root, Ohio.....	952	761.60
John B. Kerr, Md.....	166	132.80	Robert L. Rose, N. Y.....	613	490.40
Daniel P. King, Mass.....	483	386.40	Thomas Ross, Pa.....	167	133.60
George G. King, R. I.....	419	335.20	David Rumsey, Jr. N. Y....	546	436.80
James G. King, N. J.....	230	184.00	William A. Sackett, N. Y....	565	452.00
John A. King, N. Y.....	338	190.40	John H. Savage, Tenn.....	1187	949.60
Preston King, N. Y.....	640	488.00	Cullin Sawtelle, Me.....	689	551.20
Emile La Sere, La.....	2357	1885.60	Robert C. Schenck, Ohio....	872	697.60
Shepherd Leffler, Iowa.....	1830	1464.00	Abra'm M. Schermerhorn, N.Y.	625	500.00
Lewis C. Levin, Pa.....	137	109.60	John L. Schoolcraft, N. Y....	376	300.80
Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Me..	612	489.60	James A. Seddon, Va.....	132	105.60
Horace Mann, Mass.....	465	372.00	Augustine H. Shepperd, N. C.	400	320.00
Job Mann, Pa.....	228	182.40	Peter H. Silvester, N. Y....	365	292.00
Humphrey Marshall, Ky.....	970	776.00	Elbridge G. Spalding, N. Y..	700	560.00
John C. Mason, Ky.....	826	660.80	William Sprague, Mich.....	1226	980.80
Orsamus B. Matteson, N. Y....	482	385.60	Edward Stanley, N. C.....	330	264.00
John A. McClelland, Ill.....	1243	994.40	Frederick P. Stanton, Tenn.	1607	1285.60
Joseph E. McDonald, Ind....	1131	904.80	Richard H. Stanton, Ky.....	785	628.00
James McDowell, Va.....	292	233.60	Alexander H. Stephens, Ga.	755	604.00
Edw'd W. McGaughey, Ind..	1186	948.80	Thaddeus Stevens, Pa.....	125	100.00
Thomas McKissock, N. Y....	295	236.00	Charles Stetson, Me.....	702	561.60
James X. McLanahan, Pa....	130	104.00	William Strong, Pa.....	195	156.00
Robert M. McLane, Md.....	41	32.80	Charles Sweetser, Ohio.....	488	390.40
Finis E. McLean, Ky.....	1130	904.00	John L. Taylor, Ohio.....	658	526.40
Fayette McMullen, Va.....	544	435.20	James H. Thomas, Tenn....	1162	929.60
John McQueen, S. C. (148 } miles deduct'd at his req't)	660	409.60	Jacob Thompson, Miss.....	1650	1320.00
William McWillie, Miss.....	2063	1650.40	James Thompson, Pa.....	786	628.80
James Meacham, Vt.....	554	443.20	John B. Thompson, Ky.....	934	747.20
Richard K. Meade, Va.....	154	123.20	William Thompson, Iowa....	1868	1494.40
John K. Miller, Ohio.....	571	456.80	John R. Thurman, N. Y....	466	372.80
John S. Millson, Va.....	237	189.60	Robert Toombs, Ga.....	773	618.40
Henry D. Moore, Pa.....	137	109.60	Amos Tuck, N. H.....	513	410.40
Charles S. Morehead, Ky....	972	777.60	Walter Underhill, N. Y....	226	180.80
Jonathan D. Morris, Ohio....	851	680.80	John Van Dyke, N. J.....	200	160.00
Isaac E. Morse, La.....	2650	2120.00	Abraham W. Venable, N. C.	295	236.00
Jeremiah Morton, Va.....	100	80.00	Samuel F. Vinton, Ohio....	512	409.60
William Nelson, N. Y.....	284	227.20	Hiram Walden, N. Y.....	412	329.60
Henry Nes, Pa.....	100	80.00	Loren P. Waldo, Conn....	360	288.00
William A. Newell, N. J....	200	160.00	Daniel Wallace, S. C.....	759	607.20
Andrew J. Ogle, Pa.....	246	196.80	Albert G. Watkins, Tenn....	600	480.00
Edson B. Olds, Ohio.....	490	392.00	Marshall J. Welborn, Ga....	984	787.20
James L. Orr, S. C.....	790	632.00	John Wentworth, Ill.....	1806	1444.80
John Otis, Me.....	640	512.00	Hugh White, N. Y.....	391	312.80
David Outlaw, N. C.....	338	270.40	William A. Whittlesey, Ohio	516	412.80
Allen F. Owen, Ga.....	952	761.60	Isaac Wildrick, N. J.....	313	250.40
Richard Parker, Va.....	130	104.00	Christop'r H. Williams, Tenn.	1513	1210.40
Charles H. Peaslee, N. H....	539	431.20	David Wilmot, Pa.....	523	418.40
Lucius B. Peck, Vt.....	650	520.00	James Wilson, N. H.....	550	440.00
John S. Phelps, Mo.....	1877	1501.60	Robert C. Winthrop, Mass..	462	369.60
J. Phillips Phoenix, N. Y....	226	180.80	Amos E. Wood, Ohio.....	1048	838.40
Charles W. Pitman, Pa.....	230	184.00	Joseph A. Woodward, S. C..	709	567.20
Emery D. Potter, Ohio.....	1020	816.00	George W. Wright, Cal.....	4290	3432.00
			Timothy B. Young, Ill.....	1202	961.60



## DELEGATES.

Members.	Miles	Mileage.
Henry H. Sibley, Min. ....	2350	\$1880.80
Samuel R. Thurston, Oregon, (mileage limited to \$2500, by act of Congress of August 14, 1848, establishing the territorial government of Oregon.) (Bro't under general law by act of September, 1850.) The Commit- tee allow him .....	4315	3452.00

OUR former publication of the Mileage of the last (XXXth) Congress, with the miles assumed to have been travelled, in contrast with the actual distance by the nearest post-route from each Member's residence to the Capitol, to which was appended a column showing how much would have been saved to the Treasury by computing Mileage uniformly on the most direct mail-routes, was regarded as personal by many Members, and as impelled by an unfriendly spirit. The fact was not so. We only wished to set fully and clearly before the public what seemed to us a very gross wrong—an abuse which needed but exposure to insure its correction. We trust that correction can not long be deferred, although an effort to secure it by the present House, was defeated by the pertinacious resistance of the Senate.

In the foregoing table, we have avoided all plausible occasion for complaint or offense. We have simply transcribed from the official records in the Treasury Department the amount of Mileage awarded to each Member of the present House at its first (long) session, with the number of miles which he was assumed to live from Washington, and for which eighty cents per mile (forty each way) were allowed him as expenses of traveling. We have not contrasted them with the actual number of miles by the most direct mail-route, but each reader who pleases may do so very nearly by the help of the Whig Almanac for last year.

A simple comparison of the amounts charged by different Members from the same State will develop the most glaring inequalities. Probably no part of Ohio, for instance, is 150 miles further from Washington than any other part, and yet some Members from that State receive Mileage for 500 miles more than others. See likewise the great disparity between the charges of the several Members from Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, &c. The charges of the Members and Delegates from Louisiana, Texas, Minnesota, California and Oregon, are most instructive. People of the United States! this Mileage business ought to be overhauled and corrected, and you must take hold of it! Congress will act efficiently upon it whenever it shall be understood that it *must*. Shall not that be soon?

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

XXXIII CONGRESS—INCOMPLETE.

MISSOURI.		NEW-YORK	
1 John F. Darby,	15 William F. Hunter,	1 John G. Floyd,	1
2 Gúchrist Porter,	16 John Johnson,	2 Obadiah Bowne,	2
3 John G. Miller,	17 Joseph Cable,	3 Emanuel B. Hart,	3
4 Willard P. Hall,*	18 David K. Carter,	4 J. H. Hobart Mace,	4
5 John S. Phelps.	19 Eben Newton,	5 George Briggs,	5
IOWA.		6 James Brooks,	6
1 Lincoln Clark,	20 Josh. R. Giddings, F. S.	7 Abraham P. Stevens,	7
2 Bernhart Henn.	21 N. S. Townsend, F. S.	8 Gilbert Dean,	8
VERMONT.		9 William Murray,	9
1 Ahiman L. Miner,		10 Marius Schoonmaker,	10
2 William Hebard,		11 Josiah Sutherland,	11
3 James Meacham,		12 David L. Seymour,	12
4 Thomas Bartlett, jr.		13 John L. Schoolcraft,	13
MAINE.		14 John H. Boyd,	14
1 Moses McDonald,		15 Joseph Russell,	15
2 John Appleton,†		16 John Wells,	16
3 Robert Goodenow,		17 Alexander H. Buell,	17
4 Charles Andrews,		18 Preston King,	18
5 Ephraim K. Smart,		19 Willard Ives,	19
6 Israel Washburn, jr.		20 Timothy Jenkins,	20
7 T. J. D. Fuller.		21 William W. Snow,	21
FLORIDA.		22 Henry Bennett,	22
Edward C. Cabell.		23 Leander Babcock,	23
SOUTH CAROLINA.		24 Daniel T. Jones,	24
1 David Wallace,		25 Thomas Y. How, jr.	25
2 James L. Orr,		26 H. S. Walbridge,	26
3 Jos. L. Woodward,		27 William A. Sackett,	27
4 John McQueen,		28 A. M. Schermerhorn,	28
5 Armistead Burt,		29 Jerediah Horford,	29
6 William Aiken,		30 Reuben Robie,	30
7 William F. Colcock.		31 Frederick S. Martin,	31
PENNSYLVANIA.		32 S. G. Haven,	32
1 Thomas B. Florence,		33 Aug. P. Hascall,	33
2 Joseph R. Chandler,		34 Lorenzo Burrows.	34
3 Henry D. Moore,		WISCONSIN.	
4 John Robbins, jr.		1 Charles Durkee, Ind.	1
5 John McNair,		2 Ben C. Eastman.	2
6 Thomas Ross,		3 James D. Doty, Ind.	3
7 Dr. J. A. Morrison,		NEW JERSEY.	
8 Thaddeus Stevens,		1 Nathan T. Stratton,	1
9 J. Glancy Jones,		2 Charles Skelton,	2
10 Milo M. Dimmick,		3 Isaac Wildrick,	3
11 Henry M. Fuller,		4 George H. Brown,	4
12 Galusha A. Grow,		5 R. M. Price.	5
13 James Gamble,		MICHIGAN.	
14 T. M. Bibbhaup,		1 Eben'r J. Penniman,	1
15 William H. Kurtz,		2 C. E. Stuart,	2
16 Jas. K. McLanahan,		3 James L. Conger.	3
17 Andrew Parker,		MASSACHUSETTS.	
18 G. L. Dawson,		1 William Appleton,	1
19 J. H. Kuhas,		2 James H. Dunean,	2
20 John Allison,		3 George T. Davis,	3
21 Thomas M. Howe,		4 Horace Mann, V. S.	4
22 J. W. Howe,		5 Orin Fowler,	5
23 C. B. Curtis,		6 Zeno Scudder.	6
24 Alfred Gilmore.		In the other four dis- tricts, no choice.	
OHIO.		DELAWARE.	
1 David T. Disney,		G. R. Riddle.	
2 L. D. Campbell,		ILLINOIS.	
3 Hiram Bell,		1 William H. Bissell,	1
4 Benjamin Stanton,		2 Willis Allen,	2
5 Alfred P. Edgerton,		3 Orlando B. Ficklin,	3
6 Frederick E. Green,		4 Richard S. Molony,	4
7 Nelson Barrere,		5 Wm. A. Richardson,	5
8 John L. Taylor,		6 Thompson Campbell,	6
9 Edson B. Olde,		7 Richard Yates.	7
10 Charles Sweetser,			
11 George H. Busby,			
12 John Welch,			
13 James M. Gaylord,			
14 Alexander Harper,			
* Seat contested by C. E. Bowman, Whig.			
† Seat contested by Wm. F. Fessenden, Whig.			

Total 130—Whigs in *Ratios*, 58; Opposition in Roman, 74. In the XXXIst Congress the above States were represented by 78 Whigs and 52 Opposition, showing a Whig loss of 23 Members.



## MILLARD FILLMORE.

MR. FILLMORE was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., January 7th, 1800, and is accordingly now nearly 50 years old. His father was a farmer in very limited circumstances. The family removed to Aurora, Erie county, in 1819, where the father still carries on a farm of moderate dimensions; the writer hereof has often passed the modest house where reside the family of the President, in a style not more pretending than is common to thriving farmers of that prosperous district. The narrow means of the father did not permit the bestowal on the son of any other than a most limited common-school education. When 15 years old, he was set to learn the trade of a clothier at which he worked for four years, improving all his spare time in reading books from a little library in the village where he lived. At the age of 19 he made the acquaintance of Judge Wood of Cayuga county, who detected the latent talents of the young man, and induced him to study law, for which he generously furnished the means. Mr. Fillmore remained in Judge Wood's office above two years, studying with that industry and perseverance which have distinguished him through life: during this time he also taught school in the Winter months in order himself to provide for his expenses as far as possible. In 1822 he entered a law office at Buffalo and passed a year studying and teaching, when he was admitted to the bar and removed to Aurora to commence the practice of his profession. In 1826 he married Abigail, the daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers: she now presides at the White House. Several years were now mainly employed by Mr. Fillmore in diligent judicial studies, and in the limited legal practice of a country town. In 1829 he was elected to the Assembly of New York and for three years (during which time he removed his residence to Buffalo) held a seat in that body. Here he was remarkable for constant devotion to and unwearied industry in his duties. He took a prominent and influential part in the enactment of the law abolishing imprison-

ment for debt. In 1832 he was elected to the XXIIIrd Congress and served creditably. In the Fall of 1836 he was again returned to the same office and acted as a Member of the Committee of Elections in the famous New-Jersey 'Broad-Seal' case, and in that capacity established his reputation in the House. He was re-elected to the next Congress, and now assumed the responsible position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In the duties of this post at a trying crisis, he manifested the industry, dignity of bearing, efficient practical talent, and ability to secure the confidence of his colleagues, which had before distinguished him. His public reputation perhaps rests more upon the manner in which he filled this post in the XXVIIth Congress than on any other portion of his career.

After this, resisting the importunities of his friends and the Whig Convention of his District, Mr. Fillmore returned at Buffalo to the practice of his profession. In 1844 he was run by the Whigs of New York for Governor, and was beaten by Silas Wright, at the same time that the so-called Liberty party threw the vote of the State for Polk, Texas, the Mexican War, and the Extension of Slavery. In 1847 he was elected Controller of the State, and removed to Albany to discharge the duties of that office, which he held till February, 1849, when he resigned it, prior to his induction into the Vice-Presidency, to which post he had been elevated by the Presidential election of 1848. On the death of Gen. Taylor in July last, Mr. Fillmore became President. He appointed a new Cabinet with Daniel Webster at its head, and varied so far from the course pursued by Gen. Taylor as to throw the influence of the Administration in favor of the Compromise measures before Congress. At the same time he rebuked with firmness and decision the threats made by Texas against New Mexico. His course has been governed by an earnest desire to conciliate the warring sections and restore harmony to the Union.



## GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

## EUROPE.

States.	Form of Govern't.	Capital.	Sovereign.	Sq. miles.	Population.
Great Britain.....	Lim. mon.	London.....	Victoria, Queen.....	116,700.	27,019,555
Denmark.....	Abs. mon.	Copenhagen.....	Frederic VII., King.....	59,762.	2,239,077
Russia.....	Abs. mon.	St. Petersburg.....	Nicholas I., Emperor.....	2,041,809.	60,303,356
Holland, or Neth'ds.....	Lim. mon.	Hague.....	William III., King.....	13,890.	3,230,741
Belgium.....	Lim. mon.	Brussels.....	Leopold, King.....	12,569.	4,335,319
Prussia.....	Lim. mon.	Berlin.....	Frederic William IV., King.....	106,302.	16,330,186
Saxony.....	Lim. mon.	Dresden.....	Frederic Augustus, King.....	5,785.	1,836,433
Hanover.....	Lim. mon.	Hanover.....	Ernst Augustus, King.....	14,600.	1,773,711
Baden.....	Lim. sov.	Carlsruhe.....	Leopold, Grand Duke.....	5,712.	1,349,930
Hesse-Cassel.....	Lim. sov.	Cassel.....	Frederic William, Elector.....	4,386.	754,560
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	Lim. sov.	Mentz.....	Louis III., Grand Duke.....	3,198.	852,679
Wurtemberg.....	Lim. mon.	Stuttgart.....	William, King.....	7,568.	1,743,327
Bavaria.....	Lim. mon.	Munich.....	Maximilian II., King.....	28,435.	4,504,374
Austria.....	Con. mon.	Vienna.....	Francis Joseph I., Emperor.....	255,226.	35,879,152
France.....	Republic.	Paris.....	C. L. N. Bonaparte, President.....	282,125.	35,401,761
Spain.....	Lim. mon.	Madrid.....	Isabella II., Queen.....	176,480.	12,386,341
Portugal.....	Lim. mon.	Lisbon.....	Maria II., Queen.....	34,500.	3,412,500
Sardinia.....	Con. mon.	Turin.....	Victor Emanuel, King.....	28,830.	4,650,388
Tuscany.....	Lim. mon.	Florence.....	Leopold II., Grand Duke.....	8,712.	1,786,375
Sweden and Norway.....	Lim. mon.	Stockholm Christiana.....	Oscar I., King.....	170,715.	3,138,384
States of the Church.....	Sacerdotal.	Rome.....	Pius IX., Pope.....	17,048.	2,998,115
Two Sicilies.....	Lim. mon.	Naples.....	Ferdinand II., King.....	41,521.	8,423,316
Greece.....	Lim. mon.	Athens.....	Otho, King.....	10,206.	637,700
Turkey.....	Abs. mon.	Constantinople.....	Abdul Medjid, Sultan.....	183,140.	9,545,000

## NORTH AMERICA.

U. States of America.....	Republic.....	Washington.....	Millard Fillmore, President.....	3,260,073.	21,000,000
U. States of Mexico.....	Republic.....	Mexico.....	Manuel Arista, President.....	1,100,000.	7,200,000
Danish America.....	Province.....	Reikiavik.....	.....	380,000.	65,000
Russian America.....	Province.....	N. Archangel.....	.....	394,000.	6,000
Canada West.....	Br. Prov.....	Toronto.....	Lord Elgin, Governor General.....	147,000.	723,067
Canada East.....	Br. Prov.....	Frederickton.....	of British North America.....	209,690.	768,354
New Brunswick.....	Br. Prov.....	Halifax.....	Sir E. W. Head, Lt. Governor.....	24,700.	220,000
Nova Scotia.....	Br. Prov.....	Charlottetown.....	Sir John Harvey, Lt. Governor.....	19,630.	278,905
Pr. Edward's Island.....	Br. Prov.....	St. John's.....	Sir D. Campbell, Lt. Governor.....	2,134.	62,075
Newfoundland.....	Br. Prov.....	N. Gustemala.....	Sir J. G. Le Marchant, Lt. Gov.....	57,000.	91,384
Guatemala.....	Republic.....	San Salvador.....	Mariano Paredes, President.....	28,000.	935,000
San Salvador.....	Republic.....	Leon.....	Doroteo Vasconcelos, President.....	24,000.	363,000
Nicaragua.....	Republic.....	Costa Rica.....	Norbuto Ramirez, President.....	40,000.	400,000
Costa Rica.....	Republic.....	Honduras.....	Signor Mosa, President.....	23,000.	199,000
Honduras.....	Republic.....	Chiquimala.....	Juan Leado, President.....	81,000.	306,000
Belize.....	Province.....	Belize.....	C. St. John Francourt, Governor.....	62,740.	3,000

## SOUTH AMERICA.

Venezuela.....	Republic.....	Caraccas.....	José G. Monagas, President.....	1,450,000.	1,000,000
New Granada.....	Republic.....	S. Fe de Bogota.....	José Hilario Lopez, President.....	380,000.	1,637,000
Ecuador.....	Republic.....	Quito.....	General Ascasubi, President.....	325,000.	600,000
Bolivia.....	Republic.....	Chuquisaca.....	General Belzu, President.....	318,000.	1,700,000
Peru.....	Republic.....	Lima.....	Ramon Castilla, President.....	524,000.	1,373,000
Chili.....	Republic.....	Santiago.....	Manuel BOLLIVIAN, President.....	144,000.	1,200,000
Argentine Republic.....	Republic.....	Buenos Ayres.....	Juan M. Rosas, Governor.....	723,000.	675,000
Uruguay.....	Republic.....	Montevideo.....	Joaquin Suarez, President.....	120,000.	140,000
Paraguay.....	Republic.....	Acencion.....	Lopez, Dictator.....	74,000.	250,000
Brazil.....	Empire.....	Rio Janeiro.....	Pedro II., Emperor.....	2,300,000.	7,500,000
British Guiana.....	Province.....	Georgetown.....	Barklay, Governor.....	76,000.	96,000
Dutch Guiana.....	Province.....	Paramaribo.....	....., Governor General.....	38,500.	6,500
French Guiana.....	Province.....	Cayenne.....	M. de Mestre, Governor.....	21,980.	18,000

## WEST INDIES.

Cuba.....	Sp. Prov.....	Havana.....	José Concha, Capt. General.....	43,980.	1,315,766
Porto Rico.....	Sp. Prov.....	San Juan.....	J. Pazuella, Capt. General.....	3,865.	350,088
Hayti, St. Domingo.....	Empire.....	Cape Haytien.....	Faustian I., Emperor.....	11,000.	700,000
Dominica, do.....	Republic.....	San Domingo.....	Buenaventura Baz, President.....	18,000.	200,000
Jamaica.....	Br. Prov.....	Spanish Town.....	Sir Charles Grey, Gov. General.....	5,468.	360,000
Trinidad.....	Br. Prov.....	P't d'Espagne.....	Lord Harris, Governor.....	2,400.	47,000
Barbadoes.....	Br. Prov.....	Bridgeton.....	Sir William Colebrook, Governor.....	168.	115,000
Antigua.....	Br. Prov.....	St. John's.....	Higginson, Lt. Governor.....	168.	53,980
Guadaloupe.....	Fr. Prov.....	Basseterre.....	....., Governor.....	309.	155,000
Martinique.....	Fr. Prov.....	Port Royal.....	Bruat, Governor.....	290.	119,700
Curacao.....	Du. Prov.....	Wilhelmstadt.....	....., Governor.....	375.	14,000
Santa Cruz, &c.....	Dan. Prov.....	Christiansburg.....	Oxholm, Governor.....	280.	44,000
Granada.....	Br. Prov.....	St. George's.....	Hamilton, Lt. Governor.....	155.	43,000
Bahamas.....	Br. Prov.....	Nassau.....	....., Governor.....	4,440.	20,000
Bermuda Is.....	Br. Prov.....	Hamilton.....	Sir Charles Elliott, Lt. Governor.....	47.	14,000



## CONGRESS IN 1850.

THE First Session of the XXXIst Congress, which commenced Nov. 3d, 1849, and closed Sept. 30th, 1850, was one of the longest and most exciting ever held. Its ten months' duration was in good part devoted to speech-making—nearly the first month having been consumed by the House in ineffectual ballots for a Speaker. The Opposition had a small plurality in the House, with a very decided majority in the Senate; but the number of 'Free-Soil Democrats,' who could not vote for a Speaker so thoroughly adverse as Mr. Cobb to their views of Slavery Extension, rendered the result doubtful, and would have secured the reelection of Mr. Winthrop but for the defection of Messrs. A. H. Stephens, Toombs, and Owen, of Ga., Morton of Va., and Cabell of Fla., who refused to vote with their party on Speaker without a distinct committal against the Wilnot Proviso. This could not be conceded, so Mr. Winthrop was steadily voted against by several Pro-Slavery Whigs on one side, and Anti-Slavery men elected by Whig votes on the other, while Mr. Cobb lost votes on one side only. Several other candidates were tried on either side with like success, though one (Mr. W. J. Brown of Ia.) came very near an election, having succeeded in uniting both wings of the Opposition upon himself, by satisfactory private assurances on the Slavery Question. The fact that such cross-eyed assurances had been given became public barely in time to prevent his election. Finally, the House decided to try a plurality vote, agreeing that the highest candidate at the next ballot should be thereupon elected; and on this vote Howell Cobb of Georgia had 102 votes, Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts 100, and there were some fifteen scattering.—HOWELL COBB was thereupon declared Speaker by a resolution moved by Edward Stanly (Whig) of North Carolina. THOMAS J. CAMPBELL (Whig) of Tennessee was, after a tedious struggle, re-elected Clerk, but he soon died, and RICHARD M. YOUNG of Ill. (once U. S. Senator) was chosen in his stead. Congress being fully organized, a protract-

ed, vehement struggle commenced with regard to the Organization of the New Territories, Admission of California, &c. General Taylor at an early day transmitted a Special Message, recommending in substance that California should be promptly admitted with the Constitution her people had framed and the boundaries they had designated, and that the Territories should be left under the Military Government which had been established upon their conquest, until such time as they should be entitled to and desirous of admission into the Union as States, when they should be received with whatever Republican institutions they might present. This plan made no provision for the settlement of the Boundary of Texas, which State claimed to include most of the People of New-Mexico and her entire territory east of the Rio Grande, within the former's limits and rightful jurisdiction. To this assumption the People of New-Mexico manifested the most determined and active hostility. Mr. Clay at an early day made a speech to the Senate, concurring in General Taylor's preference that each subject should be considered and decided by itself, but insisting that the Territories should be promptly organized under regular Territorial Governments, and the Texas Boundary settled. In the progress of the discussion, Mr. Clay waived his own preference of separate action, and assented to the combination of the Admission of California, the Organization of the Territories, and the adjustment of the Texas Boundary, all in one bill, which thence obtained the nickname of 'the Omnibus.' A grand Committee of Thirteen was raised, with Mr. Clay at its head, from which Committee the project known as 'the Omnibus' was in due season reported, and thenceforward contested with desperate resolution by all the strength and a good share of the weakness of the Senate. When the struggle was at the fiercest, General Taylor died, and it was supposed that his decease and the succession of Mr. Fillmore, who was esteemed moderately favorable to 'the Omnibus,' would secure its passage, but that expectation was



not realized. On the contrary, after various amendments had been proposed, and mainly rejected, though some of considerable importance were adopted, a motion to strike out all that part relating to the Boundary of Texas was carried, and the bill thus crippled was dismembered limb by limb, until nothing remained but the sections organizing Utah (the Mormon 'Deseret') as a separate Territory, which was passed and sent to the House.

However, the California admission, the New Mexico Territorial, and the Texas Boundary bills, all subsequently passed as independent propositions—the Texas Boundary bill giving the same amount (\$10,000,000) to Texas for relinquishing her claim to New-Mexico that 'the Omnibus' did, while it secured to Texas a larger and more desirable area than she would have had by that bill. The other bills were substantially the same as when included in the Omnibus. The Texas Boundary bill encountered a formidable resistance in the House—the most determined opponents and the most zealous champions of Slavery Extension uniting in that resistance—but it was carried through by a small majority, after two failures, by uniting with it the bill to organize New-Mexico as a Territory. This union was concurred in by the Senate, and all the bills became laws. Two additional bills, reported separately from the Senate's grand Compromise Committee, were likewise passed. One of them abolishes the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia, while the other (known as the Fugitive Slave bill) provides more summarily and rigorously for the recapture and return to their masters of all runaways from Slavery who shall have taken refuge in the Free States. (All these bills will be found in full or in substance in another part of this Almanac. They are the principal results of the Session of 1850, and will cause it long to be remembered.)

Toward the close of the Session, a strenuous effort, or series of efforts, was made for a revision of the existing Tariff, with a view to affording additional Protection to the most depressed branches of our National Industry, especially the production of Iron and of Cotton and Woolen Fabrics. The revision was defeated in the House by very close votes.

No attempt for it was made in the Senate. Cheap Postage, Mileage Reform, and several other desirable changes, were attempted, but failed for want of time or want of favor. But a strenuous attempt to break up the system of executing the Printing of Congress by Contract was resisted and defeated in the House, much to the relief of the Treasury; and a Provision was fastened to the Naval Appropriation bill prescribing that Flogging in the Navy should henceforth be abolished. This proviso is now the law of the land, and likely to remain so. Attempts to engraft the principle of Free Grants of Public Lands to Actual Settlers on our Land System were made, but strongly voted down. The Session, which had been unusually excited and stormy, closed calmly and quietly.

— The Second Session of the same Congress opened a few days before this Almanac was prepared for the press. The Annual Message of President FILLMORE was transmitted on the day of meeting (instead of the day after, as is usual), and appears to have been received with general favor, though many dissent from its emphatic support of the Compromise measures, and the expressed determination of the President to uphold and execute the Fugitive Slave Law. Its brevity, lack of pretense, and clearness of statement, are generally recognized and commended. The Reports from the several Executive Departments give a favorable impression of the capacity and fitness of the authors. Postmaster-General HALL's recommendation of lower Rates of Postage (three cents for letters if prepaid, five cents if unpaid, to any point this side of the Rocky Mountains) is hailed with general and lively approbation. The Report (from the Treasury Department) of Secretary CORWIN, showing the imperative necessity of a change from Ad-Valorem to Specific Duties, and vindicating the policy of a more systematic and efficient Protection to our National Industry, is also warmly commended. The Reports of Secretaries STUART, GRAHAM, and CONRAD, are all creditable to their authors, and ought to exert a beneficial influence on the legislation of the Session. As yet all seems calm in the Capitol, and there is a prospect of a quiet and useful Session. May that hope be realized!



# IMPORTANT ACTS,

*Passed at the First Session of the XXXIst Congress, which commenced December 3, 1849, and closed September 30, 1850.*

## Admission of California.

### AN ACT

*For the admission of the State of California into the Union.*

*Whereas, the people of California have presented a constitution and asked admission into the Union, which constitution was submitted to Congress by the President of the United States, by message, dated February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and which, on due examination, is found to be republican in its form of government—*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.*

**SECT. 2.** *And be it further enacted, That until the representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of California shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress.*

**SECT. 3.** *And be it further enacted, That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law, and do no act, whereby the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of the same, shall be impaired or questioned; and they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatsoever upon the public domain of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor: *Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the convention which formed the constitution of that State.**

Approved, September 9, 1850.

## The Texas Boundary.

### AN ACT

*Proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her Northern and Western Boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all Territory claimed by her exterior to said Boundaries, and of all her Claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are, offered to the State of Texas, which, when agreed to by the said State in an act passed by the general assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Texas: *Provided, That said agreement by the said general assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty.**

*First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point*

*at which the meridian of one hundred degrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of thirty-two degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte; and thence with the channel of said river to the gulf of Mexico.*

*Second. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her claims to territory exterior to the limits and boundaries, which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement.*

*Third. The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, customhouses, customhouse revenue, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings, with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation.*

*Fourth. The United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of claims to territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent. interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the treasury of the United States.*

*Fifth. Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the general assembly of Texas, accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fourth article of this agreement.*

*Provided also, That no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State, holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas, for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file, at the treasury of the United States, releases of all claims against the United States for or on account of said bonds or certificates in such form as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury and approved by the President of the United States.*

## Organization of New Mexico.

*A bill proposing the organization of New Mexico as a Territory of the United States, which had passed the Senate separately, was fastened to the above boundary bill in the House, and thus, after two defeats, finally carried through (Sept. 6th) by a vote of 108 to 98. The Senate concurred in the conjunction, and the double bill became a law. The following are the more material provisions of the New Mexico end of the Texas bill:*

*The second section of this act enacts that all that portion of territory of the United States, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a point in the Colorado river where the boundary line of the republic of Mexico crosses the same; thence eastwardly with said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of said river to the parallel of the thirty-second degree of north*



latitude; thence eastward with said degree to its intersection with the one hundred and third degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north with said degree of longitude to the parallel of the thirty-eighth degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountains to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west with the said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California; thence with the said boundary line to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of New Mexico: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State: *Provided further*, That when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

The eighteenth section enacts that the provisions of this act be suspended until the boundary between the United States and the State of Texas shall be adjusted; and when such adjustment shall have been effected, the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring this act to be in full force and operation, and shall proceed to appoint the officers herein provided to be appointed for the said Territory.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

### Organization of Utah.

#### AN ACT

To establish a Territorial Government for Utah.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, to wit: bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Utah; and when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

[The act proceeds to provide for the appointment of a territorial governor, secretary, marshal, judges, &c., &c., and for the election of a council of thirteen and a house of representatives of twenty-six members; also for a delegate in Congress. All recognised citizens to be voters.]

The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief-justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive each three dollars per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty

miles' travel, in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect.

SECT. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the constitution and laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory of Utah, so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

[We have omitted several matter-of-course provisions.]

### United States Laws and Judicial System for California.

#### AN ACT

To provide for extending the Laws and the Judicial System of the United States to the State of California.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State of California as elsewhere within the United States.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State shall compose two districts, to be called the northern and southern districts of California, divided by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude. And for the purpose of trying all issues of fact triable by a jury in said districts, a district court shall be held in said districts, to consist of one judge, who shall reside within the district to which he is appointed, and be called a district judge, and shall in all things have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the judge of the southern district of New York; the said judge shall appoint a clerk at the place at which a court is holden within the district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the services they may perform, for the first four years after the passage of this act, double the amount allowed to the clerk of the southern district of New York; and thereafter shall receive only the fees allowed to the clerk of the said southern district of New York, and may appoint a deputy.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the judges of the districts of California shall hold extra sessions at any time when the public interest may in their opinion require the same.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the northern district of California shall hold two regular sessions annually at San Francisco, and one regular session annually at San José, Sacramento, and Stockton, at the times following, to wit: at San Francisco, on the first Mondays of December and June; at San José, on the first Monday in April; at Sacramento, on the first Monday in September; and at Stockton, on the second Monday in October.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the southern district of California shall hold one regular session annually at the following places, to wit: at Monterey, on the first Monday in June; and at Los Angeles, on the second Monday in December.



**SECT. 6.** *And be it further enacted,* And should the judges of either of the said district courts fail to attend at the time and place of holding any one of the regular terms of the court for either of said districts before the close of the fourth day of any such term, the business pending in such court shall stand adjourned to the next regular term thereof: *Provided,* That whenever the judge of either of said courts, from any cause, shall fail to hold a regular term of said courts, it shall be his duty, if, in his opinion, the business in said court shall require, to hold an intermediate term of said court at such time as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the clerk and marshal of said court at least thirty days previous to the commencement of said term, and to be published in the several newspapers published in the bounds of said district the same length of time; and at any and all such intermediate terms, the business of any such courts of every nature and description whatsoever, shall have reference to, and be proceeded with, in the same manner as if the same were a regular term of said court.

**SECT. 7.** *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the judge of the northern district aforesaid an annual compensation of three thousand five hundred dollars, and to the judge of the southern district aforesaid an annual compensation of twenty-eight hundred dollars, to commence from the date of their appointments respectively.

**SECT. 8.** *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in each of said districts a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his fees of office, which, for the first four years after the passage of this act, shall be double those of the southern district of New York; and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the same fees as the attorney of the said southern district of New York, and a salary of five hundred dollars annually as a full compensation for all extra services.

**SECT. 9.** *And be it further enacted,* That a marshal shall be appointed in each of said districts, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to receive for the first four years after the passage of this act double the amount of fees which are prescribed to marshals in the southern district of New York, and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the fees of the marshal of the said southern district of New York, and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of five hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services; and the said marshal shall have the right to appoint as many deputies as the duties of his office shall require.

**SECT. 10.** *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States with which the southern district court of New York has been invested, the said courts be, and hereby are, invested respectively, within the limits of its district, with the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction and powers in all civil cases now exercised by the circuit courts of the United States, and that in all cases where said courts shall exercise such jurisdiction, appeals may be taken from the judgments, orders, or decrees of said courts, to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and upon the same conditions as appeals may be taken from the circuit courts.

**SECT. 11.** *And be it further enacted,* That all civil causes now pending in any of the courts of California, the jurisdiction of which may properly belong to the courts of the United States herein established, shall be removed to the said United States courts, either by writ of certiorari, or by a transfer of the original papers with an exemplification from the record or docket entry, under the seal of the court from which they shall be removed,

for which exemplification the clerk of said court shall receive the same fees as may be allowed by law for similar services to be paid by the party applying for such transfer; and in case of a final determination of the cause in favor of the party paying for such record, he shall be entitled to tax the expense thereof as other costs are taxable, against the party failing in said suit; and all cases, and so forth, removed, shall take rank on the dockets and lists of cases of said United States courts according to priority of date, and be proceeded in as cases originally brought in said courts.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

## The Fugitive Slave Law.

### AN ACT

To amend, and supplementary to, the Act entitled "An Act respecting Fugitives from Justice, and Persons escaping from the Service of their Masters," approved February 12, 1793.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the persons who have been or may hereafter be appointed commissioners in virtue of any act of Congress by the circuit courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace or other magistrate of any of the United States may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offense against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

**SECT. 2.** *And be it further enacted,* That the superior court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil cases, which is now possessed by the circuit court of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized Territory of the United States shall possess all the powers and exercise all the duties conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the circuit courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

**SECT. 3.** *And be it further enacted,* That the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of each organized Territory of the United States shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

**SECT. 4.** *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

**SECT. 5.** *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy-



marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or while at any time in his custody under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, Territory, or District, whence he escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the constitution of the United States and of this act, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose, and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized, by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate

setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due, to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such fugitive from service or labor from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages, to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt, in any of the district or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent, or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid, in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as



aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such commissioners or not.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession, before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed by law for the transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or District, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants to fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified, and proved to be owing

service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs competent in law.

Approved, September 18, 1850.

### Suppression of the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia.

AN ACT

To suppress the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the first day of January, 1851, it shall not be lawful to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever, for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot, to be subsequently transferred to any other State or place, to be sold as merchandise. And if any slave shall be brought into the said District by its owner, or by the authority or consent of its owner, contrary to the provisions of this act, such slave shall thereupon become liberated and free.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to abate, break up, and abolish any depot or place of confinement of slaves brought into the said District as merchandise, contrary to the provisions of this act, by such appropriate means as may appear to either of the said corporations expedient and proper. And the same power is hereby vested in the levy court of Washington county, if any attempt shall be made within its jurisdictional limits to establish a depot or place of confinement for slaves brought into the said District as merchandise for sale contrary to this act.

Approved, September 30, 1850.

### Surveyor-General of Oregon.—Grants of Land to Settlers.

In September, 1850, Congress passed an act to create the office of Surveyor-General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and provide for the survey and to make donations of land to settlers in that Territory. The bill provides that the Surveyor-General shall possess essentially the same power and perform the same duties of the Surveyor of the United States northwest of the Ohio. His annual salary is fixed at two thousand five hundred dollars. The 4th section of the bill provides as follows:—

That there shall be, and hereby is, granted to every settler or occupant of the public lands, American half-breed Indians included above the age of eighteen years, being a citizen of the United States, or having made a declaration according to law of his intention to become a citizen, or who shall make such declaration on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, now residing in said Territory, or who shall become a resident thereof on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and who shall have resided upon and cultivated the same for four consecutive years, and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of this act, the quantity of one half section, or three hundred and twenty acres of land, if a single man, and if a married man, or if he shall



become married within one year from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, the quantity of one section, or six hundred and forty acres, one half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right; and the Surveyor-General shall designate the part enuring to the husband and that to the wife, and enter the same on the records of his office; and in all cases where such married persons have complied with the provisions of this act so as to entitle them to the grant as above provided, whether under the late provisional government of Oregon, or since, and either shall have died before patent issues, the survivor and children or heirs of the deceased shall be entitled to the share or interest of the deceased in equal proportions, except where the deceased shall otherwise dispose of it by testament duly and properly executed according to the laws of Oregon: *Provided*, That no alien shall be entitled to a patent to land, granted by this act, until he shall produce to the Surveyor-General of Oregon record evidence that his naturalization as a citizen of the United States has been completed; but if any alien having made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States after the passage of this act, shall die before his naturalization shall be completed, the possessory right acquired by him under the provisions of this act shall descend to his heirs at law, or pass to his devisees, to whom, as the case may be, the patent shall issue: *Provided, further*, That in all cases provided for in this section, the donation shall embrace the land actually occupied and cultivated by the settler thereon: *Provided, further*, That all future contracts by any person or persons entitled to the benefit of this act, for the sale of the land to which he or they may be entitled under this act before he or they have received a patent therefor, shall be void: *Provided further, however*, That this section shall not be so construed as to allow those claiming rights under the treaty with Great Britain relative to the Oregon Territory to claim both under this grant and the treaty, but merely to secure them the election, and confine them to a single grant of land.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to all white male citizens of the United States, or persons who shall have made a declaration of intention to become such, above the age of twenty-one years, emigrating to and settling in said Territory between the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and to all white male American citizens, not hereinbefore provided for, becoming one-and-twenty years of age, in said Territory, and settling there between the times last aforesaid, who shall in other respects comply with the foregoing section and the provisions of this law, there shall be, and hereby is, granted the quantity of one-quarter section or one hundred and sixty acres of land, if a single man; or if married, or if he shall become married within one year from the time of arriving in said Territory, or within one year after becoming twenty-one years of age as aforesaid, then the quantity of one half section, or three hundred and twenty acres, one half to the husband and the other half to the wife in her own right to be designated by the Surveyor-General as aforesaid: *Provided, always*, That no person shall ever receive a patent for more than one donation of land in said Territory in his or her own right: *Provided*, That no mineral lands shall be located or granted under the provisions of this act.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That within three months after the survey has been made, or where the survey has been made before the settlement commenced, then within three months from the commencement of such settlement, each of said settlers shall notify the Surveyor-General to be appointed under this act, of the precise tract or tracts

claimed by them respectively under this law, and in all cases it shall be in a compact form; and where it is practicable so to do, the land so claimed shall be taken as nearly as practicable by legal subdivisions; but where that can not be done it shall be the duty of the said Surveyor-General to survey and mark each claim with the boundaries as claimed, at the request and expense of the claimant; the charge for the same in such case not to exceed the price paid for surveying the public lands.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That within twelve months after the surveys have been made, or, where the survey has been made before the settlement, then within twelve months from the time the settlement was commenced, each person claiming a donation right under this act, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General, or of such other officer as may be appointed by law for that purpose, that the settlement and cultivation required by this act had been commenced, specifying the time of the commencement: and at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of such settlement, whether made under the laws of the late provisional government or not, shall prove in like manner, by two disinterested witnesses, the fact of continued residence and cultivation required by the fourth section of this act; and upon such proof being made, the Surveyor-General, or other officer appointed by law for that purpose, shall issue certificates under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, setting forth the facts in the case, and specifying the land to which the parties are entitled.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the death of any settler before the expiration of the four years' continued possession required by this act, all the rights of the deceased under this act shall descend to the heirs at law of such settler, including the widow, where one is left, in equal parts: and proof of compliance with the conditions of this act up to the time of the death of such settler shall be sufficient to entitle them to the patent.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no claim to a donation right under the provisions of this act, upon sections sixteen or thirty-six, shall be valid or allowed if the residence and cultivation upon which the same is founded shall have commenced after the survey of the same; nor shall such claim attach to any tract or parcel of land selected for a military post, or within one mile thereof, or to any other land reserved for governmental purposes, unless the residence and cultivation thereof shall have commenced previous to the selection or reservation of the same for such purposes.

Section 10 grants two townships of land to Oregon to aid in the establishment of a University in that Territory. Section 11 provides that the tract of land known as the "Oregon City Claim," with certain reservations, shall also be devoted to the establishment and endowment of a University.

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons claiming land under any of the provisions of this act, by virtue of settlement and cultivation commenced subsequent to the first of December, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, shall first make affidavit before the Surveyor-General, who is hereby authorized to administer all such oaths or affirmations, or before some other competent officer, that the land claimed by them is for their own use and cultivation; that they are not acting directly or indirectly as agent for, or in the employment of others in making such claims; and that they have made no sale or transfer, or any arrangement or agreement for any sale, transfer, or alienation of the same, or by which the said land shall enure to the benefit of any other person.

Section 13 provides that all questions arising under this act shall be adjudged by the Surveyor-



General, as preliminary to a final decision according to law.

Section 14 enacts that no mineral lands, nor lands reserved for salines, shall be liable to any claim under and by virtue of the provisions of this act; and that such portions of the public lands as may be designated under the authority of the President of the United States for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful public uses, shall be reserved and excepted from the operation of this act.

Approved, September 27, 1850.

### Free Grants of Public Lands to Actual Settlers.

THE following additional sections were moved by Mr. WALKER, of Wisconsin, as an amendment to the Oregon Land Bill, and rejected—only Messrs. Dodge and Walker, of Wisconsin, and Seward of New York, voting in their favor. They embody the first principle of *Land Reform*, which is destined to exert a powerful influence on the future action and welfare of our people:

**SECT. —** *Be it enacted, &c.* That the public lands of the United States, not reserved for forts, arsenals, dock-yards, navy-yards, or other needful buildings, or special purposes, or appropriated for other special uses, except such as are known to contain mines of the precious or gross metals, or precious stones, be and the same are hereby ceded and granted to the several and respective States in which the same do lie: *Provided, however,* That none of the said lands shall vest in either of the said States until the Legislature thereof shall provide by law and enact the following provisions and stipulations, to operate, and be deemed and taken as a solemn and inviolable compact between such State and the Government of the United States, to wit:—

*First,* That such State will grant and convey the land, so ceded to it, to actual occupants only, of the land to be conveyed, in a quantity to each occupant, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or a quarter section, as near as may be, for the cost of survey, transfer, and procuring muniments of title merely, not exceeding, in each case, the sum of five dollars; such occupant in every case, to be a citizen of the United States, or a person who has declared his or her intention to become such, according to the laws of the United States, the head of a family, or having reached the age of twenty-one years; and in each case a person who is not the owner of other land in the United States, the quantity of which, together with that to be granted, would exceed one hundred and sixty acres or less, as the quantity may be limited by such State.

*Second,* That the land so to be granted to any such occupant shall be and remain for ever exempt from forced sales, extent, or levy, on execution or decree, from or by any court of law or equity.

*Third,* That any such grantee, his heirs, devisees, or grantees, shall be for ever prohibited from alienating or conveying the land, or any part thereof, so to him granted, to any person or corporation which owns or would thereby become the owner of more land than the quantity limited by such State as aforesaid; and, if a married man, without the voluntary consent of the wife given in the deed of conveyance.

*Fourth,* That such State will require the occupancy aforesaid to be manifested by an actual residence upon, and cultivation of, a part of the land to be conveyed, for at least one year previous to any conveyance to such occupant, which residence

and cultivation, with the other requisites of a grantee as aforesaid, shall be proved, by the oath or affirmation of two credible witnesses, before conveyance.

*Fifth,* That such State will reserve one section for school and one section for village purposes, as near as may be to the centre of each township; the section so reserved for village purposes to be laid out into building lots, parks, and public grounds, the building lots to be granted to actual occupants only, not exceeding one lot to each, in the same manner and on the same conditions as the agricultural lands are to be granted: *Provided,* That the same individual shall in no case receive a grant of both a village lot and agricultural land: *And provided, also,* That if there shall be important water-power in any township, the reservation of one section for village purposes may be so made as to embrace such water-power, and such water-power may be so improved for the use of such village and neighbourhood, as the State may decree or direct.

**SECT. 2.** *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as practicable after the President shall have been officially notified that any or either of the said States has made the provisions and stipulations aforesaid, it shall be his duty to cause to be made out, and properly certified, copies of all treaties, maps, plats, records, surveys, and notes, or other muniments or evidences of title to the land in such States, and to forward the same to the marshal of the proper State, whose duty it shall be to deliver the same to the Governor of such State, upon receiving, for the use of the United States, the cost of transcribing and making such copies, and the transmission thereof as aforesaid.

**SECT. 3.** *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the delivery of such copies as aforesaid, all acts of Congress inconsistent with or repugnant to this act shall stand and be repealed; and all right, title, and interest of the United States, to and in the said lands shall cease, and the same shall vest in such State.

### The Bounty Land Bill.

#### AN ACT

Granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That each of the surviving, or the widow or minor children of deceased commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company, or detachment, in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, or in any of the Indian wars since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled to lands as follows: Those who engaged to serve twelve months, or during the war, and actually served nine months, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres; and those who engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, shall receive eighty acres; and those who engaged to serve for any, or an indefinite period, and actually served one month, shall receive forty acres: *Provided,* That whenever any officer or soldier was honorably discharged in consequence of disability in the service before the expiration of his period of service, he shall receive the amount to which he would have been entitled if he had served the full period for which he had engaged to serve: *Provided,* The person so having been in service shall not receive said lands, or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the muster-rolls of his regiment or



corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service, or if he has received or is entitled to any military land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the period during which any officer or soldier may have remained in captivity with the enemy shall be estimated and added to the period of his actual service, and the person so detained in captivity shall receive land under the provisions of this act in the same manner that he would be entitled in case he had entered the service for the whole term made up by the addition of the time of his captivity, and had served during such term.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, for whom provision is made by the first section hereof, shall receive a certificate or warrant from the department of the interior for the quantity of land to which he may be entitled, and which may be located by the warrantee, or his heirs-at-law, at any land-office of the United States, in one body, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, upon any of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made, to the general land-office, a patent shall be issued therefor. In the event of the death of any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, prior or subsequent to the passage of this act, who shall have served as aforesaid, and who shall not have received bounty land for said services, a like certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor and enure to the benefit of his widow, who shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of land, in case her husband was killed in battle, but not to her heirs: *Provided*, She is unmarried at the date of her application: *Provided further*, That no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any land of the United States to which there shall be a pre-emption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation, except with the consent of such settler, to be satisfactorily proven to the proper land-office.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing going to affect the title or claim to any warrant or certificate issued, or to be issued, or any land granted, or to be granted, under the provisions of this act, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; nor shall such certificate or warrant, or the land obtained thereby, be in any wise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent: *Provided*, That the benefits of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress: *Provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the general land-office, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, to cause to be located, free of expense, any warrant which the holder may transmit to the general land-office for that purpose, in such State and land-district as the said holder or warrantee may designate, and upon good farming land, so far as the same can be ascertained from the maps, plats, and field-notes of the surveyor, or from any other information in the possession of the local office; and upon the location being made, as aforesaid, the secretary shall cause a patent to be transmitted to such warrantee: *And provided further*, That no patent issued under this act shall be delivered upon any power of attorney or agreement dated before the passage of this act; and that all such powers of attorney or agreements be considered and treated as null and void.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

### Instructions for obtaining Warrants.

THE following are the instructions and forms to be observed by persons applying to the pension-office for bounty land, under the act of September 28, 1850, entitled "An Act granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States."

In every application for the benefit of the act aforesaid, whether made by the surviving officer or soldier himself, or by his widow or minor child or children, a declaration, under oath, must be made as nearly according to the following forms, as the nature of the case will admit.

Such declaration and all affidavits must be sworn to before some justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, who must certify the same.

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath, must be certified by the clerk of the proper court of record of his county, under the seal of the court. *Such certificate must accompany every case.*

In every instance where the certificate of the certifying officer who authenticates the paper, is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the affidavit or other papers authenticated, the certificate must be attached thereto by a piece of tape or narrow riband, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper from being improperly attached to the certificate.

The third section, in express terms, only provides for the location of a warrant under the law. Thus, the right to locate not being given to an assignee, the department may well say, that no assignments made prior to location will be recognised.

The fourth section declares all sales, &c., going to affect the title to any land, granted or to be granted "prior to the issue," shall be null and void, and expressly declares that the land located shall not be charged with or subject to any debt or claim "incurred prior to the issuing of the patent." It thus appears clear that it was the intention of Congress that the claim of the soldier or his heirs should continue free from every kind of encumbrance until after the issue of the patent, and thus relieve the department from all the evils growing out of conflicting claims under alleged assignments.

The object of the law is to confer the right to the land itself on the warrantee or his heirs. After that purpose is effected, it is of course competent for the grantee to dispose of it as he may think proper.

### Form of a Declaration to be made by the surviving Officer or Soldier.

*State of* —, *county of* —, ss.—On this — day of —, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and —, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace [or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes], within and for the county and State aforesaid, —, aged — years, a resident of —, in the State of —, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical — who was a — in the company — commanded by Captain — in the — regiment of —, commanded by —, in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve [or other war embraced in said act, describing what war]; that he enlisted [or volunteered, or was drafted] at —,

\* If the claimant was a regimental or staff officer, the declaration must be varied according to the facts of the case.



on or about the —, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of —, and was honorably discharged at —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented,\* or by the muster-rolls of said company.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty.

[Signature of the claimant.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. And I hereby certify that I believe the said — to be the identical man who served as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated.—[Signature of the magistrate or other officer.]

### Form of a Declaration to be made by the Widow of a deceased Officer or Soldier.

State of —, county of —, ss.—On this — day of —, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and —, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace [or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes], within and for the county and State aforesaid, —, aged — years, a resident of —, in the State of —, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that she is the widow of —, deceased, who was a — in the company commanded by Captain —, in the — regiment of —, commanded by —, in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve [or other war, as the case may be]; that her said husband enlisted [or volunteered or was drafted] at —, on or about the — day of —, A. D. —, for the term of —, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of —, and was honorably discharged at —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented.†

\* If the discharge has been lost or destroyed, the words in *italics* will be omitted, and the facts in relation to the loss of the discharge stated in lieu thereof. If the claimant never received a written discharge, or if discharged in consequence of disability, or if he was in captivity with the enemy, he must vary his declaration, so as to set forth the facts of the case.

† The notes to the preceding declaration are also applicable to this. In some cases, it will perhaps be impossible for the widow to state the facts, in relation to her husband's services, with the particularity as to dates, &c., indicated by the above form. In such case, she must set forth the facts with as much accuracy as possible. It will be indispensable for her to state the company and regiment in which he served. If her husband was killed in battle, that fact must be set forth in the declaration.

This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the marriage and of the husband's death. If there is any public record of the marriage, a duly certified copy of such record should be forwarded if possible. If there is no public record of the marriage, but a private or family record, such family record, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it. If no public or private record of the marriage exists, or can be procured, that fact should be set forth in the declaration; and in such case, other evidence, such as the testimony of persons who knew the parties in the lifetime of the husband, and knew them to live together as husband and wife, and to be so reputed, will be admissible.

In no case, however, will the mere statement of witnesses, that the claimant is the widow of the deceased, be taken as evidence of the marriage; but the witnesses must state the facts and circumstances from which they derive their knowledge or opinion that she is the widow of the deceased.

A certificate from the clergyman or magistrate who solemnized the marriage is not competent evidence, unless the genuineness of the certificate be proved, and the person who gave it be shown to have been authorized to solemnize marriages.

She further states that she was married to the said — in —, on the — day of — A. D. —, by one —, a —, and that her name before her said marriage was —; that her said husband died at —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, and that she is still a widow.

She makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which she may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty.

[Claimant's signature.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. [Officer's signature.]

### Applications by Minor Children.

If any officer or soldier who would be entitled to bounty land under said act, if living, has died, leaving no widow who still survives him, but leaving a child or children under the age of majority, at the time of the passage of said act, such minor child or children are entitled to the same quantity of land that the father would be entitled to if living.

In such case, the guardian of such minor child or children must make a declaration as nearly corresponding with the foregoing forms as the nature of the case will admit. He must state the time of the father's death; the fact that no widow survives him; and must state the name or names, and exact age or ages of his surviving minor child or children.

This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the father's death, that no widow survives him; of the ages of the minor children; of his own appointment, by competent authority, as guardian. If there is any family record, showing the ages of the children, it, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it.

Applicants for bounty land, or for information in relation thereto, are requested to address their communications on that subject to the "Commissioner of Pensions" direct. Their transmission through the Department of the Interior proper imposes on it a very great and unnecessary amount of labor, and the additional examination they must thereby necessarily undergo only creates delay, and increases their liability to be lost or mislaid. Whenever new questions arise under the law, the decision of the Department will be communicated to the Commissioner.

As numerous inquiries have been directed to the following points, it may be well to state:

1. That where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and not his employer.
2. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married a second time; but if not a widow at that time, the benefit of the act enures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.
3. That no person who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the act of the 28th of September, 1850.
4. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which those several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.



## United States Census and Apportionment.

THE eleventh act passed by Congress at its late session, was one providing for the taking of the seventh census of the United States, in which, on motion of Mr. VINTON of Ohio, the following important provisions of a general and permanent character were incorporated:—

SECT. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That if no other law be passed providing for the taking of the eighth, or any subsequent census of the United States, on or before the first day of January of any year, when, by the Constitution of the United States, any future enumeration of the inhabitants thereof is required to be taken, such census shall, in all things, be taken and completed according to the provisions of this act.

SECT. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and thirty-three members, to be apportioned among the several States in the manner directed in the next section of this act.

SECT. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the next and each subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the several States directed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken, shall be completed and returned to the office of the Department of the Interior, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the aggregate representative population of the United States, by adding to the whole number of free persons in all the States, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons; which aggregate population he shall divide by the number two hundred and thirty-three, and the product of such division, rejecting any fraction of a unit, if any such happen to remain, shall be the ratio, or rule of apportionment of representatives among the several States under such enumeration: and the said Secretary of the Department of the Interior shall then proceed, in the same manner, to ascertain the representative population of each State, and to divide the whole number of the representative population of each State, by the ratio already determined by him, as above directed; and the product of this last division shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such State under the then last enumeration: *Provided*, That the loss in the number of members caused by the fractions remaining in the several States, on the division of the population thereof, shall be compensated for by assigning to so many States having the largest fractions, one additional member each for its fraction as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives two hundred and thirty-three: *And provided also*, That if after the apportionment of the representatives under the next, or any subsequent census, a new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, the representative or representatives assigned to such new State or States, shall be in addition to the number of representatives herein above limited; which excess of representatives over two hundred and thirty-three shall only continue until the next succeeding apportionment of representatives under the next succeeding census.

SECT. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That when the Department of the Interior shall have apportioned the representatives in the manner above directed among the several States under the next, or any subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, he shall, as soon as practicable, make out and transmit under the seal of his office, to the House of Representatives, a certificate of the number of members apportioned to each State

under the then last enumeration; and shall likewise make out and transmit without delay to the executive of each State, a certificate under his seal of office, of the number of members apportioned to such State, under such last enumeration.

Approved, May 23, 1850.

## Recording the Sale or mortgage of Vessels.

### AN ACT

To provide for recording the conveyances of vessels, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That no bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance of any vessel or part of any vessel of the United States, shall be valid against any person other than the grantor or mortgagor, his heirs, and devisees, and persons having actual notice thereof; unless such bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation or conveyance be recorded in the office of the collector of customs where such vessel is registered or enrolled: *Provided*, That the lien by bottomry on any vessel created during her voyage, by a loan of money or materials, necessary to repair or enable such vessel to prosecute a voyage, shall not lose its priority or be in any way affected by the provisions of this act.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall record all such bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations, or conveyances, and, also, all certificates for discharging and cancelling any such conveyances, in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, in the order of their reception; noting in said book or books, and also on the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, the time when the same was received, and shall certify to the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, or certificate of discharge or cancellation, the number of the book and page where recorded; and shall receive, for so recording such instrument of conveyance, or certificate of discharge, fifty cents.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall keep an index of such records, inserting alphabetically the names of the vendor or mortgagor, and of the vendee or mortgagee, and shall permit such index and books of records to be inspected during office hours, under such reasonable regulations as they may establish, and shall, when required, furnish to any person a certificate setting forth the names of the owners of any vessel registered or enrolled, the parts or proportions owned by each (if inserted in the register or enrollment), and also, the material facts of any existing bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or other incumbrance upon such vessel, recorded since the issuing of the last register or enrollment, viz., the date, amount of such incumbrance, and from and to whom or in whose favor made; the collector shall receive for each such certificate one dollar.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall furnish certified copies of such records on the receipt of fifty cents for each bill of sale, mortgage, or other conveyance.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, or agent of the owner of any vessel of the United States, applying to the collector of the customs for a register or enrollment of a vessel, shall in addition to the oath now prescribed by law, set forth in the oath of ownership, the part or proportion of such vessel belonging to each owner, and the same shall be inserted in the register or enrollment; and all bills of sale of vessels registered or enrolled shall set forth the part of the vessel owned by each person selling, and the part conveyed to each person purchasing.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the twelfth clause of section of the act entitled "An act to ad-



dition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of consuls," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, be so amended as that all complaints in writing to the consuls or commercial agents as therein provided, that a vessel is unseaworthy, shall be signed by the first, or the second and third officers, and a majority of the crew, before the consular or commercial agent shall be authorized to notice such complaint, or proceed to appoint inspectors as therein provided.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, not being an owner, who shall on the high seas wilfully with intent to burn or destroy, set fire to any ship or other vessel, or otherwise attempt the destruction of such ship or other vessel, being the property of any citizen or citizens of the United States, or procure the same to be done, with the intent aforesaid, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer imprisonment to hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than three years according to the aggravation of the offence.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of October next ensuing.

Approved July 29, 1860.

### Chicago and Mobile Railroad.

#### AN ACT

Granting the right of way, and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the State of Illinois for the construction of a railroad from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal to a point at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with a branch of the same to Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and another via the town of Galena in said State, to Dubuque in the state of Iowa, with the right also, to take necessary materials of earth, stones, timber, &c., for the construction thereof: *Provided*, That the right of way shall not exceed one hundred feet on each side of the length thereof, and a copy of the survey of said road and branches made under the direction of the Legislature shall be forwarded to the proper local land offices respectively, and to the General Land Office at Washington city, within ninety days after the completion of the same.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Illinois for the purpose of aiding in making the railroad and branches aforesaid, every alternate section of land designated by even numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road and branches; but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road and branches is definitely fixed by the authority aforesaid, sold any part of any section hereby granted, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the Government of said State, to select subject to the approval aforesaid from the lands of the United States most contiguous to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, which lands being equal in quantity to one half of six sections in width on each side of said road and branches, the State of Illinois shall have and hold to and for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the road: *And further provided*, The construction of said road shall be commenced at its southern terminus, at or near the junction of the Ohio and

Mississippi rivers, and its northern terminus upon the Illinois and Michigan canal simultaneously, and continued from each of said points until completed, when said branch roads shall be constructed, according to the survey and location thereof: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted shall be applied in the construction of said road and branches respectively, in quantities corresponding with the grant for each, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided, further*, That any and all lands reserved to the United States by the act entitled, "An act to grant a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan, approved March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven," be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said road and branches, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to the said States shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid and no other; and the said railroad and branches shall be and remain a public highway, for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said railroad shall not be completed within ten years, the said State of Illinois shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount which may be received upon the sale of any part of said lands by said State, the title to the purchasers under said State remaining valid; and the title to the residue of said lands shall reinvest in the United States, to have and hold the same in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall at all times be transported on the said railroad under the direction of the Postoffice Department, at such price as the Congress may by law direct.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to aid in the continuation of said central railroad from the mouth of the Ohio river to the city of Mobile, all the rights, privileges, and liabilities hereinbefore conferred on the State of Illinois shall be granted to the States of Alabama and Mississippi respectively, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from said city of Mobile to a point near the mouth of the Ohio river, and that public land of the United States, to the same extent in proportion to the length of the road, on the same terms, limitations, and restrictions in every respect, shall be and is hereby granted to said States of Alabama and Mississippi respectively.

Approved, September 30, 1860.

### Reduction of the Price of Mineral Lands.

#### AN ACT

To reduce the minimum price of the Mineral Lands in the Lake Superior district in Michigan, and the Chippewa district in Wisconsin.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the mineral lands in the Lake Superior district in Michigan, and in the Chippewa district in Wisconsin, shall be offered for public sale in the same manner, and be subject to the same minimum price, and the same rights of pre-emption, as the other public lands of the United States;



and such portions of the act of first of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, "to establish a land office in the northern part of Michigan, and to provide for the sale of the mineral lands in the State of Michigan, and of the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, "to create an additional land district in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes," as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided, however,* That the right given by those acts of first and third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to lessees, occupants, and permittees, to enter to the extent of their leases and permits, and no less, shall not be considered as impaired by this act; but said lessees, occupants, and permittees, shall be authorized to enter the land covered by their leases, occupancy, and permits, respectively, as therein provided, at the minimum price fixed by this act.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the holder of a lease or permit covering more than one full section of the mineral lands, as aforesaid, shall be entitled, on the surrender and annulment of said lease or permit at the proper land office, to purchase, if he shall elect to do so, one full section, and no more, of the land covered by said lease or permit, at a minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Approved September 26, 1850.

### Notaries Public.

#### AN ACT

To authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments, in certain cases.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in all cases in which, under the laws of the United States, oaths, or affirmations, or acknowledgments, may now be taken or made before any justice or justices of the peace of any State or Territory, such oaths, affirmations, or acknowledgments, may be hereafter also taken or made by or before any notary public duly appointed in any State or Territory, and, when certified under the hand and official seal of such notary, shall have the same force and effect as if taken or made by or before such justice or justices of the peace. And all laws and parts of laws for punishing perjury, or subornation of perjury, committed in any such oaths or affirmations when taken or made before any such justice of the peace shall apply to any such offence committed in any oaths or affirmations which may be taken under this act before a notary public, or commissioner, as hereinafter named: *Provided always,* That on any trial for either of these offences, the seal and signature of the notary shall not be deemed sufficient in themselves to establish the official character of such notary, but the same shall be shown by other and proper evidence.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all the powers and authority conferred in, and by the preceding section of this act upon notaries public, be, and the same are hereby vested in, and may be exercised by any commissioner appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, by any circuit court of the United States, under any act of Congress authorizing the appointment of commissioners to take bail, affidavits, or depositions, in causes pending in the courts of the United States.

Approved September 16, 1850.

### Surrender of Public Swamp Lands.

#### AN ACT

To enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the "swamp lands" within their limits.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That to enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein, the

whole of those swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, granted to said State.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands described as aforesaid, and transmit the same to the Governor of the State of Arkansas; and at the request of said Governor, cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor; and on that patent, the fee simple to said lands shall vest in the said State of Arkansas, subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof: *Provided, however,* That the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied, exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the levees and drains aforesaid.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, in making out a list and plats of the lands aforesaid, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is "wet and unfit for cultivation," shall be included in said list and plats; but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this act be extended to, and their benefits be conferred upon, each of the other States of the Union in which such swamp and overflowed lands, known and designated as aforesaid, may be situated.

Approved September 28, 1850.

### Granting the Franking Privilege to Mrs. Taylor.

#### AN ACT

To grant the franking privilege to Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor.

*Be it enacted, &c.,* That the franking privilege heretofore accorded to the widows of the deceased Presidents, be, and the same is hereby, granted to Mrs. Margaret Smith Taylor, relict of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States.

Approved July 18, 1850.

### Grinnell Exploring Expedition.

#### JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the President of the United States to accept and attach to the Navy, two vessels offered by Henry Grinnell, Esq., of New York, to be sent to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to receive from Henry Grinnell of the city of New York the two vessels prepared by him for an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions; and to detail from the navy such commissioned and warrant officers and so many seamen, as may be necessary for said expedition and who may be willing to engage therein. The said officers and men shall be furnished with suitable rations, at the discretion of the President, for a period not exceeding three years, and shall have the use of such necessary instruments as are now on hand and can be spared from the navy, to be accounted for or returned by the officers who shall receive the same.

SECT. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the said vessels, officers, and men, shall be in all respects under the laws and regulations of the navy of the United States until their return, when the said vessels shall be delivered to the said Henry Grinnell: *Provided,* That the United States shall not be liable to claim for compensation in case of the loss, damage, or deterioration of the said vessels, or either of them, from any cause or in any manner whatever, nor be liable to any demand for the use or risk of the said vessels or either of them.

Approved May 3, 1850.



# Half Pay to Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Explanatory of certain acts therein mentioned.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of the second section of the act entitled, "An act amending the act entitled 'An act granting half-pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States,'" approved July twenty-one, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, extended by the act of February twenty-two, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be construed to embrace the widows and orphans of all persons designated therein, who died while in actual service in the late war with Mexico, or in going to, and returning from the same; and also to the widows and orphans of all such persons as, having been honorably discharged, or having resigned, shall have died after the passage of said last-mentioned act, or who may hereafter die, of wounds received or from disease contracted while in said service: *Provided,* That the army rolls showing the death of any of said persons in the army, shall be sufficient evidence to establish that fact.

Approved September 26, 1850.

# Nicaragua Ship Canal.

## CONVENTION,

Between the United States and Great Britain, concluded April 19, 1850.

*Whereas* a Convention between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for other purposes, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the nineteenth day of April last, which Convention is, word for word, as follows:

*Convention between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty.*—The United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, by settling forth and fixing in a convention their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship canal, which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the way of the river San Juan de Nicaragua, and either or both of the lakes of Nicaragua or Managua, to any port or place on the Pacific ocean: the President of the United States has conferred full powers on John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States; and her Britannic Majesty on the Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, a member of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty to the United States, for the aforesaid purpose; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

**ARTICLE I.** The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare, that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either efforts or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any state or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing

Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence, that either may possess with any State or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

**ART. II.** Vessels of the United States or Great Britain traversing the said canal shall, in case of war between the contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention, or capture, by either of the belligerents; and this provision shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of the said canal as may hereafter be found expedient to establish.

**ART. III.** In order to secure the construction of the said canal, the contracting parties engage, that, if any such canal shall be undertaken upon fair and equitable terms by any parties having the authority of the local government or governments through whose territory the same may pass, then the persons employed in making the said canal and their property used, or to be used for that object, shall be protected, from the commencement of the said canal to its completion, by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure, or any violence whatsoever.

**ART. IV.** The contracting parties will use whatever influence they respectively exercise with any state, states, or governments, possessors, or claiming to possess, any jurisdiction or right over the territory which the said canal shall traverse, or which shall be near the waters applicable thereto, in order to induce such states or governments to facilitate the construction of the said canal by every means in their power; and furthermore, the United States and Great Britain agree to use their good offices, wherever or however it may be most expedient, in order to procure the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of the said canal.

**ART. V.** The contracting parties further engage that, when the said canal shall have been completed, they will protect it from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation, and that they will guaranty the neutrality thereof, so that the said canal may for ever be open and free, and the capital invested therein, secure. Nevertheless, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, in according their protection to the construction of the said canal, and guarantying its neutrality and security when completed, always understand that this protection and guaranty are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn by both governments, or either government, if both governments, or either government, should deem that the persons or company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this convention, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of one of the contracting parties over the commerce of the other, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles. Neither party, however, shall withdraw the aforesaid protection and guaranty without first giving six months' notice to the other.

**ART. VI.** The contracting parties in this convention engage to invite every state with which both or either have friendly intercourse to enter into stipulations with them similar to those which they have entered into with each other, to the end that all other states may share in the honor and advantage of having contributed to a work of such general interest and importance as the canal herein con-



templated. And the contracting parties likewise agree that each shall enter into treaty stipulations with such of the Central American states as they may deem advisable, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the great design of this convention, namely, that of constructing and maintaining the said canal as a ship communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same: and they also agree, that the good offices of either shall be employed, when requested by the other, in aiding and assisting the negotiation of such treaty stipulations: and should any differences arise as to right or property over the territory through which the said canal shall pass—between the states or governments of Central America,—and such differences should, in any way, impede or obstruct the execution of the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain will use their good offices to settle such differences in the manner best suited to promote the interests of the said canal, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance which exist between the contracting parties.

ART. VII. It being desirable that no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencing and constructing the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain determine to give their support and encouragement to such persons or company as may first offer to commence the same, with the necessary capital, the consent of the local authorities, and on such principles as accord with the spirit and intention of this convention; and if any persons or company should already have, with any state through which the proposed ship-canal may pass, a contract for the construction of such a canal as that specified in this convention, to the stipulations of which contract neither of the contracting parties in this convention have any just cause to object, and the said persons or company shall, moreover, have made preparations, and expended time, money, and labour, on the faith of such contract, it is hereby agreed that such persons or company shall have a priority of claim over every other person, persons, or company, to the protection of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, and be allowed a year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention for concluding their arrangements, and presenting evidence of sufficient capital subscribed to accomplish the contemplated undertaking; it being understood that if, at the expiration of the aforesaid period, such persons or company be not able to commence and carry out the proposed enterprise, then the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be free to afford their protection to any other persons or company that shall be prepared to commence and proceed with the construction of the canal in question.

ART. VIII. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In granting, however, their joint protection to any such canals or railways as are by this article specified, it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning the same, shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid Governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the same canals or railways, being open to the citi-

zens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other state which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain engage to afford.

ART. IX. The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from this day, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

HENRY LYTTON BULWER. [L. S.]

And whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the fourth instant, by John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty, on the part of their respective Governments.

New, therefore, be it known that I, Zachary Taylor, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-fifth.

Signed by the President: Z. TAYLOR.

Countersigned: J. M. CLAYTON,  
Secretary of State.

### Civil and Diplomatic Appropriations.

The act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the current year provides as follows:—

Pay and mileage of Congressmen.....	\$416,338
Pay of Officers and Clerks of Congress....	41,913
Printing and other Contingent Expenses of the Senate.....	160,000
Printing and other Contingent Expenses of the House.....	197,749
Addition to Contingent Fund of House....	30,000
To continue the construction of Custom-House at New Orleans.....	200,000
Survey of Delta of the Mississippi.....	50,000
New Customhouse at Bangor, Maine.....	50,000
New Customhouse at Mobile, Alabama....	100,000
Customhouse and Postoffice, Norfolk, Va..	50,000
Customhouse at San Francisco, California.	100,000
Customhouse at St. Louis, Missouri.....	50,000
Customhouse at Cincinnati, Ohio.....	50,000
Survey of United States Coast.....	126,000
Expenses of Congressional Library.....	17,500
Compensation of President of the U. States	25,000
Expenses of State Department at Washington	71,210
do Treasury do do	310,335
Contingent Expenses of Treasury Department, at Washington.....	62,345
Expenses of Department of the Interior at Washington.....	171,483
Contingent Expenses of do. do.....	49,825
Expenses of War Department at Washington	83,990
Contingent Expenses of do. do.....	43,398
Expenses Navy Department do.....	76,530
Contingent Expenses of do do.....	11,775
Salary of Postmaster-General.....	6,000



Pay of Surveyors-General and their Clerks	\$40,720
Expenses of U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, Pa.	108,300
do do Charlotte, N. C.	12,600
do do Dahlonega, Ga.	11,000
do do N. Orleans, La.	98,077
Expenses of the Territory of New Mexico	50,700
do do Oregon	47,500
do do Minnesota	34,700
do of Judiciary Department of U. S.	637,637

Appropriations for the Lighthouse Establishment of the United States	530,576
Appropriations for the erection and support of Hospitals	179,278
Appropriations for Surveys of the Public Lands	249,759
Appropriations for Intercourse with Foreign Nations	530,397
Appropriations for Relief of American Seamen abroad	125,000
Appropriations for Repairs in and about the Capitol	20,000
Repairs and Improvements in and about the City of Washington	72,735
Appropriation for Extension of the Capitol	100,000
Pay of Registers and Receivers of the Land Office	128,070
Expenses of depositing public moneys by Receivers	17,715
Incidental Expenses of Land Office	25,050
Expenses of Loans and Treasury-Notes	20,000
For deficiencies in fund for relief of sick Seamen, and for furnishing five new Marine Hospitals	200,000
For Customhouse at Bath, Maine	25,000
For continuation of Customhouse at Charleston, S. Carolina	100,000
For Surveys of the Coast of the U. States	256,606
For the completion of the Eastern Wing of the Patent Office	110,000
For Documentary History, 2d and 3d volumes, 5th series	35,000
For expenses of running Boundary between Mexico and the United States	135,000
For taking the Seventh Census	1,116,000
For the Annals of Congress	30,000
For the publication of Exploring Expedition	25,000
For Miscellaneous Appropriations	263,407

Total Appropriations.....\$7,643,306

### Appropriations for the War Department.

Pay of the army	\$1,750,842 00
Officers' subsistence	550,679 00
Extra pay, Oregon and California	525,354 00
Officers' horses' forage	103,776 00
Officers' servants' clothing	35,720 00
Recruiting expenses	56,616 00
Extra pay re-enlistment	10,000 00
Clothing, camp equipage, &c.	102,571 00
Quartermaster's department	850,060 00
Incidental expenses	454,967 00
Horses	179,912 00
Barracks, quarters, &c.	466,101 00
Mileage	120,090 00
West Point deficiency	1,094 83
Cemetery, near city of Mexico	10,000 00
Transportation, &c.	1,752,024 00
Hospitals, &c.	62,500 00
Armament fortifications	100,000 00
Ordnance and ordnance stores	100,000 00
Ordnance current expenses	100,000 00
Manufacture of arms	360,000 00
Repairs at Springfield armory	56,600 00
do at Harper's Ferry	50,560 00
Armaments	117,536 00
For lot purchased at Springfield	8,500 00
Surveys, &c.	38,060 00

Total army bill.....\$7,761,339 83

### Appropriations for Fortifications.

Defensive works near Detroit, Mich.	\$15,000
Fortifications at outlet of Lake Champlain	15,000
Defensive works at Narrows, Penobscot river, Maine	20,000
Repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland, Maine	8,000
Fortifications at Governor's Island, Boston, Massachusetts	10,000
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.	30,000
Fort Independence, do do	5,000
Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. Island	35,000
Building Fort Trumbull, New London, Ct.	10,000
Fort Schuyler, Long Island Sound, N. Y.	15,000
Repairs of Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N. Y.	25,000
do do Hamilton, New York	20,000
Fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.	60,000
Magazines at Battery, Hudson, N. Y.	8,000
Fort Delaware, Pea Patch Island, Del.	50,000
Fort on Solter's Point Flats, Baltimore Harbor, Maryland	50,000
Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia	20,000
Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C.	40,000
Dike to Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston Harbor, S. Carolina	10,000
Repairs of Fort Johnson	9,500
Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia	15,000
Repairs of Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Ala.	15,000
Fort Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Florida	35,000
Repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi River	20,000
do do St. Philip do do	35,000
do do Pike, Louisiana	5,000
do do Wood, do do	10,000
Fortifications at Key West, Florida	75,000
Fortifications on Florida Reef, Garden Key, Florida	50,000
Other small appropriations	10,300

Total appropriations for defensive works. \$719,800

### Naval Appropriations.

Pay of officers and seamen, including engineers, &c.	\$2,758,262
Pay of superintendents, naval constructors, &c.	78,980
Provisions for officers and seamen	86,200
Furnishing surgeons in the Navy	96,800
Repair and wear of vessels, and purchase of hamp.	1,750,000
Ordnance, ordnance stores, small arms, and incidental expenses	136,900
Purchase and repairs of nautical instruments	10,500
Expenses of National Observatory	15,910
Improvements and repairs at Naval school, Annapolis, Md.	28,200
Contingent expenses of transportation, advertising, &c.	582,145
Transportation of U. S. Mail by sea	874,600
Expenses of publishing Nautical Almanac	12,850
Repairs and improvements at Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	31,673
Rep's and imp's at Navy-Yard, Boston, Ma.	108,500
do do do New York, N. Y.	118,500
do do do Philadel'a, Pa.	80,093
do do do Washington, D. C.	51,300
do do do Norfolk, Va.	62,500
do do do Pensacola, Fla.	197,700
do do do Memphis, Tenn.	134,000
do do of Hospital, New York	16,000
Completing stone Dry Dock, New York	180,000
do floating do do Kittery, Me.	300,000
do do do Philad'l'a, Pa.	371,242
do do do Pensac'l'a, Fla.	414,320
Commencing floating Dry Dock, San Francisco, California	100,000
Pay of offic's and privates serving on shore	253,406
Provisions for marines serving on shore	20,000
Clothing	46,418
Miscellaneous appropriations	72,575

Total appropriations for the Navy.....\$8,935,552



## FINANCES OF THE U. STATES.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

For the Year ending June 30, 1850.

Receipts from customs.....	\$39,668,686 42
Receipts from public lands.....	1,859,894 25
Receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	1,847,218 23
Receipts from avails of stock issued for specie deposited.....	399,050 00
Receipts from avails of Treasury notes funded.....	3,646,900 00

Total.....	\$47,421,748 90
Add bal. in the Treasury, July 1, '49.....	2,184,964 28

Total.....	\$49,606,713 18
The expenditures for the same fiscal year were in cash.....	\$39,355,956 95
Treasury notes funded.....	3,646,900 00
	43,002,856 95

Leaving a balance in Treas'y July 1.....	6,604,544 49
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## ESTIMATES FOR 1851—ENDING JUNE 30.

## Receipts.

Actual receipts from cus- toms for 1st Quarter.....	\$14,764,043 05
2d, 3d, and 4th qr., estim. 30,235,956 95	\$45,000,000 00
Public Lands.....	1,967,000 00
Other sources.....	741,050 00
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1850.....	6,604,544 49

Total Estimated Means.....	\$54,312,594 49
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## Expenditures.

Actual Expenditures for First Quarter	\$6,963,432 99
Estimates for balance of year, Foreign	
Intercourse and Miscellaneous.....	13,719,094 31
Expenses of collecting the Revenue.....	1,670,835 00
Army Proper, &c.....	9,099,716 72
Pensions.....	1,380,583 40
Fortifications, Ordnance, Arming	
Militia, &c.....	2,261,570 66
Indian Department.....	4,363,867 51
Internal Improvements.....	327,309 76
Navy Department.....	9,508,858 88
Interest on Public Debt.....	3,664,321 03
Purchase of Stock of the Loan of 1847	844,207 24

Total Am't estimated Expend'tres.....	\$53,853,597 50
Estimated Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1851.....	\$458,966 99

## ESTIMATES FOR 1852—ENDING JUNE 30.

## Receipts.

Receipts from Customs.....	\$45,000,000 00
Receipts from Public Lands.....	1,800,000 00
Receipts from Miscellaneous Sources.....	200,000 00
Estimated bal. in Treasury July 1, '51.....	458,966 99

Total Estimated Means.....	\$47,258,966 99
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## Expenditures.

Balance of former Appropriations to be expended this year.....	\$4,929,224 97
Permanent and indefinite Appropriations.....	9,528,279 17
Specific Appropriations asked for.....	33,667,489 04

Making a total of.....	\$48,124,993 18
Estimated Expenditures over Esti- mated Means up to July 1, 1852.....	\$865,966 19
The foregoing does not include the interest to be paid on the Texas Boundary Stock.	

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The entire  
coinage of the U. States Mint and Branches up to  
October 31, 1850, amounts to \$136,572,734 15, of  
which \$106,432,120 50 was gold, \$67,807,511 90 sil-  
ver, and \$1,233,301 75 copper.

## Domestic Exports and Imports.

The following are the Exports of Produce and  
Manufactures of the United States for the year  
ending June 30, 1850:—

Products of the Sea.....	\$2,824,888
Lumber.....	2,597,015
Naval Stores.....	1,142,713
Manufactures of Wool.....	1,948,752
Pot and Pearl Ashes.....	572,780
Products of the Forest.....	1,181,153
Pork, Bacon, Lard, and Live Hogs.....	7,550,287
Butter and Cheese.....	1,215,463
Other Animal Products.....	1,783,636
Wheat and Wheat-Flour.....	7,742,315
All other Grain, Meal and Ship-Bread.....	5,324,194
Potatoes and Apples.....	124,307
Rice.....	2,631,557
Cotton.....	71,984,616
Tobacco.....	9,951,023
All other Agricultural Products.....	175,402
Manuf. of Cotton, Iron, &c. enumerated.....	11,327,386
Manufactures not enumerated.....	3,569,671
Coal, Ice, and all other articles but Coin.....	953,664

Total Domestic Merchandise.....	\$131,900,232
Exports of Foreign Merchandise.....	9,475,496

Total Exports of the United States.....	\$141,375,728
Imports (exclusive of Specie) at Cus- tom-House Valuation.....	\$173,507,521
Undervalued, say.....	31,000,000

Making the total Imports for the year.....	\$203,507,521
and exceeding the Exports by.....	59,131,796

## The Public Debt of the United States.

Funded and unfunded debt payable on presentation.....	\$119,585 98
Debt of Cities in the District, assumed by Congress.....	900,000
Five pr. ct. Stock red'mable Aug. '51.....	363,573 92
Five pr. ct. Loan..... July, '53.....	6,468,331 35
Six pr. ct. Loan..... Nov. '56.....	4,999,149 45
Six pr. ct. Loan..... Dec. '62.....	8,198,636 03
Six pr. ct. Loan..... Jan. 1, '68.....	27,153,122 00
Six pr. ct. Loan..... Jan. 28, '68.....	154,328 00
Six pr. ct. Loan..... July, '68.....	15,740,000 00
Treasury Notes..... July '68.....	209,561 64

Total Amount of Public Debt.....	\$64,228,238 37
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Population of American Cities.  
1850. 1840.

New-York, N. Y.....	515,894.....	312,710. Inc. 202,684
Philad. city and co. Pa.....	406,353.....	258,832. " 147,521
Baltimore, Md.....	169,125.....	100,000. " 69,125
Boston, Mass.....	138,788.....	98,383. " 40,405
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116,163.....	46,382. " 69,786
St. Louis, Mo., about.....	80,000.....	16,469. " 68,531
Louisville, Ky.....	50,000.....	21,210. " 28,790
Washington, D. C.....	43,265.....	23,346. " 19,920
Buffalo, N. Y.....	42,266.....	18,213. " 24,053
Newark, N. J.....	38,385.....	28,290. " 10,586
Rochester, N. Y.....	35,600.....	20,191. " 16,409
Richmond, Va.....	30,280.....	20,158. " 10,127
Williamsburg, N. Y.....	30,000.....	5,680. " 24,320
Chicago, Ill.....	28,269.....	4,479. " 23,790
Portland, Me.....	26,819.....	15,218. " 11,601
New Haven, Con.....	22,580.....	14,390. " 8,190
Detroit, Mich.....	21,057.....	9,102. " 11,955
Milwaukee, Wis.....	20,625.....	1,700. " 18,925
Hartford, Con.....	17,851.....	12,793. " 5,058
Columbus, Ohio.....	17,656.....	6,048. " 11,608
Cleveland, Ohio.....	17,600.....	6,071. " 11,529
Utica, N. Y.....	17,240.....	12,782. " 4,458
New-Bedford, Mass.....	16,464.....	12,087. " 4,377
Reading, Pa.....	15,821.....	8,410. " 7,411
Bangor, Me.....	14,441.....	8,627. " 5,814
Lancaster, Pa.....	12,382.....	8,417. " 3,965



## THE DEAD OF 1850.

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States, died in the President's House, Washington city, on the evening of July 9, in the 66th year of his age, having been born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24th, 1784, but removed next year to Kentucky, where most of the survivors of the family still reside. Zachary entered the United States army as a first lieutenant in 1808, was married to Margaret Smith of Maryland in 1810, distinguished himself by his gallant defense of Fort Harrison on the Wabash in 1812, and rose to the rank of major during the war. Being reduced to a captaincy after the peace, he resigned, but was soon reinstated, and placed in command at Green Bay; in 1819, made lieutenant-colonel; in 1832, made a colonel; remained in the north-west, and was engaged in the Black-Hawk war of 1832; was transferred in 1836 to Florida, and there distinguished himself in the Seminole war by his skill, activity and hardihood; was made brigadier-general by brevet, after winning the battle of Okecho-bee, Dec. 25th, 1837; was appointed to the chief command in that war next year; remained in Florida till 1840, when he was relieved by Gen. Armstrong, and appointed to the command of the south-western division, with his headquarters at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; whence he was ordered down to the new south-western frontier upon the annexation of Texas in 1845; reached Corpus Christi on the Nueces in August; marched thence to the Rio Grande, in pursuance of orders, next month; encamped opposite Matamoros on the 29th of that month; fought the battle of Palo Alto on the 8th and that of Resaca de la Palma on the 9th of May; took Monterey after severe fighting on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September; and on the 22d and 23d of February following defeated at Buena Vista Santa Anna's 20,000 choice Mexican troops; Gen. Taylor's entire force not exceeding 6,000, mostly volunteers. He returned to Baton Rouge the ensuing autumn, and next spring was nominated for President of the United States by the Whig National Convention, as he had previously been by several public meetings irrespective of party. He was elected President Nov. 7th, 1848, receiving 163 electoral votes to 127 for Gen. Lewis Cass of Michigan; repaired to Washington the following February, and was inaugurated on the 5th of March, 1849. His administration encountered many embarrassing difficulties, but his great personal popularity remained till his death, being founded on his signal modesty, intrepidity, integrity of purpose and goodness

of heart. His loss was deeply felt by his countrymen.

—Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN died at Washington on the 31st of March, aged 68. Mr. Calhoun was born in South Carolina on the 18th of March, 1782, of an Irish family, his father (Patrick) having borne an active though undistinguished part in the Revolutionary struggle then closing. John C. graduated at Yale college, then studied law at Litchfield, Conn., was admitted to practice in 1807, elected to Congress in 1811, at once took a leading part among the advocates of a war with Great Britain, and ever after bore a conspicuous part in the councils of the nation. He was Secretary of War from 1817 to 1824-5, when he was chosen Vice President; reelected in 1828; resigned the Vice-Presidency in 1831, and entered the Senate as a Member; retired at the close of his term, and in 1843 was summoned from private life by President Tyler, on the death of Mr. Upshur, to take the Department of State, which he held till the close of Mr. Tyler's term in 1845. He was thereupon reelected to the Senate, and there remained until his death. He was a man of the very loftiest abilities, unsurpassed in logic and in force of diction; of the most unquestionable probity, and of intense though sectional patriotism. South Carolina was his country, not the United States. He was the most formidable champion of Slavery, Free Trade and Nullification that our country has known.

—Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON died at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19th, having been in broken health and of unsound mind for some days before. He was born about 1780, first elected to Congress in 1807, and for twelve years a Member of the House, transferred in 1819 to the Senate, where he remained till 1829, when Mr. Clay was chosen in his stead. In 1813, Col. J. commanded a regiment of mounted Kentuckians under Gen. Harrison, and did good service at the battle of the Thames, where the British and Indians, under Proctor and Tecumseh, were completely routed and Tecumseh killed. Col. Johnson was long proclaimed the slayer of the savage chief, but never directly claimed that equivocal honor. In 1836-7, he was chosen Vice President with Mr. Van Buren as President—having failed to receive a majority of the electoral votes, he was the first and only Vice-President ever yet chosen by the Senate. In 1840, he was a candidate for reelection, but badly beaten; when he again retired to private life, though earnest efforts were made by certain admirers to bring him forward for President in 1844.



He was elected last August to the Kentucky Legislature, and was in attendance on its sittings at the time of his death. His fame rests principally on his reported killing of Tecumseh, whom he probably never saw, and his production of the Report against stopping the Mails on Sunday, which he very certainly never wrote. He was a kind, generous, single-hearted man, and much beloved by those who best knew him.

—Sir ROBERT PEEL, late Prime Minister of England, and her greatest statesman remaining since the death of Earl Grey, died of a severe fall from his horse, July 3d, aged 62. He distinguished himself years ago by his able opposition to Irish Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, and more recently by his leading part in the Repeal of the Corn-Laws. He remained a Member of Parliament till his death, but was not otherwise in office.

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Poet-Laurate of England, and one of the greatest poets of his country, died at Rydal Mount, Westmoreland, April 23d, aged 80. His 'Ode on the Intimations of Immortality,' 'Rob Roy,' 'Sonnets,' and other Poems will long be read with admiration wherever the English language is spoken.

—Hon. SERGEANT S. PRENTISS died near Natchez, Miss., July 1st, aged 40. He was a native of Maine, long resident in Mississippi, and thence chosen to Congress in 1837, but had of late practiced mainly in New Orleans. He was one of the first orators, whether in Court or on the stump, that America has known.

—SARAH MARGARET FULLER D'OSSOLI was drowned, with her husband and child, in the wreck of the brig Elizabeth, on the south shore of Long Island, during a severe storm on the morning of July 19th. She was the daughter of Hon. Timothy Fuller, M. C. from Middlesex, Mass., and from early youth distinguished by the vigor of her intellect and the rapidity and scope of her acquirements. At eight years of age she wrote Latin verse with facility, and later in life was extensively acquainted with German, French and Italian as well as English Literature. Among her writings, 'Summer on the Lakes,' 'Woman in the Nineteenth Century,' and 'Papers on Literature and Art' attained wide consideration; but the work on 'Italy in 1848' and subsequently, to which she had recently devoted herself, was lost with her in the wreck. She went to Europe in 1846, and in Italy married Count Giovanni D'Ossoli, a Roman, by whom she had one son, also lost with her. Of a masculine understanding and generous impulses, America has produced no other woman her equal in conversational power or general

ability. She was a little over 40 years of age when she died.

—Hon. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG of Boston, Mass., who had been Mayor, State Senator, Lieutenant-Governor, &c., died March 26th, aged 66.

—Hon. WILLIAM H. BROCKENBROUGH, late M. C. from Florida, died at Tallahassee in June, aged 37.

—Hon. THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, formerly in Congress and latterly Clerk of the House, died at Washington, April 13th, aged about 64.

—Rev. PORTER CLAY, last surviving brother of Hon. Henry Clay, died at Camden, Arkansas, Feb. 16th, aged 70.

—Hon. DANIEL CHIPMAN, a writer on Law, formerly in Congress, died at Ripton, Vt., April 23d, aged 85.

—Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D. D., died at Gilmanton, N. H., April 18th, aged 62. He had distinguished himself as a preacher, writer and editor.

—Com. BENJ. COOPER, U. S. Navy, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1st, aged 57.

—MATTHEW L. DAVIS, Esq., the intimate friend and biographer of Aaron Burr, died in New York, June 21st, aged 84.

—Dr. BENJ. W. DWIGHT died at Clinton, N. Y., Nov. 18th, aged 70.

—Hon. FRANKLIN H. ELMORE, an eminent Member of Congress and President of the Bank of South Carolina, died at Washington, May 29th, aged 50. He had just before taken his seat as successor to John C. Calhoun.

—Hon. JAMES EMOTT, distinguished as a Federal leader in the Legislature of New York in other days, a Member of Congress from 1809 to 1813, and since an eminent Judge, died at Poughkeepsie, April 7th, aged 80.

—Hon. PRESTON W. FARRAR, Speaker of the Louisiana House, died at Baton Rouge, March 7th, aged about 50.

—FRANCES SARGENT OSGOOD, one of the most graceful poets and most beloved women of this country, died in New York on the 12th of May, aged 36. She was the writer of several volumes of prose and verse, and a very beautiful and nearly complete edition of her works appeared in Philadelphia in 1849.

—JANE PORTER, the author of "The Scottish Chiefs" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw," died near Bristol, in England, at an advanced age, on the 24th of May. She was never married.

—ANONIRAM JUDSON, the laborious and successful Baptist Missionary, died at sea near the Isle of Bourbon, on the 12th of April.

—LOUIS PHILIPPE, Ex-King of the French, died at Claremont, England, on the 26th of August, aged 77.



## EUROPE IN 1850

**EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FORTY-NINE** in Europe was a year crowded with stirring and momentous events; **EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FIFTY** has been a year of collapse, intrigue, and expectation. Its history, as we have to give it in a manual for popular use, is thus briefer and far less interesting.

But there is this to be said in reference to these two years: Though they appear to contain little else than mighty defeats of the People, and the constant labors of the monarchs and their abettors to give consistency and permanence to their regained authority, no real success has crowned the efforts of the latter. Their dearest-bought victories have been fruitless. For the truth is, that the consequences of all events irresistibly tell on the side of Freedom and Progress. The triumph of despotism is either sterile, or else yields threefold calamity to those who welcomed it with blasphemous rejoicing. And, by the sure compensations of Nature, in the social and political world rich harvests of Good ever spring up from the black desolations of Evil.

Europe is at this moment in a far more promising condition, as respects the ultimate establishment of complete Liberty and Justice, than at any former period; and yet during this year we can record but one or two events which seem directly in favor of the popular cause.

Those events, it is scarcely necessary to say, took place in Paris. They were contests as fierce as any yet waged in the streets of that city; but the weapons were not cannon and musketry, but votes. The occasions were elections to fill vacancies in the representation in the Legislative Assembly. The first took place on the 10th of March last: the Socialist-Democrats put in nomination M. Carnot, former Minister of Education under the Provisional Government; M. Vidal, a well-known Socialist writer; and M. De Flotte, who had been accused of participating in the insurrection of June, 1848, and punished accordingly without trial, but afterward pardoned. The anti-republican party set up popular men, and made every effort to secure

their election, but they were defeated by a large majority. M. Vidal having been also elected in another department, chose, according to agreement, to sit for that, and a new election took place in June to fill the new vacancy thus created. The struggle was even more spirited than before. On the part of the Socialists it was carried on at a disadvantage, matters having been so managed in their nominating committee as to secure the nomination of Eugene Sue, who was far from being the best man they could have brought into the field. The other party were more discreet, and ran against them M. Leclerc, a paper-dealer, whose associations connected him with the people more than with the higher classes. Whatever money and ingenuity could do was done on their side. Whatever force they could assemble was brought out. The result was their total defeat: Sue was returned by a large majority.

Hereupon the "party of Order" took the alarm. They saw that the power was surely passing from their control, and that the operation of universal suffrage must bring about the permanent triumph of the democratic masses and of Socialism. Accordingly they determined on the destruction of universal suffrage. But, as the constitution expressly guaranteed this right, it was necessary to destroy it indirectly. The plan decided upon was to require a fixed residence of three years before any citizen could be entitled to vote. A bill to that effect was introduced into the Assembly, discussed at length, and finally passed. Its effect was to disfranchise above two millions of voters, composed mainly of the working classes, whose necessities oblige them more frequently than others to change their abodes. Soon after, a new blow was struck at the liberty of the press, by subjecting it to more severe restraints than ever. One of the provisions of the new law was to compel every article in the journals to be signed by its writer, who, as well as the publisher, was made legally responsible therefor. This destroyed the anonymous character of editorial writing, and was loudly resisted by the press



with but few exceptions. The electoral law, on the other hand, had been sustained by all the reactionary newspapers. On occasion of passing both these bills, the government attempted to provoke the people into an insurrection, but in vain. Another outrageous measure was the donation to President Napoleon of three millions of francs, in order to pay off his debts, and meet the expenses of his splendid household. This was opposed by many conservative members of the Assembly, but finally carried through. In the course of the summer, President Napoleon traveled through a great portion of France, and was everywhere received with public festivities. His personal popularity proved, however, to be far less than he had hoped, and his plan for usurping the power and title of Emperor gained but little encouragement.

The Annual Message of this functionary was communicated to the Assembly in November. It states that the financial deficit of the year 1850 will prove to be only one hundred millions of francs, and thinks that in the year 1851 the revenue will meet the expenses of the government. The effective force of the army is now 396,000 men and 87,400 horses, being a reduction of 55,000 men and 6,354 horses within the year. The naval force has now 125 vessels, instead of 235 which it had in 1848, and employs 22,561 men instead of 29,331. In foreign affairs, says the President, the honor of France has been fully maintained. In conclusion, he disclaims all desire to do aught against the Constitution and the will of the people, though he still leaves the question of revising the Constitution to the Assembly without once reminding them that that document expressly forbids them to authorize such a revision.

In GERMANY matters have remained through the year in a very chaotic state, until recently, when a crisis has been brought on, which is but just disposed of. Prussia attempted, in a doubtful and vacillating way, to keep up the Federal Union formed under its auspices, and having its seat at Erfurt. Austria, on the other hand, with Bavaria to sustain her, revived the old Confederation, having its central authority at Frankfort. The crisis was produced by the Elector of Hesse, who, aided by his prime-minister Hassenpflug, a man who had been tried and found guilty of forgery and peculation, sought to overthrow the constitution of that state. This prince had always been extremely unpopular, as had his ancestors before him. He was also in favor of the Frankfort Confederation, while the people were in favor of the Prussian Federal Union. The latter, with the judges, and almost the whole body of public officers, opposed the conspiracy of the Elector and his minister in a legal and orderly way, and the

prince fled to Hanau, a frontier town of his dominions. The diet of the quasi Confederation ordered a Bavarian and Austrian army to enter Hesse Cassel and restore the Elector and "public order." Prussia in the meanwhile had sent an army into the Electorate to prevent the entry of the Confederate forces. While this was pending, a conference had been held at Warsaw, under the supervision of the Russian Emperor, to settle this difficulty, as well as others connected with the internal affairs of Germany. Prussia and Austria were both represented. It was there in fact decided that Prussia should admit the pretensions of the quasi Confederation, though the verbal terms of the agreement were that matters should be allowed to remain exactly as they were, and that a new conference should be held in Germany, between Austria and Prussia, in order to arrive at a definitive settlement of the entire business.

Conditions with reference to Schleswig-Holstein were also imposed on Prussia. The armistice which at the close of last year existed between Prussia and the Duchies on the one hand, and Denmark on the other, had expired, and hostilities between the Duchies and Denmark had been resumed: but through the influence mainly of Russia, a treaty had been concluded at London, in the beginning of June, between the representatives of Denmark and Prussia, the latter acting in behalf of Germany. By this document Prussia and the other German powers had been obliged to refrain from directly aiding the Duchies, though at the same time collections of money had been set on foot in their favor among the German people, and volunteers had flocked to their standard from almost all of the German states. Indeed, the commander-in-chief in the Duchies was General Willisen, one of the most distinguished of Prussian military men. Under his auspices a bloody battle was fought at Idstedt, an obscure country town in the north of Holstein, on the 24th of July. Neither party had a decided advantage. The Danes were commanded by General Krogh. There were about five thousand killed and wounded as the result of the battle.

The Warsaw conference decided that all indirect aid to the Duchies must cease, and they be resigned to the tender mercies of Denmark. To all these requirements Count Brandenburg, who represented Prussia at the conference, assented. When he returned to Berlin and laid them before the cabinet, there was a difference of opinion, General Radowitz, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, being opposed to yielding so much, and insisting on calling out the army reserve and preparing for every eventuality. His view was negatived, and the decision of the Conference



agreed to. This result caused universal disgust throughout Germany.

A day or two afterward Count Brandenburg died, and at the same time there arrived from Vienna certain demands, which, though substantially agreeing with the decision of the Conference, were couched in terms too blunt and imperative. Hereupon the Prussian cabinet met and reversed its previous decision so far as the calling out the army reserves was concerned. The entire disposable force of the kingdom was summoned to the field, and in little more than a week some half a million of Prussians were under arms, animated with an enthusiastic desire for a war in which they hoped to wipe off the disgrace of Germany, and for ever free her from foreign dictation. Already an accidental skirmish had happened between the Prussian and Bavarian forces in Hesse Cassel, and it seemed quite possible that a great European war should at once begin. However, the Prussian government was determined to avoid it, and preferred to be disgraced in the eyes of all the world rather than venture into the perilous chances of such a contest. It finished by submitting to Austria.

The only other country where the year has been marked by events of much importance is ITALY. In the year 1848, Charles Albert, King of Piedmont, conferred a Constitution upon his subjects, one of whose provisions was that all citizens should be equal before the law. But according to the Concordat, or treaty between the country and the Roman See, regulating the condition of the priesthood, every clergyman prosecuted for debt or crime had the privilege of being tried before an ecclesiastical tribunal. This privilege being contrary to the Constitution, was, after prolonged discussion in the Piedmontese Parliament, formally abrogated by a law called from its mover, Siccardi, the Minister of Justice, the Siccardi Law. Hereupon the Catholic hierarchy protested against this law as a violation of the Concordat; and Marongiu, Archbishop of Cagliari, addressed a circular to his clergy, calling on them to resist the action of the law. For this he was tried and punished as guilty of sedition.

Things went on till the beginning of August, when Count Santa Rosa, Minister of Public Works, being at the point of death, sent for his parish priest, that he might receive the last sacrament. This the priest refused to administer, unless the minister would publicly recant his adhesion to the obnoxious law, saying that in this demand he was only fulfilling his orders. Santa Rosa refused, and died unabsolved; but even this was not enough for the Church, and his body was refused burial. This becoming known through the city of Turin, where he resided, there was a

general excitement, and the people assembling, threatened the clergy and churches with a specimen of Lynching. On this the government interfered with troops to preserve order, while they endeavored to induce Archbishop Franzoni, whose directions to the priest had caused the difficulty, to permit the corpse to be duly buried, but he still refused. The authorities then compelled the priests belonging to the dead minister's parish church to perform the funeral rites, and further punished them by banishing from the city the religious order to which they belonged.

In the execution of this decree of banishment, certain papers were found implicating the Archbishop in a treasonable conspiracy against the State. On this he was arrested and imprisoned. The Archbishop of Cagliari was also arrested about the same time on a charge of seditiously resisting the law for the collection of taxes, and with being implicated in a design to overthrow the government. Both these prelates were tried by a summary process provided by an old law, but not allowed by the constitution in force, and banished the country.

For a time it was supposed that these proceedings would be followed by an interdict from Rome upon the whole country, but as yet nothing of the sort has taken place. The Pope has brought the matter before the chief councils of the Church, but no public action has been taken in the premises. An envoy has been sent from Turin to Rome, to endeavor to arrange the difference, but he has gone home without having accomplished anything. There are no indications that either side will yield. So far, the Piedmontese government have had the best of it, at least in their own dominions. There the matter has occasioned an extensive popular agitation, and the Protestants have industriously embraced the opportunity for the propagation of their doctrines.

In the other parts of Italy, affairs have pursued a more even course. In Naples, the government has prosecuted and imprisoned every prominent man suspected of entertaining liberal opinions. In the States of the Church, the restored clerical authorities have continued to exercise an unsparing vengeance upon all their political opponents. In Tuscany, the Grand Duke, protected by his Austrian allies, has taken means to restrain greatly, if not altogether abolish, the liberty of the press. Austrian Italy has remained under the hand of Radetzky.

In the other countries of the Continent, no movement or event of great moment has occurred. In SPAIN, the birth of a prince royal (though of paternity more than doubtful) was awaited with anxiety, but the child lived but a few moments. The King of DENMARK has married a dressmaker of Copenhagen named



Lola Rasmussen, a lady of rather doubtful reputation. In SWEDEN, there has been a violent political contest between the friends of constitutional reform, who desire to relieve their country of Russian influence, and the Conservatives, who wish to remain as they are. The Legislature met on the 15th of November, and it was thought at the last advices that the Reformers would have the majority. The question is on the abolition of the distinction of orders in the legislature, which is now divided into four, the nobles, clergy, citizens, and peasants. This change would have been made two years ago on a proposition of the king, but as that proposition required a property qualification it was rejected. Nothing has happened in HUNGARY, and in AUSTRIA generally the government have only shown their contempt for the constitution put forth by them in March of last year. In the TURKISH dependency of Bosnia there has been an extensive revolt, fomented no doubt by Russian agents, and not yet wholly subdued. Kossuth and his companions are still retained at Kutahia, in Asia Minor, but it is thought that they will soon be released and allowed to come to the United States. There has been a difficulty between the American government and PORTUGAL, growing out of an old claim for damages sustained in the destruction of a vessel at Fayal during the last war with Great Britain. The Portuguese government, after long delay, refused to come up to the mark, and our Charge at Lisbon, Mr. Clay, received his passports and left. At one time it was supposed that Lisbon would be blockaded by American ships-of-war, but the matter has since been put in the way of amicable arrangement.

ENGLAND has had a religious excitement growing out of the appointment by the Pope of a complete set of Bishops for the kingdom, with Cardinal Wiseman as Archbishop at their head. This has mightily stirred up the Protestant feeling of press and people, and 'No Popery' has been and still continues to be shouted with great vehemence. We have yet to see whether any tangible practical result will follow from the effervescence.

The Labor Reform movement has gone on with tolerable success at Paris; of the Associations of Workmen we hear generally encouraging accounts: though some have failed, as was to be expected, the majority have done well. Similar institutions have also been set on foot at London, a number of wealthy gentlemen, convinced of the truth of the Associative theory, having furnished the capital needed to establish workshops and provide materials. Altogether, the principles of Mutualism and Coöperation have made great progress in the course of the year.

## EXPENSES of the MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. Secretary Corwin in his annual report presents some interesting figures in regard to the cost of the late war with Mexico. It appears by the report that the actual and estimated expenditures of the Government for the seven years subsequent to the declaration of war with Mexico and ending on the 30th of June, 1852, amount to \$294,807,407 95. The expenditures for 1845, the year preboding the war, having been \$21,880,049 36, the aggregate expenditures for the seven succeeding years, upon that basis, would have been \$149,890,345 52, showing an excess over the Peace Establishment of 1845 of \$145,147,062 43. This excess of expenditures the Secretary accounts for as follows: The actual and estimated expenditures of the War Department for seven years subsequent to the war with Mexico, are \$117,876,495 31. Under the Peace establishment of 1845 they should have been \$35,643,749 54; showing an excess occasioned by the war of \$82,232,745 77. The actual and estimated expenditures of the Navy Department for the same period show an excess of \$19,036,858 11 over what they would have been under the Peace establishment, taking the year 1845 as a criterion. The Pensions paid under acts of 1848 to 30th of June, 1850, amount to \$1,198,141 18: ditto estimated for 1851 and '52, \$1,525,000; Indian expenses in acquired territory to June, '52, \$204,880 40; instalments and interest paid under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, \$16,388,396 37; payment of liquidated claims against Mexico, \$2,089,578 84; renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico \$37,560 61; expenses of Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims \$44,428 39; survey of Mexican boundary \$335,000; survey of coast of California \$200,000; light-houses, dry dock, &c., in California \$640,000; territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico \$147,300; expenses of loans and Treasury notes (war) \$150,879 41. The above sums chargeable to the Mexican war amount in the aggregate to \$134,252,719 08, to which should be added interest on war debt to 30th of June, 1852, \$13,387,544 06; do. from 30th of June to maturity \$41,173,493 38; public lands granted and to be granted \$17,546,750; claims pending estimated at \$785,069 37; Texas boundary stock to be issued \$10,000,000; interest on do. to maturity \$7,000,000; Mexican claims per treaty, the stock for which is to be issued, \$3,250,000. By adding the above amounts it will be seen that we have the enormous sum of (\$217,175,575 89) two hundred and seventeen millions one hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-nine cents as expenditures and liabilities chargeable directly to the war with Mexico and the acquisitions of territory consequent upon the treaty of peace with that country. There are very many claims presented and to be presented, growing indirectly out of the war, which are not included in the above account, but which will doubtless amount in the aggregate to a large sum. Mr. Corwin makes no estimate for the 20,000 American citizens whose lives were sacrificed in that most unrighteous war. If we estimate each man to be worth as much as a 'good field-hand' in South Carolina, about \$1,000—and this ought to be considered a low estimate, for the nearer the chattel approaches the color of the Caucasian the higher price it will bring, provided always it gets into its head no fanatical notions about freedom and such like nonsense—we may add twenty millions of dollars more to Mr. Corwin's figures.



## CALIFORNIA IN 1850.

THE history of California for the past year, though it has not the exciting freshness of the marvels of 1849, presents many points of interest. The opening of the year found the country peaceful and the emigrants, as well as the gold-diggers, as in the newly-created cities, generally prosperous and with new prospects ahead. The first legislature, which met on the 15th of December, 1849, at San José, the capital of the State, was in session, and the steamship Oregon, which sailed from San Francisco on the 1st of January, took away the Senators and Representatives elected to represent California in the Congress of the United States.

The City of San Francisco, during the past year, has been visited by several disastrous conflagrations, which consumed a large amount of property, and for a short time embarrassed the operations of business. The first of these took place on the 24th of December, breaking out in a gambling-house on Portsmouth square, and rapidly spreading to the adjacent buildings. In a short time, the finest portion of a large block of houses was burned to the ground. The fire presented a fearful spectacle. Fortunately the weather was calm, as the slightest wind would have exposed the entire city to almost inevitable destruction. The loss was estimated at one million and a half of dollars. With the genuine spirit of Yankee enterprise, many of the sufferers by the fire commenced business the next day in tents, and others on the same day prepared the site of the ruins for the erection of new buildings.

On the same night, a fire broke out in Stockton, destroying property to the amount of \$250,000. In the opinion of some of the citizens, this fire was the work of an incendiary, but the fact has not been proved.

Another fire took place in San Francisco, on the 4th of May, which destroyed over two hundred buildings and property to the amount of over four millions of dollars. The fire commenced in the United States Hotel, and spread with terrible rapidity in every direction. It was found impossible to arrest its progress, except by tearing down a large number of houses that presented materials for its fury. More property was consumed than could have been done within equal space in any city of the world.

The third destructive conflagration which visited the city of San Francisco took place on the 13th of June, laying four large blocks of buildings in ashes, and consuming a great amount of valuable property. A portion of the district which had suffered from the previous fire was again burned. With great

difficulty the wharves and shipping in the harbor were protected from destruction. The total loss by this fire has been estimated at about \$5,000,000.

A fourth disastrous fire was experienced in San Francisco on the 20th of September, by which a loss of property to the amount of \$1,000,000 was occasioned. The buildings consumed were mostly old and of an inferior order.

In the month of January a great overflow of the Sacramento river occurred, deluging the country both above and below the city of Sacramento, the flood extending in many places like an immense sea over the whole breadth of the valley. The course of the river was indicated only by the trees and shrubbery with which the banks were covered. A great number of horses and cattle were swept away by the flood and drowned. The wood-cutters and charcoal-burners on the banks of the river were obliged to climb into trees in order to save their lives. On the night of January 9th the city of Sacramento was entirely submerged, and remained under water for several days. The streets in which the principal business operations were conducted were swept completely through by the raging torrent. Every description of merchandise was borne away in the mighty rush. Boats navigated the streets, taking passengers from the second stories of the dwelling-houses. The ridge of high land in the rear of the city was studded with tents, and man and beast, seeking safety in flight, were crowded together in dire confusion. Sutterville was overflowed. The ranches back of the river suffered the same fate. A large amount of property was destroyed by this inundation, but it is believed that no lives were lost.

In the month of March, several expeditions were fitted out from San Francisco for the purpose of exploring the coast of Trinidad Bay, situated at about the forty-first degree of north latitude. The entrance to this bay, after a good deal of difficulty, was at length discovered. It was found to be five miles in length, though not much more than half a mile in width. The river empties it at the head of the bay, being about forty yards wide at the mouth. The harbor is regarded as the finest on the California coast, with the exception of San Francisco and San Diego, being protected from the north and west by a high, bold headland, and with a good anchorage in every part of the bay within a quarter of a mile from the shore. This bay has since become the seat of numerous settlements.



Another noble Bay, which has received the name of Humboldt Harbor, was discovered by Capt. Ottinger of the U. S. Revenue Marine service in the month of March. This is in lat.  $40^{\circ} 45'$ , being eighteen miles long and from two to five miles wide. The shores are surrounded with beautiful land, and excellent timber abounds in the vicinity.

A good deal of trouble has been experienced from the incursions of the Indians in the vicinity of the Colorado, Humboldt harbor, Trinidad bay, and the Sacramento mines. A large body of Indians at Clear lake was slaughtered in May by a detachment of the U. S. garrisons at Sonora and Bernicia. Eleven Americans were massacred by the Yuba Indians at the crossing of the Colorado in the month of April.

The attempt to collect the tax of twenty dollars a month imposed on foreign miners was met with decided hostility by the Mexican and Chilian population.

In various places rich veins of gold imbedded in quartz have been discovered, which promise to yield an abundant harvest to the enterprising miner. Some veins have been found not less than thirty feet in width, producing a dollar's worth of gold to an ounce of rock.

The emigrants to California by the overland route have been exposed to incredible sufferings from famine and disease. The number at one time on the plains has been from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand souls, not one half of whom were able to reach the place of their destination without being exposed to the greatest hardships. Almost every party was obliged to be put on short allowance. The roads were lined with the bodies of dead animals, which had either perished from exhaustion or had been slaughtered for food and partly consumed. Many emigrants who had lost their animals packed their scanty supplies on their back and attempted to continue the perilous journey. The women and children lagged in the rear, many of whom found a grave on the desert plains. Great sympathy was excited for the condition of the emigrants in the cities of California; public meetings were held to procure means for their relief; and by the prompt and energetic action of charitable individuals many lives were no doubt preserved.

A serious disturbance occurred during the month of August in the city of Sacramento, growing out of the disputes between the squatters and landholders. An armed body of the squatters proceeded through the streets of the city, and a collision ensuing between them and the authorities, several persons

were placed under martial law and it was several days before tranquillity was restored.

The intelligence of the reception of California into the Union was welcomed at San Francisco with expressions of universal enthusiasm. The steamer which bore the tidings was decked with flags and streamers of all nations, with a piece of canvass extending from fore to mainmast inscribed with the words "California is admitted." The salvos of artillery and the waving of flags soon spread the joyful news to every part of the city. All classes of the inhabitants shared the general hilarity; and with exchanges of mutual congratulations exulted in the accession of California as the thirty-first state of the Federal Union. A more formal celebration of this event took place on the 29th of October, in which the citizens generally participated with patriotic joy. A procession was formed in honor of the occasion, salutes were fired, banners displayed, an oration pronounced, a national ode sung, and the festivities closed with a ball and supper.

A terrible disaster was occasioned at San Francisco on the 29th of October by the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat Sagamore. A large number of passengers were on board, of whom from seventy-five to a hundred, it is supposed, lost their lives. The cholera broke out at San Francisco in the month of October and spread to different parts of the city.

From estimates predicated on a portion of the mining districts, from which at least two thirds of all the gold obtained from the mines of California has been taken, it would appear that the whole amount realized during the past spring and summer is \$30,240,000 as the product of the labor of 57,000 persons, averaging about six dollars per day to each person for five months.

The present condition of California may be regarded as rich in hope and promise. The mines continue to yield their golden tribute to the arm of strenuous industry without stint or failure. New sources of the precious metal are constantly brought to light. Society is rapidly assuming a regular shape. The love of adventure, the thirst for gain, the desire of change, and the promptings of an aspiring ambition, are crowding the region of golden sands with the sturdy pioneers of civilization from all quarters of the globe. Under the benignant influence of a republican government, protected from the withering curse of slavery, and guaranteed the enjoyment of rational liberty, this latest-born child of our cherished Union can not fail to stride forward with the steps of a healthy giant to the maturity of its strength and the flash of consummate manhood.



## CENTRAL AMERICA.

## NICARAGUA, AND THE OCEAN SHIP-CANAL.

WHAT is now the Republic of Nicaragua was formerly a province of the Spanish Vice-Royalty, or, as it was sometimes called, the Kingdom of Guatemala. The remaining provinces of the Vice-Royalty were Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras, on the north; and Costa Rica upon the south. The city of Guatemala, in the province first named, was the seat of the Vice-Regal court; while Leon, in Nicaragua, was the seat of a subordinate establishment, at the head of which was a Governor-Intendant. Columbus discovered Central America in 1502, and coasted along nearly its entire eastern shore from Cape Honduras to Chiriquí Lagoon. In 1524 Cortez despatched one of his Lieutenants, the famous Pedro Alvarado, to conquer the aboriginal nations of the country, the fame of whose power and riches had penetrated into the heart of Mexico. He entered the country from the north, and established a colony in Guatemala. Two years previously, however, Gil Gonzales de Avila (in 1522), sailing from Panama, with a band of armed adherents, entered Nicaragua from the south. He was well received, but was too weak to attempt a conquest of the country. He was followed by Cordova and others, who reduced the Indians, and founded the cities of Granada and Leon. In 1529 Captain Diego Machuca explored Lake Nicaragua, and went down the river San Juan (one of the rapids of which still bears his name) to the ocean, at the point where now stands the town of San Juan de Nicaragua. Machuca proposed to found a colony here, and it is believed did make the attempt, but was interrupted by Robles, then commandant at Nombre de Dios, who also meditated the same enterprise. These facts are mentioned here as showing the absurdity of the claim to that port recently put forward by the British Government.

On the 15th of September, 1821, the provinces of the Vice-Royalty of Guatemala declared their independence of Spain, and a general Congress was called to meet in the month

of March following. Meantime the several provinces proceeded to organize local or State Governments, following very closely the example of the United States. The meeting of the Congress did not take place at the time proposed, in consequence of the intrigues of the Aristocratic party, since called *Serviles*, who sought the aid of the ephemeral Mexican Emperor, Iturbide, to procure the aggragation of Central America to his broad dominion. A Mexican army was sent to enforce the union, but was dispersed, chiefly by the forces of the little State of San Salvador, which has always been distinguished for its sturdy republicanism, and which, on this occasion, formally decreed its own annexation to the United States. It does not appear that any notice was taken of this step by our Government. After the expulsion of the Mexican troops, and the defeat of the Aristocrats, the delegates of the several provinces or States met in General Congress, and adopted a Constitution of Union, under the name of the "Republic of Central America." This Constitution endured until 1838, when, in consequence of dissensions in and between the States, industriously fomented by British agents, it was dissolved, and the five States again severally assumed their sovereign character. The three States of the centre, however, viz., San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, the strongholds of the Liberal or Republican party, have, since the dissolution, kept up relations more or less intimate, and have recently agreed upon a plan of Union, under the old National denomination. The States of Guatemala and Costa Rica are actual dictatorships, although claiming to be republican. The first is controlled by the Indian General Carrera, and the latter by monarchical refugees from South America.

Geographically, Nicaragua is the largest and most important portion of Central America. It extends from one ocean to the other, and embraces within its borders the great Lakes of Nicaragua and Managua, through which, it is now generally admitted exists



the only feasible route for a Ship-Canal across the continent. Its northern boundary is an irregular line running from the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific, to Cape Gracias a Dios on the Atlantic; and its southern a right line extending from the head of the Gulf of Nicoya, to a point on the Atlantic midway between the mouth of the San Juan and the port of Matina, in Costa Rica. It has a diversified surface, and a soil of unbounded fertility. The great basin of the lakes consists of plains and undulating slopes, relieved by high and steep volcanic cones, in which may be found all the productions of the tropics in the greatest abundance. \* The northern departments, called Segovia and Chontales, are more elevated and mountainous, abounding in minerals, producing many of the fruits of the temperate zone, and having an atmosphere comparatively cool and bracing. The Atlantic coast, or what is sometimes called the Mosquito Shore, is generally low, and the rain falling during the entire year, it is hot and less salubrious than other portions of the State. It is very sparsely inhabited by Indians of the Charib stock, runaway Negroes from the West India islands, and a squalid brood, a mixture of both. The principal, we may almost say the entire population of Nicaragua, is situated upon the Pacific slope. Here the soil is not only fertile and easily cultivated, but the climate is favorably modified by a variety of causes. There are two seasons, called the wet and the dry: the former commencing about the middle of May, and lasting until the middle of November. During the rest of the year scarcely any rain falls. The temperature is very equable, averaging about 82° of Fahrenheit. There is probably no equal extent of country under the tropics more salubrious, or possessing a more delightful climate.

The State is divided into five departments, and has an aggregate population of not far from 250,000, residing chiefly in the towns. The principal city is Leon, which is the seat of Government (although the Legislative Chambers meet at Managua), and has a population of from 25,000 to 30,000. The second in size is Masaya, which is essentially an Indian town, remarkable for its manufactures;

and the third Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, through which a great part of the trade of the country, *via* Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan, is conducted. It has about 12,000 inhabitants. Managua and Nicaragua (or Rivas) are both considerable places. The most important port on the Pacific is that of Realejo, between which and San Francisco a valuable trade is springing up. Indeed, it is very evident that Central America must be to California and Oregon what the West Indies have hitherto been to our Confederacy. Sugar, cotton, coffee, cacao, rice, indigo, tobacco, maize—in short, all the staples and fruits of the tropics—are produced in Nicaragua in the greatest abundance and perfection. There are a large number of cattle-estates in the country; and hides, with indigo, coffee, and Brazil-wood, form the principal articles of export.

The Constitution of Nicaragua is exceedingly liberal, and the best feeling toward the United States pervades all classes of the people from the highest to the lowest. They are kind and hospitable. The Government consists of a Supreme Director, elected by the people bi-annually, and the Legislative Chambers, consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate,—the latter elected for two years, the former for one. The officers of state are now—

DON NORBERTO RAMERIZ.....*Supreme Director.*  
 " SEBASTIAN SALINAS.....*Sect. of For. Affairs.*  
 " PABLO BUITRAGO.....*Secretary of War.*  
 " NARCISO CHANVARRI.....*Sec'y of Finances.*  
 " JOSE TRINIDAD MUNOZ.....*General-in-Chief.*

The first Executive officer of San Salvador and of Honduras is styled President. The President of the former is DON DOROTEO VASCONCELOS; of the latter, DON JUAN LINDO.

Since the acquisition of California, the project of opening a Ship-Canal through Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, *via* the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, has not only been renewed, but invested with an immediate and practical importance. A great number of contracts had previously been made for constructing such a work, but nothing was effected under them. General Taylor, upon his election to the Presidency, was deeply impressed with the importance of facilitating communication between our Atlantic and Pacific territories; and one of



the first acts of his administration was to send a Special Minister to Nicaragua (Mr. E. G. Squier), empowered to agree with that State for the extension of the protection of both countries to any Company of American citizens which should contract, in good faith, to construct the proposed Canal. Such a contract was entered into by a New-York Company, styled "The American Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company," on the 27th of August, 1849; and on the 2d of September following Mr. Squier signed a treaty with the plenipotentiaries of Nicaragua (ratified by the Government of that State on the 27th of the same month), which provided for the neutrality and protection of the Canal. It also provided for the free transit forever of the citizens of the United States and their property through the territories of Nicaragua, for the entire freedom of all the ports of the country, and for extending the same liberal concessions to all nations which should enter into the same treaty stipulations. This treaty was approved by General Taylor, and sent in to the Senate for ratification; but has not yet (December 3, 1850) been acted upon by that body. Subsequently, a treaty was negotiated by Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and Sir Henry Bulwer, Minister of Great Britain, providing for extending the protection of both countries over any route of communication which may be opened across the continent, and also for the abandonment of British territorial pretensions, and the withdrawal of the British establishments, on the coast of Central America.

The British pretensions consist in an alleged protectorate over a mixed brood of Indians and Negroes, which have maintained a miserable existence on that part of the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua bearing the geographical designation of the "Mosquito Shore," and whom, it is claimed by the British Government, are entitled to be considered as a sovereign people. They have, however, no written languages, no religion, no laws—not a single feature to elevate them above the lowest order of savages. Under the pretense above indicated, the agents of Great Britain have undertaken to fix the limits of the supposititious Mosquito Kingdom, as including the entire coast from Cape Honduras to the boundary of New-Granada, a line of more than 800 miles, and extending inward indefinitely. This preposterous claim, of course, takes in the mouth of the river San Juan and the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, the only possible Atlantic terminus of the proposed Canal. This port, which, as we have seen, was occupied by the Spaniards as early as 1529, and which was subsequently, by royal decree, made a port of entry, and fortified by the Spanish Government, and afterward captured from

the Royal forces by the Republican army of Nicaragua, peaceably occupied by the people of that State, and, as a part of Nicaragua, blockaded by the English in 1844—this port was wrested from the Nicaraguans in January, 1848, by a British force under the command of Captain G. C. Loch, of H. B. Majesty's ship "Alarm," and has since been occupied by English authorities, under the pretense of belonging to the so-called Mosquito Kingdom. It has not been surrendered to Nicaragua, nor has it been formally ascertained that British assumptions have been in any degree relaxed in consequence of our treaty with England above referred to; but we are reliably assured that they have been, and that the British occupation will soon be abandoned.

Previous to 1763, Great Britain made some pretensions upon the Mosquito Shore,—not, however, as protector of any Indian tribes, but in absolute sovereignty. These were sweepingly disposed of by the treaties of 1763, 1783, and 1786, between Great Britain and Spain, in which the former agrees not only to evacuate the Mosquito Shore, but to withdraw her protection from her own subjects who should be so "daring as to presume" to remain there, or "to obstruct the entire evacuation agreed upon by His Britannic Majesty."

The length of the proposed line of water communication through Nicaragua is estimated by Mr. Squier, in his report to the Department of State, at 313 miles, as follows:

Length of the River San Juan.....	90 miles.
Part of Lake Nicaragua to be traversed.....	110 do.
Length of Rio Tipitapa.....	18 do.
Length of Lake Managua.....	50 do.
From Lake to Realejo.....	45 do.
Total.....	313 miles.

From this must be deducted 25 miles, in case the line is terminated at the port of Tamara. In case it should terminate in the Gulf of Fonseca, it is possible it would not be many miles longer than to Realejo. The extent of actual canalization, therefore, would be, to Realejo, 120 to 140 miles; to Tamara, 90 to 110; to Fonseca, 100 to 120.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we learn that the engineer of the Company has discovered and surveyed a most favorable route from the lake to the Pacific, passing near the city of Nicaragua, and avoiding altogether the Lake Managua and the outlet thereof. This route is only *twelve miles* from Lake to Ocean, and requires a cutting of but sixty-eight feet at the highest to cause the water of Nicaragua to mingle with that of the Pacific. The adoption of this route will decidedly shorten the Ship-Canal, and expedite the passage of vessels from sea to sea. We trust it will soon be accomplished.



## RAILROADS IN THE U. STATES.

Rate per Mile is given to the thousandth part of a cent.

Name of Road.	Length.	Fare.	Ra.	Mile.
Ibany and Schenectady.....	17	\$0 50	2,941	
Androscoggin and Kennebec.....	82	2 25	2,743	
Annapolis Branch.....	36	1 62	4,156	
Appomattox.....	10	0 56	5,009	
Athens Branch.....	40	1 20	3,000	
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.....	47	1 40	2,978	
Attica and Buffalo.....	31	0 90	2,903	
Burn and Rochester.....	78	2 50	3,205	
Burn and Syracuse.....	28	0 80	3,776	
Baltimore and Ohio.....	179	7 00	3,010	
Langor and Piscataqua.....	12	0 38	3,166	
Bath Branch.....	9	0 25	2,777	
Boston, Concord, and Montreal.....	51	1 55	3,039	
Boston and Lowell.....	26	0 55	2,115	
Boston and Maine.....	111	2 00	1,810	
Boston and Providence.....	43	1 25	2,906	
Boston and Worcester.....	45	1 15	2,555	
Bridgewater Branch.....	7	0 25	3,571	
Bristol Branch.....	13	0 35	3,692	
Brookline Branch.....	14	0 10	6,666	
Buckfield Branch.....	12	0 35	2,916	
Buffalo and Niagara Falls.....	22	0 75	3,409	
Canal.....	32	1 00	3,125	
Camden and Amboy.....	90	3 00	3,333	
Cape Cod Branch.....	28	0 90	3,214	
Central Georgia.....	191	5 75	3,010	
Central Virginia.....	71	3 06	5,154	
Chemung.....	21	0 50	2,380	
Cheshire.....	54	1 65	3,055	
Chicopee Falls Branch.....	54	0 124	2,272	
Clinton and Port Hudson.....	24	1 00	4,166	
Cocheco.....	18	0 50	2,777	
Columbia and Philadelphia.....	82	2 87	3,500	
Comac Branch.....	4	0 10	2,500	
Concord.....	35	0 80	2,285	
Concord and Claremont.....	18	0 65	3,611	
Connecticut & Passumpsic Riv.....	40	1 25	3,102	
Connecticut River.....	60	1 75	2,916	
Conitocook Valley.....	14	0 45	3,214	
Corning and Blossburg.....	40	1 50	2,750	
Camden Branch.....	57	2 25	3,947	
Cumberland Valley.....	56	2 12	3,735	
Dedham Branch.....	94	0 25	2,631	
Dorchester and Milton Branch.....	8	0 25	3,125	
Eastern.....	54	1 50	2,777	
Erie.....	501	6 15	2,043	
Erie and Calamazoo.....	33	1 00	3,030	
Essex.....	21	0 60	2,857	
Fall River.....	64	1 35	2,500	
Fitchburg.....	50	1 30	2,600	
Fitchburg and Worcester.....	26	0 75	2,884	
Franklin.....	22	1 00	4,545	
Galena and Chicago.....	42	1 25	2,976	
Georgia.....	171	5 00	2,923	
Germantown Branch.....	6	0 15	2,500	
Gloucester Branch.....	14	0 45	3,214	
Great Falls and Conway.....	9	0 20	2,222	
Greenville and Roanoke.....	21	0 50	2,380	
Harlem.....	80	1 65	1,662	
Harvard Branch.....	3	0 15	5,800	
Housatonic.....	98	3 00	3,061	
Hudson River.....	75	1 09	1,333	
Hudson and Berkshire.....	33	1 00	3,030	
Hartford, Providence, & Fishk.....	51	0 87	2,806	
Lewistown.....	34	0 22	6,600	
Lexington and Ohio.....	28	1 00	3,571	
Lexington & W. Cambridge B.....	8	0 80	3,750	
Little Miami.....	84	2 60	2,976	
Lockport and Niagara Falls.....	24	0 75	3,125	
Long Island.....	95	2 00	2,105	
Lowell and Lawrence.....	13	0 35	2,691	
Mad River and Erie.....	134	4 50	3,353	
Madison and Indianapolis.....	98	2 50	2,906	
Manchester and Lawrence.....	25	0 65	2,500	
Mansfield and Sandusky.....	56	1 50	2,678	
Marblehead Branch.....	4	0 10	2,500	
Mexican Gulf.....	27	0 50	1,851	
Michigan Central.....	218	6 50	2,962	
Michigan Southern.....	70	2 00	2,857	
Millbury and Milford Branches.....	17	0 45	2,647	
Millbury & L. Ponchartrain.....	54	0 15	2,727	
Montreal and Lachine.....	8	0 37	4,625	
Montgomery and West Point.....	68	3 50	5,147	
Morris and Essex.....	45	1 25	2,777	
Nashua and Lowell.....	15	0 35	2,533	
Naugatuck.....	62	1 50	2,419	
New Bedford and Taunton.....	31	0 90	2,993	
Newburgh Branch.....	19	0 45	2,368	
New Hampshire Central.....	10	0 30	3,000	
N. Haven, Hartford & Spr'ngs'd.....	62	1 75	2,822	
New Jersey.....	31	0 50	1,612	
New Jersey Central.....	50	1 00	2,000	
N. London, Willimantic & Palm.....	49	1 25	2,604	
Newton Branch.....	12	0 30	2,500	
New York and New Haven.....	76	1 59	1,986	
Norfolk County.....	35	1 00	2,837	
Northern.....	60	2 00	2,898	
Norwich and Worcester.....	66	1 75	2,651	
Old Colony.....	37	1 12	3,027	
Oswego and Syracuse.....	35	1 00	2,837	
Pennsylvania.....	97	3 40	3,505	
Peterborough and Shirley.....	12	0 30	2,500	
Petersburgh.....	69	1 50	2,380	
Pittsfield and North Adams.....	20	0 60	3,000	
Phil. Germantown, & Norristown.....	17	0 40	2,352	
Philad. Wilmington, & Baltim.....	98	3 00	3,061	
Philadel. and Trenton Branch.....	30	0 75	2,500	
Pontiac.....	25	1 00	4,400	
Portland, Saco, & Portsmouth.....	51	1 42	2,784	
Portland and Kennebec.....	94	1 00	2,941	
Portsmouth and Concord.....	18	0 50	2,777	
Potomac.....	32	2 00	6,250	
Providence and Worcester.....	43	1 30	3,023	
Ramapo and Paterson.....	39	0 62	1,878	
Raleigh.....	87	4 00	4,587	
Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	32	1 00	3,125	
Richmond, Fred'ksh. & Potom.....	75	3 50	4,666	
Richmond and Petersburg.....	22	1 00	4,545	
Rutland and Burlington.....	120	3 60	3,000	
Saratoga and Washington.....	41	1 50	3,652	
Salisbury Branch.....	3	0 10	3,533	
Saxonville Branch.....	5	0 12	2,400	
Reading.....	92	3 50	3,804	
Schenectady and Saratoga.....	22	0 75	3,409	
Schenectady and Utica.....	78	2 25	3,884	
South Carolina.....	136	5 00	3,676	
South Shore.....	12	0 35	2,918	
Stonington.....	50	1 50	3,000	
Stony Brook.....	17	0 40	2,382	
Stoughton Branch.....	18	0 50	2,777	
St. Lawrence and Champlain.....	15	1 00	6,686	
Sullivan.....	25	0 75	3,000	
Susquehanna and Baltimore.....	75	2 12	2,828	
Tonawanda.....	43	1 30	3,023	
Troy and Greenbush.....	6	0 15	2,500	
Troy and Schenectady.....	30	0 50	2,880	
Utica and Syracuse.....	58	1 50	2,885	
Vicksb'g. Jackson, & Brandon.....	60	2 75	4,585	
Vermont Central.....	117	3 40	2,905	
Vermont and Massachusetts.....	69	1 75	2,536	
Washington Branch.....	40	1 60	4,000	
Watertown Branch.....	6	0 30	5,800	
Weldon and Wilmington.....	162	5 00	2,500	
Western.....	200	5 00	2,500	
Western and Atlantic.....	140	4 30	3,000	
Westchester and Philadelphia.....	32	1 00	3,125	
Westminster Branch.....	17	0 45	2,847	
West Feliciana.....	28	1 50	5,769	
West Stockbridge & Pittsfield.....	25	0 75	3,000	
Woburn Branch.....	10	0 30	3,000	
Worcester and Nashua.....	45	1 25	2,777	

151 Railroads..... 7254 219 964 3,002

Columbia Branch, Macon and Western, Orleans and Carrollton, Seaboard and Roanoke, St. Lawrence and Atlantic, Susquehanna and Itasca, Wilton, Xenia and Columbus, and Middletown Branch railroads, are not included in the above, for want of room for the fare charged.



## ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

## MAINE.

Gov. 1850.	Pass. 1848.	Pass. 1844.
Co's. Crosby, Hub'd, T. M. & T. A. Case, V. B. Chay. Polk.		
Aroostook... 664 881 18.. 431 864 106.. 398 907		
Cumbarl'd... 4633 6111 1243.. 4797 5889 1745.. 4483 6367		
Franklin... 910 1673 608.. 595 1460 813.. 1374 1743		
Hancock... 1733 2025 138.. 2102 2321 247.. 1938 2697		
Kennebec... 4090 3091 873.. 8056 2634 1657.. 6393 3535		
Lincoln... 4555 4652 433.. 5316 4679 967.. 4505 5354		
Oxford... 1509 4214 707.. 1529 3605 1206.. 1887 4195		
Penobscot... 3562 5136 782.. 3973 4646 1660.. 3376 4895		
Piscataquis 911 1174 307.. 937 1168 432.. 1074 1136		
Somerset... 2261 3282 601.. 2453 3086 1021.. 2849 2530		
Waldo... 1777 3755 605.. 1816 3596 1124.. 1826 4661		
Washington 2193 2263 292.. 2605 2485 456.. 2239 2827		
York... 3011 3964 646.. 3466 4897 844.. 3316 5117		

## TOTALS.

1850, Crosby, W. 32,308	Hubbard, Op 41,520	Talbot, F. S. 7,252
1848, Taylor, ... 36,276	Cass, ... 40,206	V. Buren, 12,178
1844, Clay, ... 34,619	Polk, ... 45,964	Birney, ... 4,862

## CONGRESS.—1850.

- I. York County and 21 towns, &c., in Oxford.  
 Moses M'Donald, *Opp.*, 5173; elected—plurality 490;  
 N. D. Appleton, *W.*, 4685; M. Sweet, *F. S.*, 530; Sc'g 45.  
 II. Cumberland County.  
 John Appleton, *Opp.*, 5943; elected—maj. over all 99.  
 W. F. Fessenden, *W.*, and *F. S.*, 5803; Sc'g 11. F. onest.  
 III. Kennebec (except town of Greene) and Franklin Co's.  
 Robert Goodenow, *Opp.*, 4780; Seth May, *F. S.*, 1874; Sc'g 4.  
 IV. Lincoln Co., Oxford Co. (except 21 l.), and L. of Greene.  
 Charles Andrews, *Opp.*, 6718; elected—plurality 66.  
 Isaac Reed, *W.*, 6652; Alfred Pierce, *F. S.*, 183; Sc'g 6.  
 V. Waldo (except town of Vinalhaven) and Somerset Co's.  
 Ephraim K. Smart, *Opp.*, 5811; elected—maj. over all 564;  
 Theophilus Cushing, *W.*, 5495; Scattering 62.  
 VI. Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties.  
 Israel Washburn, jr., *W.*, 5413; elected—plurality 1716;  
 Strickland, *Opp.*, 3596; Stetson, *Opp.*, not a cand. 2554; Sc. 32.  
 VII. Aroostook, Hancock, and Washington Co's, and Vinalhaven.  
 Thomas J. D. Fuller, *Opp.*, 4513; elected—plurality 185;  
 Jas. S. Pike, *W.*, 4629; S. C. Foster, *F. S.*, 716; Sc'g 88.

## VERMONT.

Gov.—1850.	Pass.—1848.	Pass.—1844.
Co's. Will'ms, Peck, R. & T. A. Case, V. B. Cass, Clay. Polk.		
Addison... 3436 953 863.. 2658 1835 319.. 2527 773		
Bennington 1895 1304 345.. 1559 616 1150.. 1646 1470		
Caledonia... 1803 2096 73.. 1367 888 617.. 1762 1420		
Chittenden 1892 1339 689.. 1763 1516 1171.. 1924 1444		
Faerx... 421 406 3.. 370 42 351.. 339 331		
Franklin... 1721 983 935.. 1456 1984 591.. 1873 1438		
Grand Isle 304 35 806.. 311 104 130.. 339 165		
Lamoille... 483 943 664.. 289 154 474.. 428 759		
Orange... 2141 2657 139.. 1780 1208 1414.. 2076 1810		
Oxford... 1308 1169 119.. 1056 536 562.. 1192 833		
Rutland... 9920 1176 495.. 1911 1377 744.. 3584 1578		
Washington 1623 2284 150.. 1396 1166 1093.. 1650 9685		
Windham... 2408 1115 683.. 2648 1443 608.. 2643 1703		
Windsor... 3814 2246 69.. 3686 1903 1103.. 4603 1643		

## TOTALS.

1850, Williams, W. 24,809	48, Taylor, 33,123	44, Clay, 26,770
Peck, Reg. <i>Opp.</i> , 19,289	V. B. 13,837	Polk, 18,041
Roberts, <i>Humor</i> , 4,379	Cass, 10,948	Birney, 3,954

## CONGRESS.—1850.

- I. Bennington, Rutland, and Windham Counties.  
 A. L. Miner, *Whig*, 4399; A. P. Lyman, *Whig*, 4,186;  
 D. Roberts, jr., *Opp.*, 2,889; M. Clark, *Opp.*, 431; Sc. 34.  
 [\*Second trial—Maine elected by plurality. No choice at first trial; vote: M. 3,668; L. 3,726; R. 3,283; C. 1,518; Sc. 22.]  
 II. Orange and Windsor Counties.  
 William Heward, *Whig*, 5682; elected—maj. over all 1,062;  
 Jefferson P. Kidder, *Opp.*, 4,384; Scattering 206.  
 III. Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Grand Isle Co's.  
 James Meacham, *W.*, 6,345; elected—maj. over all 2,369;  
 Beardsley, *Opp.*, 2,960; Harrington, *Opp.*, 1,521; Sc. 26.  
 IV. Caledonia, Essex, Lamoille, Orleans, and Washington Co's.  
 Theo. Bartlett, ... 7,000; elected—maj. over all 1,241;  
 B. M. Davis, *Whig*, 6,014; Willard, *Opp.*, 640; Sc'g 114.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov.—1850.	Pass.—1848.	Pass.—1844.
Co's. Briggs, Bout' L. P. A. Taylor, V. B. Chay. Polk.		
Barnstable 1353 707 340.. 3015 803 516.. 3290 1416		
Berkshire 3610 3162 516.. 3349 2347 1549.. 3666 3585		
Bristol... 3893 2370 1677.. 4840 2170 2632.. 4879 4901		
Dukes... 187 151 31.. 290 133 81.. 302 246		
Essex... 8177 5490 3741.. 8655 4675 6020.. 8415 6399		
Franklin... 2585 1857 1173.. 2132 1549 1645.. 2725 2047		
Hampden 3507 3400 664.. 3306 2161 1284.. 3416 3573		
Hampshire 3493 1274 1296.. 3955 1070 9606.. 3725 1606		
Middlesex 9445 7060 424.. 3654 6820 5364.. 10561 9144		
Nantucket 306 68 127.. 44 89 159.. 637 257		
Norfolk... 4640 2271 2706.. 4739 2451 3538.. 5217 4277		
Plymouth 3335 1713 2492.. 3568 1847 3189.. 4449 3315		
Suffolk... 6447 2138 1251.. 3895 3173 2132.. 3778 4650		
Worcester 6377 5165 7295.. 5827 5058 5343.. 9359 7562		

## \* Totals official. TOTALS.

1850—Briggs... 57,153; Boutwell... 36,816; Phillips... 27,762.		
1848—... 54,000; ... 38,130; ... 38,247.		
1844—Taylor... 61,070; Cass... 35,281; V. Buren... 32,058.		
1844—Clay... 67,712; Polk... 63,470; Birney... 10,969.		

## LEGISLATURE for 1851.

SWAYNE (full, will be): *Whigs* 13; *Condition* *Opp.* & *F. S.* 27.  
 HOUSE: *W.* 177; *Opp.* (inc. *F. S.* & *Coal*) 220; no choice 42.

## \* CONGRESS.—1850.

- I. City of Boston (Suffolk County).  
 William Appleton, *W.*, 5639; elected—maj. over all 2783;  
 J. T. Heard, *Opp.*, 1855; B. B. Mussey, *F. S.*, 1167; Sc'g 35.  
 II. 2 towns in Suffolk Co. 16 in Essex, and 7½ in Middlesex.  
 Charles W. Upham, *Whig*, 582; no choice—wants 769;  
 R. Rantoul, jr., *Opp.*, 4364; S. K. Sewall, *F. S.*, 2979; Sc'g 49.  
 III. 14 towns in Essex Co., and 11 in Middlesex.  
 James H. Duane, *Whig*, 6089; no choice—wants 148;  
 A. R. Brown, *Opp.*, 3753; Higginson, *F. S.*, 2496; Sc'g 135.  
 IV. 23½ towns in Middlesex Co., and 14 in Worcester.  
 Benjamin Thompson, *W.*, 5626; no choice—wants 1551;  
 J. G. Palfrey, *F. S.*, 4970; Frothingham, *Opp.*, 3742; Sc. 14.  
 V. 42 towns in Worcester County.  
 Charles Allen, *F. S.*, 5799; no choice—wants 1354;  
 L. M. Barton, *W.*, 4317; J. S. C. Knowlton, *Opp.*, 4175; Sc. 21.  
 VI. 15 l. in Franklin Co., 14 Hamp's, 13 Hamp's, 2 Worcester.  
 George T. Davis, *Whig*, 6275; no choice—wants 303;  
 C. W. Chapin, *Opp.*, 5329; Huntington, *F. S.*, 2311; Sc'g 39.  
 VII. Berkshire Co., 11 l. Franklin, 6 Hamp's, 10 Hampshire.  
 John Z. Goodrich, *Whig*, 5599; no choice—wants 522;  
 Bishop, *Opp.*, 5449; Hayden, *F. S.*, 237; Rockwell, *W.*, 267.  
 VIII. Norfolk Co., 5 l. in Middlesex, and 4 in Plymouth.  
 Horace Mann, *F. S.*, *Whig*, 6602; elec'd—maj. over all 116;  
 S. H. Walley, *W.*, 4374; E. K. Whitaker, *Opp.*, 2362; Sc. 50.  
 IX. 16 towns in Bristol Co., and 35 in Plymouth.  
 Orin Fowler, *F. S.*, *Whig*, 6800; elected—maj. over all 2330;  
 Little, *Opp.*, 3047; Atwood 301; Daylies, *W.*, 147; Sc'g 36.  
 X. Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantket Co's, 3 l. Bristol, 2 Plymouth.  
 Zeno Scudder, *Whig*, 2900; no choice—wants 133;  
 Fessenden, *Opp.*, 1624; Hart, *F. S.*, 1054; Fisher, *W.*, 504.  
 \*Including vote of towns not included in official count.

## CONNECTICUT.

Gov.—1850.	Pass.—1848.	Pass.—1844.
Co's. Foster, Sym'r, Boyd, Taylor, V. B. Cass, W. E. Chay. Polk.		
Fairfield... 4326 4248 175.. 5038 4064 462.. 5368 4599		
Hartford... 5551 6183 361.. 6008 5345 810.. 6739 5624		
Litchfield... 3940 3999 521.. 3918 3574 800.. 4688 4335		
Middlesex... 1969 2420 190.. 2136 2152 361.. 2324 2354		
New Haven 4909 4728 445.. 5273 4516 806.. 5546 4796		
New London 3530 3616 427.. 4020 3241 775.. 4081 3793		
Tolland... 1807 1809 179.. 1665 1613 191.. 1564 1950		
Windham... 2267 2119 670.. 2266 2352 799.. 2620 2544		
1844, <i>Dem.</i> in <i>F.</i> , 142; <i>H.</i> , 287; <i>L.</i> , 368; <i>M.</i> , 130; <i>N. H.</i> , 229; <i>N. L.</i> , 304; <i>T.</i> , 120; <i>W.</i> , 363; Total... 1943		

## TOTALS

1850, Foster, W. 28,209; Seymour, 29,992; Boyd, F. S. 27,777		
1849, Trumbull, 27,800; Seymour, 27,106; Niles, ... 3,520		
1848, Taylor, 30,314; Cass, ... 27,046; V. B. 20,500		
1844, Clay ... 32,830; Polk ... 29,841; Birney ... 1,943		

(SEE last page for New Hampshire and Rhode Island.)



## NEW YORK.

		Gov'n.—1850.—Lt. Gov'n.				Comm'n.—1849.—Att'y Gen'l.				Pres.—1848.				Pres. 1844.			
Sen.	Dist.	Hunt.	Sey'r.	Ch'n.	Cor'li.	Ch'n.	Hunt.	Lott.	Tap'n.	St'n's.	Chaf'd.	Taylor.	V. B. Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Bur'y.	
1. Queens.	.....	1735	3039	.....	1735	3039	.....	1735	3039	.....	1735	3039	.....	1735	3039	.....	1735
"	Rochmond	919	642	.....	919	642	.....	919	642	.....	919	642	.....	919	642	.....	919
"	Suffolk	1776	2306	.....	1776	2306	.....	1776	2306	.....	1776	2306	.....	1776	2306	.....	1776
2. Kings.	.....	6744	6221	.....	6744	6221	.....	6744	6221	.....	6744	6221	.....	6744	6221	.....	6744
3. N.Y.—Ward I.	.....	690	836	.....	690	836	.....	690	836	.....	690	836	.....	690	836	.....	690
"	" II.	334	435	.....	334	435	.....	334	435	.....	334	435	.....	334	435	.....	334
"	" III.	1105	690	.....	1105	690	.....	1105	690	.....	1105	690	.....	1105	690	.....	1105
"	" IV.	345	1331	.....	345	1331	.....	345	1331	.....	345	1331	.....	345	1331	.....	345
"	" V.	1071	949	.....	1071	949	.....	1071	949	.....	1071	949	.....	1071	949	.....	1071
"	" VI.	360	1163	.....	360	1163	.....	360	1163	.....	360	1163	.....	360	1163	.....	360
4. Ward VII.	.....	1490	1378	.....	1490	1378	.....	1490	1378	.....	1490	1378	.....	1490	1378	.....	1490
"	" VIII.	1187	1085	.....	1187	1085	.....	1187	1085	.....	1187	1085	.....	1187	1085	.....	1187
"	" IX.	1002	1085	.....	1002	1085	.....	1002	1085	.....	1002	1085	.....	1002	1085	.....	1002
"	" X.	1685	1621	.....	1685	1621	.....	1685	1621	.....	1685	1621	.....	1685	1621	.....	1685
5. Ward VIII.	.....	1773	1434	.....	1773	1434	.....	1773	1434	.....	1773	1434	.....	1773	1434	.....	1773
"	" IX.	1813	1679	.....	1813	1679	.....	1813	1679	.....	1813	1679	.....	1813	1679	.....	1813
"	" X.	630	1341	.....	630	1341	.....	630	1341	.....	630	1341	.....	630	1341	.....	630
6. Ward XI.	.....	1148	1383	.....	1148	1383	.....	1148	1383	.....	1148	1383	.....	1148	1383	.....	1148
"	" XII.	382	421	.....	382	421	.....	382	421	.....	382	421	.....	382	421	.....	382
"	" XIII.	1679	1665	.....	1679	1665	.....	1679	1665	.....	1679	1665	.....	1679	1665	.....	1679
"	" XIV.	1339	1085	.....	1339	1085	.....	1339	1085	.....	1339	1085	.....	1339	1085	.....	1339
"	" XV.	798	688	.....	798	688	.....	798	688	.....	798	688	.....	798	688	.....	798
7. Putnam.	.....	795	1264	.....	795	1264	.....	795	1264	.....	795	1264	.....	795	1264	.....	795
Rockland.	.....	665	1389	.....	665	1389	.....	665	1389	.....	665	1389	.....	665	1389	.....	665
Westchester.	.....	3437	3410	.....	3437	3410	.....	3437	3410	.....	3437	3410	.....	3437	3410	.....	3437
8. Columbia.	.....	3796	3784	.....	3796	3784	.....	3796	3784	.....	3796	3784	.....	3796	3784	.....	3796
Dutchess.	.....	5654	5624	.....	5654	5624	.....	5654	5624	.....	5654	5624	.....	5654	5624	.....	5654
9. Orange.	.....	3638	4148	.....	3638	4148	.....	3638	4148	.....	3638	4148	.....	3638	4148	.....	3638
Sullivan.	.....	1781	1817	.....	1781	1817	.....	1781	1817	.....	1781	1817	.....	1781	1817	.....	1781
10. Greene.	.....	2617	2928	.....	2617	2928	.....	2617	2928	.....	2617	2928	.....	2617	2928	.....	2617
Ulster.	.....	4033	4552	.....	4033	4552	.....	4033	4552	.....	4033	4552	.....	4033	4552	.....	4033
11. Albany.	.....	7426	6451	.....	7426	6451	.....	7426	6451	.....	7426	6451	.....	7426	6451	.....	7426
Schenectady.	.....	1732	1462	.....	1732	1462	.....	1732	1462	.....	1732	1462	.....	1732	1462	.....	1732
12. Rensselaer.	.....	5439	5629	.....	5439	5629	.....	5439	5629	.....	5439	5629	.....	5439	5629	.....	5439
13. Saratoga.	.....	3735	3938	.....	3735	3938	.....	3735	3938	.....	3735	3938	.....	3735	3938	.....	3735
Washington.	.....	4185	2781	.....	4185	2781	.....	4185	2781	.....	4185	2781	.....	4185	2781	.....	4185
14. Clinton.	.....	3044	2430	.....	3044	2430	.....	3044	2430	.....	3044	2430	.....	3044	2430	.....	3044
Essex.	.....	2318	1636	.....	2318	1636	.....	2318	1636	.....	2318	1636	.....	2318	1636	.....	2318
Warren.	.....	1730	1306	.....	1730	1306	.....	1730	1306	.....	1730	1306	.....	1730	1306	.....	1730
15. Franklin.	.....	1600	1711	.....	1600	1711	.....	1600	1711	.....	1600	1711	.....	1600	1711	.....	1600
St. Lawrence.	.....	3484	4936	.....	3484	4936	.....	3484	4936	.....	3484	4936	.....	3484	4936	.....	3484
16. Fulton.	.....	2233	2391	.....	2233	2391	.....	2233	2391	.....	2233	2391	.....	2233	2391	.....	2233
Herkimer.	.....	3945	4054	.....	3945	4054	.....	3945	4054	.....	3945	4054	.....	3945	4054	.....	3945
Montgomery.	.....	3020	2825	.....	3020	2825	.....	3020	2825	.....	3020	2825	.....	3020	2825	.....	3020
17. Delaware.	.....	3573	2795	.....	3573	2795	.....	3573	2795	.....	3573	2795	.....	3573	2795	.....	3573
Scholarie.	.....	2831	3143	.....	2831	3143	.....	2831	3143	.....	2831	3143	.....	2831	3143	.....	2831
18. Chenango.	.....	3746	4045	.....	3746	4045	.....	3746	4045	.....	3746	4045	.....	3746	4045	.....	3746
Otsego.	.....	4392	5125	.....	4392	5125	.....	4392	5125	.....	4392	5125	.....	4392	5125	.....	4392
19. Oneida.	.....	7332	8130	.....	7332	8130	.....	7332	8130	.....	7332	8130	.....	7332	8130	.....	7332
20. Madison.	.....	3378	3441	.....	3378	3441	.....	3378	3441	.....	3378	3441	.....	3378	3441	.....	3378
Oswego.	.....	3944	4753	.....	3944	4753	.....	3944	4753	.....	3944	4753	.....	3944	4753	.....	3944
21. Jefferson.	.....	4905	5756	.....	4905	5756	.....	4905	5756	.....	4905	5756	.....	4905	5756	.....	4905
Lewis.	.....	1618	2004	.....	1618	2004	.....	1618	2004	.....	1618	2004	.....	1618	2004	.....	1618
22. Onondaga.	.....	6630	6107	.....	6630	6107	.....	6630	6107	.....	6630	6107	.....	6630	6107	.....	6630
23. Broome.	.....	2661	2908	.....	2661	2908	.....	2661	2908	.....	2661	2908	.....	2661	2908	.....	2661
Cortland.	.....	2305	2054	.....	2305	2054	.....	2305	2054	.....	2305	2054	.....	2305	2054	.....	2305
Tioga.	.....	1945	2335	.....	1945	2335	.....	1945	2335	.....	1945	2335	.....	1945	2335	.....	1945
24. Cayuga.	.....	4833	4721	.....	4833	4721	.....	4833	4721	.....	4833	4721	.....	4833	4721	.....	4833
Wayne.	.....	4930	3947	.....	4930	3947	.....	4930	3947	.....	4930	3947	.....	4930	3947	.....	4930
25. Seneca.	.....	1932	2169	.....	1932	2169	.....	1932	2169	.....	1932	2169	.....	1932	2169	.....	1932
Tompkins.	.....	3344	3423	.....	3344	3423	.....	3344	3423	.....	3344	3423	.....	3344	3423	.....	3344
Yates.	.....	1853	2013	.....	1853	2013	.....	1853	2013	.....	1853	2013	.....	1853	2013	.....	1853
26. Chemung.	.....	1976	2011	.....	1976	2011	.....	1976	2011	.....	1976	2011	.....	1976	2011	.....	1976
Steuben.	.....	4423	5175	.....	4423	5175	.....	4423	5175	.....	4423	5175	.....	4423	5175	.....	4423
27. Monroe.	.....	5715	5479	.....	5715	5479	.....	5715	5479	.....	5715	5479	.....	5715	5479	.....	5715
28. Genesee.	.....	3303	1631	.....	3303	1631	.....	3303	1631	.....	3303	1631	.....	3303	1631	.....	3303
29. Livingston.	.....	3935	3494	.....	3935	3494	.....	3935	3494	.....	3935	3494	.....	3935	3494	.....	3935
Orleans.	.....	3775	3775	.....	3775	3775	.....	3775	3775	.....	3775	3775	.....	3775	3775	.....	3775
30. Allegany.	.....	3549	3108	.....	3549	3108	.....	3549	3108	.....	3549	3108	.....	3549	3108	.....	3549
Wyoming.	.....	2783	2111	.....	2783	2111	.....	2783	2111	.....	2783	2111	.....	2783	2111	.....	2783
31. Erie.	.....	6865	6255	.....	6865	6255	.....	6865	6255	.....	6865	6255	.....	6865	6255	.....	6865
Cattaraugus.	.....	3965	2775	.....	3965	2775	.....	3965	2775	.....	3965	2775	.....	3965	2775	.....	3965
Chautauque.	.....	4765	3328	.....	4765	3328	.....	4765	3328	.....	4765	3328	.....	4765	3328	.....	4765

\* Including Hamilton county.]

1850, Governor, Hunt, 314,614; Seymour, 314,352; Lott, 314,352; Taylor, 314,352; Cass, 314,352; Clay, 314,352; Bur'y, 314,352.

Lt. Gov'n. Cornell, 310,895; Church, 310,895; Stevens, 310,895; Chaf'd., 310,895; Taylor, 310,895; Cass, 310,895; Clay, 310,895; Bur'y, 310,895.

Can't Com. Blakely, 313,894; Mather, 315,102; Taylor, 315,102; Cass, 315,102; Clay, 315,102; Bur'y, 315,102.

Prison H. Baker, 308,143; Angel, 317,980; Taylor, 317,980; Cass, 317,980; Clay, 317,980; Bur'y, 317,980.

C.P.C.'s Ap. Smith, 311,025; Benton, 317,980; Taylor, 317,980; Cass, 317,980; Clay, 317,980; Bur'y, 317,980.

Abol. Gov. (Chaplin), 316,111. [Candidates in italics nominated by Anti-renters; those in small caps by N. Y. City "Unionists"]

LEGISLATURE FOR 1851.—Senators: *Whigs*, Davis, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 32, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 2



## NEW YORK.

1850.—CONGRESS.—1848.

Dist. & Co's	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	P. B.	Cass.
I. Rose	Floyd	King	Jones	Brown	
Queens.....	1780	2004	2235	1011	1265
Suffolk.....	1881	2121	2102	1446	1067
Total.....	3661	4125	4337	2457	2332
II. Bowne	Bogardus	Bokes	Crooke	MerEAU	
Kings.....	6771	5657	7143	971	4877
Richmond....	957	771	1025	116	935
Total.....	7728	6428	8168	1087	5812
1850, Crooke, Opp., 693; Ludlow, Opp., 30.					
III. Bowen	Hart	Pheux	Smith	Hart	
N.Y.—W'd I..	47	742	1011	111	741
II..	117	385	604	81	389
III..	738	489	1704	169	569
IV..	220	1283	741	198	1145
V..	433	780	1541	234	914
Total.....	1755	3679	5601	793	3788
1850, Rodman, W, 572, 264, 540, 206, 699; total, 2164.					
IV. Haws	Marsh	Underhill	Hecker	Macley	
Ward VI..	389	488	628	107	681
VII..	1506	1247	2127	314	1178
X..	1243	1116	1544	369	1100
XIII..	1017	973	1355	245	945
Total.....	4155	3824	5649	1085	3904
50, M'Grath, Op., 641 in 6th w'd. '48, Foote, Cass, 944 in Dis.					
V. Briggs	Arclar's	Briggs	Spencer	Walsh	
Ward VIII..	1783	1383	2133	500	855
IX..	2023	1479	2599	659	649
XIV..	638	1302	895	317	1261
Total.....	4444	4114	5627	1476	2765
1848, Hasbrouck, Cass, 629, 850, 1323; total, 1602.					
VI. Brooks	Cochran	Brooks	Field	Law	
Ward XI..	1085	1230	1651	287	1731
XII..	363	399	890	91	806
XV..	1551	487	2007	363	557
XVI..	1579	1590	1925	542	1479
XVII..	1668	1446	1996	451	1540
XVIII..	1393	863	1240	908	863
XIX..	743	707	with 12th Ward.		
Total.....	8337	6724	9709	2042	6976
1850, Blunt, Waig, 219. 1848, Moaroe, Waig, 42.					
VII. Gurnee	Stevens	Nelson	C. B. P.'s	M. C. B.'s	
Rockland....	815	1191	845	493	975
Westchester..	3557	9860	4103	1321	2158
Total.....	4372	4851	4943	1754	3133
VIII. Cruget	Dean	Hall	W'y.	Bailey	Ga Nun.
Dutchess.....	5112	5063	5512	1267	3288
Putnam.....	830	1155	789	414	1045
Total.....	5942	6218	6301	1681	4383
IX. McKissack	Murray	McKis'k.	Curtis	Wood	rd.
Orange.....	3782	3995	4214	1383	3229
Sullivan.....	1781	1815	1662	486	1438
Total.....	5563	5810	5878	1874	4667
X. Sch'maker	Allaben	Gould	Edgerton	Wheeler	
Delaware....	3421	2899	1780	2174	531
Ulster.....	4430	4236	4487	2269	1422
Total.....	7851	7135	6267	4443	1953
1848, Finch, Anti-Rent, 3243 in Del., 770 in Ulster—3013.					
XI. Cowles	Sutcliffe	Silver's	Beekman	Olney	
Columbia.....	3413	3791	3816	2283	2107
Greene.....	2527	2881	2805	1165	1786
Total.....	5940	6672	6621	3453	3893
XII. Sage	Seymour	Warren	Reynolds		
Rensselaer....	5594	5811	5362	6055	
Reynolds, Waig Anti-R., supported by V. B. and Cass men.					
XIII. Schoolcraft	Cornish	Sch'leff	Wood	Bouton	
Albany.....	7032	6746	7227	2318	3876
XIV. Boyd	Th'p'oon	Andrews	Culver	Cattling	
Essex.....	2286	1656	2502	1159	930
Washington..	4000	2750	4496	2007	*1247
Total.....	6236	4415	7088	3166	2186
*XV. Taber	Russell	Thurman	Law	nce	Hed'ing
Clinton.....	2444	1995	1938	1267	1431
Franklin.....	1706	1805	1356	930	975
Warren.....	1174	1308	1376	631	1049
Total.....	5324	5506	4870	2828	3455

XVI. Wells	Marrin	Whita	Cowen	Campb'l
*Fulton.....	2874	2214	1909	1590
Saratoga.....	4308	3802	4432	1382
Schenectady..	1746	1444	1702	410
Total.....	8428	7460	8133	3392
XVII. Alexander	Buel	Alexan'r	Nellis	Sam'ens
Herkimer.....	3029	3684	2962	3630
Montgomery..	3018	2801	3127	1734
Total.....	6047	6685	6109	5364
XVIII. Grant	King	Squire	King	Dodge
Lewis.....	1544	2106	1282	1254
St. Lawrence..	3349	4895	3851	6055
Total.....	4893	7101	5133	7309
XIX. Clarke	Ives	Clarke	Ives	Dann
Jefferson.....	5058	5477	4636	4427
XX. Matteson	Jenkins	Matteson	Mann	Will'ms
Oneida.....	7711	7828	6094	5069
XXI. Chase	Snow	Smith	Ham'nd	Walden
Otsego.....	4695	4543	3767	2117
Schoharie.....	2913	3121	2563	670
Total.....	7808	7864	6330	2787
XXII. Bennett	Taylor	Bennett	Smith	Mason
Broome.....	2828	2449	2508	752
Chenango.....	4335	3445	3613	1449
Tioga.....	2007	2237	1893	638
Total.....	9170	8131	8014	2659
XXIII. Williams	Babcock	Duer	Nye	Crouse
Madison.....	3332	3491	3959	2617
Oswego.....	3784	4532	4148	4267
Total.....	7136	8433	8107	6684
1850, Wing, Abel., 177. 1848, Garnett, Abel., 178.				
XXIV. Smith	Jones	Gott	Sedg'k	Baldwin
Onondaga.....	5419	6186	5403	4906
1850, Frye, Abel., 273; Noxon, W., 60; Gott, W., 30.				
XXV. Morgan	How	Conger	Ballard	Hyde
Cayuga.....	4893	4880	4571	3946
Cortland.....	2318	2157	2161	1801
Total.....	7011	7037	6732	5747
XXVI. Walbridge	Halsey	Jackson	Wissner	Hatha'y
Chemung.....	2447	2022	1662	2306
Tompkins.....	3391	3405	3167	2638
Yates.....	1862	2070	1715	1450
Total.....	7700	7497	6444	6398
XXVII. Sackett	Smith	Sackett	Bascom	Bigelow
Seneca.....	2013	2073	2044	1597
Wayne.....	4292	3741	3801	3663
Total.....	6305	5814	5845	5260
XXVIII. Schermer	n. Buchan	Sch'rhorn	Seiden	Smith
Monroe.....	6036	5623	6811	4746
XXIX. Horsford	Wadsw'h	Rose	Garl'gh's	Parburt
Livingston....	3797	2897	3362	2086
Ontario.....	3930	2912	3934	2573
Total.....	7727	5609	7316	4659
XXX. Church	Rubie	Ramsey	Grover	Angel
Allegany.....	3237	3055	2836	2229
Steuben.....	4251	* 5313	4444	3709
Total.....	7538	6388	7282	5938
XXXI. Martin	Waite	Risley	Colman	Chaffee
Cattaraugus..	2712	2653	2693	1352
Chautauque..	4198	3596	4343	1600
Total.....	7210	6549	6946	2932
XXXII. Haven	Stevens	Spauld'g	Wadsw'h	Clinton
Erie.....	6913	5365	7622	2967
XXXIII. Hascall	Sprague	Putnam	Smith	Willett
Genesee.....	2960	1652	2998	1111
Wyoming.....	2755	2047	2491	1689
Total.....	5715	3699	5489	2780
XXXIV. Burrows	Pip'r	Burrows	Davis	Bur'ghs
Niagara.....	3056	2914	2899	2063
Orleans.....	2697	2418	2473	1783
Total.....	5753	5332	5572	3846

\* Long Lake, Hamilton Co., is in 16th Dist.; no returns either year. Rest of Hamilton is with Fulton, in 16th Dist.

FREE SCHOOLS.

1850, for repeal of New School Law 184,308; against repeal 208,347—Maj. for Free Schools 26,139. 1849, for New School Law 249,879; against it 91,351—Maj. for F. S. 157,921.



## NEW JERSEY.

Gov. 1850. Pres't, 1848. Pres. 1844.

Counties.	Runk.	Fort Taylor.	Cass.	V. B. Clay.	Polk.
Camden.....	1450	1533.-1967	1236	23.-1448	1208
Essex.....	4808	4235.-5997	3824	127.-5471	3655
Gloucester.....	1219	1057.-1297	882	88.-1411	902
Monmouth.....	1893	3163.-3119	3450	4.-3221	3434
Salem.....	1489	1808.-1702	1536	28.-1775	1493
Somerset.....	1690	1598.-2028	1617	20.-2139	1978
Warren.....	1411	2508.-1634	2689	13.-1645	2599
Burlington.....	3237	3114.-3898	3014	30.-3730	3017
Cape May.....	566	841.-657	226	—.-780	314
Hunterdon.....	2090	3277.-2191	3220	9.-2544	3386
Middlesex.....	2194	1971.-2469	1807	129.-2321	2023
Passaic.....	1589	1639.-1749	1304	120.-1602	1291
Sussex.....	1057	9355.-1211	3443	48.-1295	3490
Atlantic.....	339	655.-472	780	—.-493	848
Bergen.....	746	1202.-1004	1262	15.-979	1440
Cumberland.....	1412	1339.-1666	1319	—.-1549	1371
Hudson.....	1244	1174.-1434	760	80.-1129	703
Mercer.....	2237	2279.-2631	2058	26.-1883	1577
Morris.....	2616	2700.-2889	2424	91.-2903	2466
Ocean.....	969	740.-	(with Monmouth)		

## TOTALS.

1850, Runk, 34,054; Fort, Opp. 39,723. Maj. 5,669  
 1848, Taylor 40,016; V. B. 849; Cass 36,901. " 3,114  
 1844, Clay 38,318; Polk, 37,495. " 823

1848, Gerrit Smith, 41 in Essex, 1 in Mer., 35 in Mon'th—77.  
 1844, Birney, in Bur'l'n 5, Can'd. 4, Es's' 29, Glo'ster 27, Hud-  
 son 8, Mon. 3, Morris 34, Passaic 9, Salem 3, Sussex 7—131.

LEGISLATIVE for 1851. Joint Ballot: Whigs 38; Opp. 40.

SENATE: Whigs, 10—1 each from the counties italicized.

Opp. 10—1 each from the other counties.

The first 7 co. elect in 1851; next 6 in 1852; last 7 in 1853.

ASSEMBLY: Whigs: Bur'l'n 5, Cape M. 1, Cumb. 3, Es's' 7,

Glo's' 2, Hud. 1, Mid. 4, Mor. 1, Oc'n 1, Pass. 1, Som. 2—28.

Opposition: Atl'c 1, Berg. 2, Cam'd. 2, Hunt'n 4, Mercer 3,

Mon'th 4, Mor. 3, Pass. 1, Salem 3, Som. 1, Sus. 3, War'n 3—30.

## 1850 \*CONGRESS—1848.

Dist. & Co's.	Whitney,	*Strat'n,	*Hay,	Pitney,	Hollis,
I.	Whig	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.	Nat.
Atlantic.....	513	656.....	448	794	
Camden.....	1064	1311.....	1513	1240	436
Cape May....	566	369.....	625	229	20
Cumberland.....	1387	1335.....	1590	1317	
Gloucester....	1011	1038.....	1211	879	178
Salem.....	1483	1796.....	1687	1584	84

1850. Franklin, Native, Camden 790, Gloucester 285—1084.

	Richards.	*Skellon.	*Newell.	Potts.
II.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.
Burlington.....	3308	3017	3894	3063
Mercer.....	2175	2332	2654	2031
Monmouth.....	1864	3215	3529	3238
Ocean.....	1011	695	(with Monm'th.)	
Total.....	8358	9259	9877	8382

	Edsall.	*Wildrick.	Rob'tson.	*Wild'h.
III.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.
Hunterdon.....	2005	3319		3276
Sussex.....	1122	3283	1214	3455
Warren.....	1373	2495	1564	2484
Total.....	4498	9097	2778	9215

	*Brown.	Vail.	*Va Dyke.	Hillard.	Sew'l.
IV.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.
Middlesex.....	2196	1965	2415	1898	
Morris.....	2573	2723	2871	2466	64
Somerset.....	1701	1563	1996	1661	
Total.....	6470	6251	7282	6023	64

	Ryerson.	*Price.	*Kmg.	Hol'sw'h.	Op'd.
V.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.
Bergen.....	747	1250	983	1244	14
Essex.....	4786	4227	5830	3583	261
Hudson.....	1224	1173	1331	512	276
Passaic.....	1392	1626	1535	1377	126
Total.....	8149	8286	9679	6716	677

\* Elected. † Horn, Nat'l Reform. rec'd 43 votes in 1860.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Sen. 1850—C's Com'n. 1848—Pres. 1844—Pres.

Dist.	Co's.	Dun'n.	Mo'n.	Tay'r.	Cass.	V. B. Clay.	Polk.	
1.	Philad'a City	7861	4623.	10656	6266	309.	3317	6399
2.	Philad'a Co.	13444	15797.	30674	16242	608.	13973	13462
3.	Montgom'y	3464	4697.	8040	5667	261.	4491	5696
4.	Chester.....	4827	4428.	5199	5370	507.	6070	5660
5.	Delaware.....	1613	1311.	2194	1847	84.	3090	1646
6.	Berks.....	2917	6979.	6082	9484	81.	4009	8674
7.	Bucks.....	4760	4899.	5140	5364	163.	4862	5914
8.	Lancaster.....	5843	4062.	11390	6080	163.	10296	5948
9.	Lebanon.....	9090	1323.	2936	1869	2.	2636	1791
10.	Dauphin.....	3340	1943.	3705	2351	34.	3285	2401
11.	Northumb'd.....	1119	1766.	1766	3266	8.	1547	2446
12.	Lehigh.....	2285	2846.	2973	3199	3.	2653	2811
13.	Northampton.....	1833	2831.	3191	4903	38.	2776	3870
14.	Carbon.....	611	762.	889	1181	1.	631	906
15.	Monroe.....	166	1073.	618	1830	3.	414	1806
16.	Pike.....	49	633.	216	799	3.	151	769
17.	Wayne.....	650	1297.	997	1542	202.	899	1657
18.	Adams.....	1963	1661.	2576	1767	25.	2609	1891
19.	Franklin.....	3380	2871.	4006	3199	4.	3901	3996
20.	York.....	3245	4324.	4838	6151	4.	4237	6071
21.	Cumberland.....	2826	2672.	3942	3178	26.	3692	5175
22.	Perry.....	696	1735.	1662	2386	5.	1370	2321
23.	Centre.....	1809	2849.	1856	2611	4.	1860	2426
24.	Clinton.....	668	843.	911	967	1.	768	876
25.	Lycum.....	1718	2182.	1992	2244	9.	2012	2989
26.	Sullivan.....	308	384.	139	303	19.	(with Ly'g)	
27.	Blair.....	1740	1943.	2476	1435	12.	946	1123
28.	Cambria.....	940	1462.	1323	1636	25.	4086	2675
29.	Huntingdon.....	1787	1404.	2590	1923	25.	4086	2675
30.	Columbia.....	838	1999.	2963	3396	29.	1738	3730
31.	Luzerne.....	2923	3601.	3516	3961	176.	2939	3960
32.	Montour.....	839	1211.	(with Columbia)				
33.	Bradford.....	2780	3127.	3273	1889	1780.	3235	3668
34.	Susquehanna.....	1317	2348.	1863	2620	301.	1602	2697
35.	Wyoming.....	633	829.	861	892	37.	614	869
36.	Clearfield.....	534	994.	761	1168	23.	644	874
37.	Elk.....	101	263.	134	242	16.	101	198
38.	McKean.....	290	407.	367	418	22.	340	419
39.	Potter.....	284	450.	290	468	248.	240	594
40.	Tioga.....	1098	1605.	1350	1344	363.	1169	2193
41.	Mercer.....	1963	1846.	3977	3004	1080.	2840	2869
42.	Venango.....	737	1321.	1061	1638	164.	966	1377
43.	Warren.....	749	1083.	948	1068	136.	899	1449
44.	Crawford.....	2094	2698.	3204	2748	621.	2636	3334
45.	Erie.....	3176	1708.	3418	3039	367.	3621	3926
46.	Beaver.....	1668	1668.	2655	3303	630.	2793	3191
47.	Butler.....	1966	2057.	2505	2347	173.	2247	3113
48.	Lawrence.....	1612	846.	(with Beaver and Mercer.)				
49.	Allegheny.....	5824	4803.	10112	6691	779.	3893	5743
50.	Greene.....	1039	2141.	1476	2379	52.	1418	2534
51.	Washington.....	3152	3264.	3898	3820	468.	3572	3973
52.	Bedford.....	1832	1842.	2836	2816	—.	3147	2980
53.	Fulton.....	656	683.	(with Bedford.)				
54.	Somerset.....	2494	979.	3018	1137	21.	2660	1036
55.	Armstrong.....	1352	1606.	3030	2126	41.	1453	1963
56.	Clayton.....	1000	1601.	1372	2306	37.	614	1883
57.	Indiana.....	1825	1240.	2410	1544	304.	2200	1446
58.	Junata.....	582	1107.	850	855	1.	1069	1660
59.	Millin.....	1175	1486.	1543	1586	36.	1618	1510
60.	Union.....	3250	1470.	1329	1666	25.	2788	1766
61.	Fayette.....	2413	3134.	3045	3441	73.	3040	3429
62.	Westmoreld.....	3267	3666.	3948	5197	132.	2672	4978
63.	Schuykill.....	2611	2795.	4839	3700	35.	2571	3404
64.	*Jefferson.....	497	762.	887	992	19.	691	731

[\* Not in any Dist.] TOTALS.

50, Dungan, H. 131,938; Morrison, Opp. 145,691. Maj. 13,763

1848, Taylor.....185,730; V. B. 11,177; Cass 17,186 " 13,544

1844, Clay.....161,203; Polk.....167,535 " 6,323

1850, Dewees, Nat., for Can'al com. in Allegh'y 624, Dau-

phin 8, Juni' 3, Mont. 81, Phil. City 109, Phil. Co. 269—1094.

1844, Birney, Allegh'y 435, Armet' 38, Beaver 270, Brad-

ford 63, Bucks 27, Butler 133, Chester 106, Crawford 159,

Krie 74, Fayette 35, Ind'n 80, Lanc'r 21, Luz'e 29, Mercer

604, Mont'y 49, Phil'a 327, Potter 60, Susq'a 93, Tioga 83,

Ven'go 66, Wash'g 296, Westm'd 71; Jozz Ballot—Whigs 84;

Opp. 75; Ind. 4. The two branches are divided as follows—

the Senate districts being shown in the foregoing table—

Elected. Whigs. SENATE. Opposition.

48. Dist. 1, 2, 4, 17, 8, 23, 26, 8. D. 18, 23, 24.....3

49. Dist. 6, 20, 21.....3 D. 2, 3, 5, 9, 12, 14, 18, 28, 8

50. Dist. 1, 11, 15, 21, 23.....5 D. 1, 12, 16, 17, 19.....5

[† 3 mem.] Total Whigs.....16 Total Opposition.....16

Independent, elected (by whig votes), 1850—Dist. 25, 1.

Note.—Senators were elected in 1848 and 1849 and in 1850



and apportionment; and districts 10 and 37 are represented for the year 1850 by senators residing in other districts. District 32 will elect a second senator in 1852.

**House.**—*Whigs:* Adams 1; Allegheny 5; Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence, 3; Bedford, Cambria, and Fulton, 1; Blair and Huntingdon 2; Chester 2; Crawford 1; Dauphin 2; Delaware 1; Erie 2; Franklin 2; Indiana 1; Juniata and Union 1; Lancaster 5; Lebanon 1; Northampton 1; Philadelphia City 4; Schuylkill 1; Somerset 1; Tioga 1; total ..... 38

*Opposition:* Armstrong, Clarion, and Jefferson, 3; Bedford, Cambria, and Fulton, 1; Berks 4; Bradford 2; Bucks 3; Carbon and Lehigh 2; Centre 1; Chester 1; Clearfield, Elk, and McKean, 1; Clinton, Lycoming, and Potter, 2; Columbia and Montour 1; Cumberland 2; Fayette and Westmoreland 4; Greene 1; Luzerne 2; Mercer, Venango, and Warren, 3; Mifflin 1; Monroe and Pike 1; Montgomery 3; Northumberland 1; Perry 1; Philadelphia County 11; Schuylkill 1; Susquehanna, Sullivan, and Wyoming, 2; Washington 2; York 3; total ..... 59

*Independent:* Crawford 1; Northampton 1; Wayne 1; total ..... 3

CONGRESS—1850.

Dist. and Co's.

PHILADELPHIA—*Whig, Opp.*

I. Levan, F. R. C.

Moyameng's 753 236

Passyunk ..... 115 85

\*Philad. City 1071 992

Southwark ..... 2225 1911

Total ..... 4164 5352

1850, Levin was *Native* candidate.

1848, Savery, *Whig*, 609.

1848, Levin, 4895; Florence

4286; Scattering 253.

II. Chandler, Martin.

\*Philad. City ..... 5912 5714

1850, Brinkle, *Native*, ..... 192

1848, Chandler, *Whig*, ..... 6636

Van Dyke, *Opp.*, ..... 3874

III. Moore, Lundy.

North. Lib's ..... 1994 2515

Sp'g Garden 3610 2323

Total ..... 5604 5338

1848, Moore, *Whig*, ..... 6802

Mallowell, *Opp.*, ..... 6007

IV. Littell, Rob'n's.

Blockley ..... 149 150

Bristol ..... 90 143

Hyberry ..... 99 83

Frankford ..... 282 300

German't'n ..... 523 421

Keapington ..... 2077 2402

Kings'ng ..... 32 120

Lo'r Dublin ..... 156 259

Manayunk ..... 190 229

North Penn. .... 99 169

Oxford ..... 89 118

Richmond ..... 93 505

Roxboro' ..... 184 208

South Penn. .... 133 606

Un. N. Lib's ..... 112 183

W. Philad'a ..... 206 293

Total ..... 4554 6173

1848, Littell 6251; Rob's 6661.

V. Freedley, M'Nair.

Delaware ..... 1619 1307

Montgomery ..... 3580 4618

Total ..... 5199 5925

1848, Freedley, *Whig*, ..... 6625

McKeever, *Opp.*, ..... 6470

\* 4 wards of Philadelphia

city in 1st District; rest in 2d.

† Including Moreland.

VI. Taylor, Ross.

Bucks ..... 4905 4812

Lehigh ..... 2423 2756

Total ..... 7328 7568

1848, Taylor 7732; Ross 8043.

VII. Dickey, Mor'n.

Chester ..... 4601 4671

1848, Dickey, *Whig*, ..... 5786

Hempbill, *Opp.*, ..... 6160

VIII. Stevens, Mhl'bg

Lancaster ..... 5701 4069

1848, Stevens, *Whig*, ..... 9665

Shaffer, *Opp.*, ..... 6464

IX. Keim, Jones.

Berks ..... 4817 5377

48, Adams 4014; Strong 8492.

X. Scatterg' Dim'k

Carbon ..... 110 785

Monroe ..... 29 1121

Northampton ..... 260 2704

Pike ..... 565

Wayne ..... 1225

Total ..... 399 6400

1848, Wheeler, *Whig*, ..... 4444

Dimmick, *Opp.*, ..... 7764

XI. Fuller, Wright

Columbia ..... 932 1589

Luzerne ..... 2948 3247

Montour ..... 1717 473

Wyoming ..... 619 848

Total ..... 6216 6157

48, Butler, *Whig*, ..... 5032

Wright, *Regular Opp.*, ..... 4924

Collins, *Indep't Opp.*, ..... 1398

XII. Adams, Grow.

Bradford ..... 3168 2826

Susquehanna ..... 1373 2358

Tioga ..... 1189 1696

Total ..... 5730 6880

1848, Tracy, W. 4773; Wil-

mot, *Reg. Opp.* and F. S.,

8619; Brewster, *Cass*, 922.

XIII. Armst'g, Gamble.

Clinton ..... 835 837

Lycoming ..... 1812 2146

Northumb'rd ..... 1169 1980

Sullivan ..... 248 362

Union ..... 2257 1507

Total ..... 6172 6832

48, Casey 7341; Pet'en 7118.

*Whig. Opp.*  
XIV. Bibighaus, Busch.  
Dauphin ..... 2164 2122  
Lebanon ..... 2200 1221  
Schuylkill ..... 2384 2752

Total ..... 7048 6095

1848, Pittman 10203 Dock 8182.

XV. Smyser, Kurtz.

Adams ..... 2016 1484

York ..... 3356 4281

Total ..... 5372 5765

1848, Nes, *Whig*, ..... 6099

Danner ..... 6980

XVI. Bard, M'L'an.

Cumberland ..... 2283 2699

Franklin ..... 3348 2887

Perry ..... 1074 1720

Total ..... 6705 7276

1848, Brady, *Whig*, ..... 8015

McLanahan, *Opp.*, 8182

XVII. McCulloch, Parker.

Blair ..... 1755 1228

Centre ..... 1213 2055

Huntingdon ..... 1869 1361

Juniata ..... 868 1130

Mifflin ..... 1158 1496

Total ..... 6863 7270

48, Calvin 8712; Parker 8048.

XVIII. Ogde, D'son.

Fayette ..... 2382 3501

Greene ..... 1085 2177

Somerset ..... 2652 926

Total ..... 6135 6404

48, Ogde 6902; Dawson 6649.

XIX. Kuhns, S'd'g's.

Bedford ..... 1843 1676

Cambria ..... 891 727

Fulton ..... 654 835

Westmore'rd ..... 2337 1950

Total ..... 5745 4638

1850, McKinney, *Opp.*, rec'd

in Bedford 27, Cambria 2,

Fulton 23, West'm'land 1694;

total 1710; and McDonald,

*Opp.*, in Bedford 125, Cam-

brid 792, Fulton 315, Westmore-

land 189; total 1391.

1848, Livergood, *Whig*, ..... 6330

Mann, *Opp.*, ..... 9143

CONSTITUTIONAL.

1850, Vote on Amendment electing the Judiciary by the People: Yeas 144,564; Nays 71,985.

DELAWARE.

Gov'n.—1850. *Pass.*—1848. *Pres.*—1844.  
Causey, Ross, L'kd, Tay'r. *Casa. V.B. Clay. Polk.*  
*Cos. Whig. Opp. Temp.*  
Kent ..... 1549 1354 135. 1497 1337 1. 1573 1416  
Newcastle ..... 2445 2580 321. 3091 2717 79. 2816 2678  
Sussex ..... 1964 2067 ..... 1834 1866 ..... 1869 1877  
Total ..... 5978 6001 455. 6423 5910 80. 6253 5971  
Maj.—Ross ..... 23; Taylor ..... 613; Clay ..... 987.

LEGISLATURE.

*Senates: Whigs*—Kent 3; Newcastle 1—total ..... 4.  
*Opp.*—Newcastle 2; Sussex 2—total ..... 4.  
*Houses: Whigs*—Kent 7. *Opp.*—Newcastle 7; Sussex 7—14.  
*Opp. maj.* on joint ballot, 8.

1850.—CONGRESS.—1848.

Rodney, Riddle. Wait. Houston. White-  
*Counties. Whig. Opp. Temp. Whig. ley, O.*  
Kent ..... 1608 1393 140 ..... 1526 1366  
Newcastle ..... 2414 2696 313 ..... 2969 2982  
Sussex ..... 3004 2067 ..... 1874 1949  
Total ..... 5926 6095 463 ..... 6309 6096  
Maj.—Riddle ..... 129; Houston ..... 343.



## OHIO.

Co's.	Whigs	Opp.	F.	S.	W.	1840.	1844.	1848.	1850.	1851.
Adams	1	969	1896	31.	1269	1690	196	1352	1611	87
Pike	1	606	744	9.	843	909	33.	800	836	16
Lawrence	1	893	845	..	1164	746	63.	1140	668	3
Scioto	1	1118	646	..	1838	1268	13.	1619	1086	6
Allen	1	590	910	2.	738	1070	3.	779	1063	9
Auglaize	1	344	955	..	457	1039	14.	(New county.)		
Mercer	1	306	505	..	360	641	16.	493	813	4
Defiance	1	446	628	1.	884	667	23.	(New county.)		
Paulding	1	30	179	..	70	198	..	63	192	
Putnam	1	315	584	..	409	634	3.	451	697	2
Van Wert	1	181	384	..	223	381	..	166	270	
Williams	1	402	401	..	328	616	154.	683	673	
Ashtabula	2	1163	2121	67.	1341	2519	275.	(New county.)		
Wayne	2	1426	2406	14.	2294	3880	190.	2769	3766	75
Ashtabula Lake	2	1281	667	174.	1124	878	2467.	3383	1123	537
Athens	13	1899	1160	139.	1846	1509	404.	1816	901	109
Meigs	1	947	615	131.	1927	1014	305.	1341	880	41
Gallia	1	1239	738	16.	1630	1081	95.	1484	957	31
Jackson	1	923	1057	4.	987	1109	50.	908	1046	13
Belmont	13	2834	2456	69.	2723	2892	643.	3140	2821	184
Monroe	1	949	1813	60.	999	2574	330.	1210	2648	114
Brown	1	1503	1844	37.	1771	2667	403.	1798	2342	150
Clermont	1	1668	1841	80.	2304	2833	404.	2189	2027	105
Butler	1	1771	2863	8.	1969	3536	381.	2158	3546	61
Carroll	2	1508	1871	30.	1453	1396	345.	1701	1689	140
Tuscarawas	2	2462	2103	54.	2062	2563	164.	2686	2368	35
Champaign	2	1658	1178	133.	1878	1568	310.	2069	1406	32
Clark	2	2111	1065	21.	2906	1376	308.	2477	1157	43
Madiam	2	1103	606	7.	1339	712	80.	1269	643	8
Clinton	1	1397	814	350.	1333	1123	735.	1736	1133	172
Greene	1	1630	904	166.	2035	1266	644.	2432	1380	185
Warren	1	2443	1543	75.	2926	1861	402.	2852	1796	85
Columbiana	1	1733	2318	238.	1850	2732	666.	3416	3741	217
Washington	1	828	1862	477.	70	1983	1043.	(New county.)		
Coshocton	1	1669	1973	23.	1814	2422	137.	1888	2321	80
Guernsey	1	2386	2909	299.	2376	2674	489.	3746	3638	218
Crawford	2	538	1066	..	852	1678	90.	1197	713	8
Richland	2	1666	2799	26.	2908	2767	187.	3443	5674	111
Cuyahoga	2	1564	2477	1318.	1776	2368	2694.	3531	3289	312
Darke	1	1500	1463	33.	1506	1664	81.	1408	1407	25
Shelby	1	928	1036	..	1021	1189	49.	1096	1014	26
Miami	1	1793	1304	111.	2843	1822	273.	2373	1667	113
Delaware	1	2347	2015	130.	1865	1674	288.	3448	2907	118
Franklin	1	2093	2918	107.	1409	2039	328.	3065	2498	72
Erie	1	1182	1196	107.	1409	2039	328.	3065	2498	72
Huron	1	2130	1718	349.	1590	1759	681.	1458	1281	65
Fairfield	1	2098	2323	1.	2438	3515	876.	2664	2138	138
Perry	13	1164	1858	..	1488	1912	43.	2642	2637	15
Hocking	1	1002	626	14.	856	1319	19.	1527	973	3
Fayette	1	1066	1867	93.	2114	2324	128.	1939	878	67
Highland	1	1266	1867	93.	2114	2324	128.	1939	878	67
Geauga	2	861	639	1238.	873	933	344.	2148	2164	114
Trumbull	2	1389	1649	1550.	1364	1951	1373.	9274	1101	232
Hamilton	5	6614	10845	96.	10918	10834	9078.	3837	3544	738
Hancock	1	708	1399	..	1016	1501	1986.	7201	8983	298
Wyandot	1	797	1003	30.	1839	2336	93.	907	1247	9
Seneca	1	1081	1977	30.	1839	2336	383.	1737	2316	41
Hardin	1	680	494	3.	696	606	51.	610	395	6
Logan	1	1696	1101	40.	1662	1137	274.	1622	1015	93
Marion	1	1161	1324	62.	1001	1193	55.	1428	1460	88
Union	1	1033	759	84.	1080	797	173.	1009	710	39
Harrison	1	1694	1411	73.	1664	1658	643.	9039	1750	196
Jefferson	1	1931	1944	40.	2147	2331	454.	2385	2354	96
Henry	1	233	335	1.	317	297	17.	299	245	
Lucas	1	1393	1387	4.	1398	1197	377.	1167	831	12
Ottawa	1	186	283	..	190	231	45.	241	333	9
Sandusky	1	742	1315	..	923	1148	125.	997	1314	12
Wood	1	451	830	..	647	636	29.	876	870	1
Holmes	2	857	1637	2.	1118	2924	45.	1142	2317	5
Knox	1	1909	2700	267.	1910	2940	539.	2748	3324	134
Licking	1	2759	1889	818.	647	1473	634.	3500	3640	238
Lorain	1	1181	1820	339.	1140	1836	1616.	1956	1798	473
Medina	1	1579	1620	339.	1140	1836	1098.	2048	1920	221
Montgomery	1	1357	2162	90.	3361	3331	204.	3358	3101	83
Preble	1	1707	1307	41.	2106	1519	314.	2968	1596	70
Morgan	1	2375	2375	142.	2380	2443	314.	2107	2021	64
Washington	1	2177	1768	98.	2079	1930	462.	2194	1686	151
Muskingum	1	2361	2419	70.	2428	2380	223.	4489	3196	86
Pickaway	2	1890	1922	3.	2115	1960	24.	2319	2018	10
Ross	1	1942	1678	74.	2396	2206	174.	3331	2380	90
Portage	1	1942	2104	74.	2396	2206	174.	3331	2380	90
Sammit	1	1894	1668	368.	1899	1816	1137.	2510	2247	944
Stark	1	2156	2067	45.	2382	2466	1058.	2841	2666	184
* Morrow	1	1166	1884	..	1166	1884	670.	2352	3578	76
* Gerrit Smith	1	1166	1884	..	1166	1884	407.	(New county.)		

## TOTALS.

1850.. Wood, Opp. 133,093  
Johnston, W. 121,105.. Maj. 11,298  
Smith, Free Soil. 13,203

Majority against Wood. 1,814

1848.. Cass. 154,773  
Taylor. 138,369.. Maj. 16,414  
V. Buren. 35,247 Smith. 111.. 35,456

Majority against Cass. 19,044

1844.. Clay. 156,113  
Polk. 149,061.. Maj. 6,052  
Birney. 8,060

Majority against Clay. 1,998

\* Morrow County votes for Legislature and Congress, in parts, with Delaware, Knox, and Richland, from which it was taken, and is generally included in the vote of these counties for other offices. There are two other new counties—Fulton, from Lucas, &c.; and Vinton, from Athens, &c.;—which also vote with the counties from which they were taken. † One elected with Gallia and Jackson; ‡ One with Guernsey; § One with Frank's; || One with Fairfield; ¶ One with Montgomery.

## LEGISLATURE for 1851.

SENATE.—The Senatorial Districts are shown in the foregoing table by the brackets before the counties:

Whigs, elected 1850: Champaign, &c.; 1; Darke, &c.; 1; Dela., &c.; 1; Erie, &c.; 1; Harrison, &c.; 1; Montgomery, &c.; 1; Stark. 1. Elec'd 1849: Adams, &c.; 1; Athens, &c.; 1; Carroll, &c.; 1; Clinton, &c.; 1; Fayette, &c.; 1; Hamilton, &c.; 1; Morgan, &c.; 1; Muskingum, &c.; 1; Pick's, &c.; 1; 17.

Opposition, elected 1850: Ashland, &c.; 1; Butler, &c.; 1; Fairfield, &c.; 1; Hamilton, &c.; 1; Hancock, &c.; 1; Henry, &c.; 1; Holmes, &c.; 1; Licking, &c.; 1; Lorain, &c.; 1. Elec'd 1849: Allen, &c.; 1; Belmont, &c.; 1; Brown, &c.; 1; Col'ana, &c.; 1; Coshocton, &c.; 1; Crawford, &c.; 1; Cuyahoga, &c.; 1; 16.

Free Soil, elected 1850: Geauga, &c.; 1; Portage, &c.; 1. Elec'd 1849: Ashtabula, &c.; 1; 3.

HOUSE, as in foregoing table.—Whigs 54; Opposition 32; F. Soil 6. JOINT BAL'T: IV. 51; O. 48; F. S. 9.

## 1850.—CONGRESS.—1848.

Dis. & Co's. Disney, Strait, Disney, I. No W. Opp. Whig. Opp. Hamilton. cand. 16640. 6897 9958 1848, Lewis, F. S., 2168; Scatter'g 514

Campbell, Vance, Camp'li, Bald'n, II. F.S.W. Opp. F. S. Opp. Butler. 1845 2853. 2178 3647 Clinton. 1692 835. 1993 1082 Warren. 2295 1561. 2744. 1860

Total. 6902 5279. 6914 6479

III. Whig. Opp. Whig. Opp. III. Bell. Holt. Sch'ct. M'Court. Darke. 1394 1296 1564 1616 Greene. 1546 1084 2020 1407 Montgomery's 2481 2640 2507 2507 Preble. 1653 1266 2106 1563

I. tel. 8014 7088 9289 8083 IV. Stanton. J.A.C. M.B.C. N.J.A.C. Champaign. 1544 1149 1667 1429 Clarke. 2116 1058 2304 1383 Logan. 1610. 919 1480 1081 Miami. 1791 1391 2333 1669 Union. 1049 764 968 773

Total. 8110 5181 8771 6215

1850, \*Boecher 230. 1848, \*Rogers 1030. John A. Corwin was the Opp. candidate at both elections. His father, Moses B. Corwin, Whig, was elected in 1848.

\*Morrow, [included in other co's.], 1166 1884  
1848, Gerrit Smith, for President, received 111.



Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.
V. Riley, Edg'ton.	*Fitch.	Potter.	
Allen.....544	910	10	953
Angeline.....326	933	358	943
Dehaene.....436	536	No returns.	
Hardin.....577	503	553	545
Henry.....329	337	193	397
Loras.....1234	1330	1214	1083
Mower.....289	492	116	530
Paulling.....31	190	57	158
Putnam.....130	509	303	618
Shelby.....936	1037	1000	1136
Van Wert.....177	279	158	318
Williams.....393	593	259	459
Total.....5281	7694	4240	7039
VI. Scatt'g.	Green.	*Wate'n.	Dick'n.
Crawford.....13	1049	824	1857
Hancock.....	1301	690	1316
Ottawa.....	281	181	283
Sandusky.....	1216	871	1059
Seneca.....43	1844	1421	1994
Wood.....21	833	546	551
Wyandotte.....567	993	833	564
Total.....643	7324	6386	7657
VII. Barrere, Elkh'y.	*Jullif. Morris.		
Brown.....1699	1693	830	2353
Clermont.....1667	1811	1437	2654
Highland.....2199	1743	1266	2098
Total.....5319	7419	5363	7135
1848, Gatch, W., in B. 848; H. 430—1278.			
VIII. Taylor, M. Corn'k.	Tay'r.	Cleve'd.	
Adam.....785	1315	1273	1569
Jackson.....971	993	868	1080
Pike.....616	716	797	820
Ross.....2395	1677	2481	2160
Scioto.....1126	614	1530	1054
Total.....5860	6581	7449	6624
IX. V. Trump.	Olds.	Edwards.	Olds.
Fairfield.....2133	3185	3356	3459
Fayette.....930	715	1144	897
Madison.....1103	610	1299	667
Pickaway.....1898	1863	3079	1961
Total.....6110	6283	6905	6984
X. Galloway, Sweets'r.	Duncan.	Sw' ser.	
Delaware.....2430	3193	3316	2168
Franklin.....2367	2942	3080	2994
Licking.....2835	3555	3143	3438
Total.....8443	8579	8438	8454
XI. Ford, Busby, B'r'k'n'c.	Miller.		
Knox.....1874	2702	1923	2137
Marion.....1110	1324	1329	1346
Richland.....3058	2619	2310	4632
Total.....6037	7615	6462	9165
1850, Scattering (F. S.) 341.			
XII. Welch, Daniels.	Vinton.	Tucker.	
Athens.....1601	1903	1540	869
Gallia.....1316	747	1427	930
Hocking.....647	925	704	1140
Lawrence.....879	647	968	686
Meigs.....937	610	1115	821
Total.....6261	6037	6799	4416
1850, *Simpson 283, 1848, Richmond 670.			
XIII. Fink, Gaylord.	Cutler.	Whit'y.	
Morgan.....2236	2373	2447	2469
Perry.....1436	1567	1304	2063
Washington.....2026	1814	2286	1823
Total.....6698	6744	6937	6375
1850, *Lawton in M.; W. 87—199.			
XIV. Harper, Maxfield.	Evans.	Gaston.	
Georgetown.....375	2356	2500	2949
Maskington.....2833	2494	4106	3171
Total.....6108	4750	6906	6540
1850, *Richey in G. 306; M. 11—37.			
XV. *Hunter, Jewett.	*Hunt'r.	Ken'on.	
Belmont.....2914	2411	2303	2733
Harrison.....1709	1381	2043	1923
Monroe.....1124	1714	1365	1562
Total.....5761	5506	6711	6338

XVI. [John's Hgl'nd.	Welch's Hong'd.		
Coloconito 1815	1805	1585	2617
Holmes.....863	1067	1056	1797
Tuscara's 2781	1764	25 01	2320
Total.....6458	6166	5144	6104
XVII. Roberts.	Cable.	Mason.	Cable.
Carroll.....1484	1413	1561	1329
Col'bi'nal 1833	2539	2512	2414
Jefferson.....1961	1927	2327	2248
P't Ma'ho' 185	806	with Col'bi'n.	
Total.....5303	6665	6130	6987
1843, *Farmer in Carroll 71; Colum-			
biana 306; Jefferson 2241—600.			
XVIII. Brown.	Carter.	Hemp'll.	Cartr.
Stark.....2113	2091	2309	3312
Wayne.....1363	2083	2139	3370
Total.....3477	5774	4448	6638
XIX. *Newton.	D.Y.	*Cro'ell.	Ran'y.
Pt Maho'g 1086	1033	(With Tr'b'll)	
Portage.....2013	2035	2140	2111
Summit.....2260	1892	2517	1739
Trumbull.....2928	1623	3770	3473
Total.....5277	6738	6427	7373
1846, Scattering in Portage 368.			

XX. Kelly.	*Gid'ings.	White.	*Gid'gs.
Ashab'n 745	1905	1479	2968
Cuyahoga 488	2377	2372	2920
Geauga.....195	1456	1070	1914
Lake.....287	1030	696	1897
Total.....1716	6396	5428	8799
1850, Scattering 287.	1848	Scatt'g 383.	
XXI. Wor't'r.	Town'sd.	*Root.	Stone.
Erle.....1205	1239	1468	1068
Huron.....2940	1774	2313	1674
Lorain.....1250	1984	2539	1521
Medina.....1536	1660	2063	1824
Total.....6230	6677	8434	6077
1850, *Root 1130.	1848, Scattering 62.		
*Free Soil candidates. † Independent.			

INDIANA.

This State elected Members of the Legislature and a Constitutional Convention in 1850, as follows:—

SENATE.	HOUSE.
Whigs 17; Opp. 33.	Whigs 33; Opp. 66.
CONVENTION.	
Whigs, 54; Opposition, 96.	

MICHIGAN.

Dis. & Co's.	Cove.	1850.	*Sec. of State.	Pres.—1844.	Pems.—1844.
W. F. S. Opp.	Whig.	Opp.	P. S. Tay.	Van	Bir.
I. Pennington.	Buel.	Martin.	Tay'r.	C'd'y.	los.
Wayne.....1876	2363	2624	3239	7.	3244
W. Washtenaw 2650	1873	2224	2120	233.	2029
3. Hillsdale.....1537	1165	1286	1366	102.	1027
Lenawee.....2704	1845	2384	2333	..	1826
Monroe.....974	1052	765	1316	..	800
Total.....10741	8901	9317	10374	341.	5286
II. Williams.	Stuart.				
2. Jackson.....1516	1516	1577	287.	969	1547
3. Branch.....865	1043	984	1081	20.	625
4. Berrien.....808	959	785	571	..	783
5. Cass.....734	717	775	780	2.	963
6. St. Joseph.....1083	978	839	1047	212.	352
7. Van Buren.....346	561	401	547	..	374
8. Allegan.....410	385	296	379	124.	974
9. Calhoun.....1703	1832	1318	1680	370.	1234
10. Kalamazoo.....1240	945	1076	909	13.	1010
11. Barry.....337	489	346	396	14.	943
12. Eaton.....577	578	448	835	190.	366
13. Ionia.....594	710	867	754	12.	396
14. Kent.....924	993	879	1015	..	652
15. Montcalm.....56	91	61	94	..	768
16. Ottawa.....213	375	620	367	1.	142
Total.....11503	11923	9813	12142	1360.	8996
III. Conger.	Hacall.				
1. Macomb.....1119	941.	837	1314	24.	856
2. St. Clair.....647	640.	694	699	..	665
3. Sanilac.....62	164.	54	171	..	814
4. Tuscola.....54	24.	61	32	..	51
5. Livingston.....845	1113.	757	1306	1.	764
6. Chippewa.....43	21.	45	22	..	51
7. Genesee.....1264	619.	964	992	152.	876
8. Houghton.....6	30.	31	90	..	823
9. Lapeer.....451	461.	418	544	..	399
10. Mackinac.....31	274.	6	105	..	542
11. Oakland.....2333	2188.	1765	2441	234.	1942
12. Saginaw.....235	916.	174	316	5.	118
13. Shiawassee.....361	400.	373	510	291	436
14. Clinton.....321	344.	314	408	9.	413
15. Ingham.....759	729.	623	743	129.	473
Total.....8623	8437.	7301	9862	637.	6698
Grand total.	30972	29239	26311	32178	32388
29239	26311	32178	32388	30687	10389
24237	27703	36332			
W. F. S. 1613; Taylor, Opp. 4047; Cass.....6747; Polk.....3466					
* Attorney-General; Blair, Whig and F. S. 23,613; Hale, Opp. 33,389.					
† The figures before the Counties denote Senate Districts; of which 1, 2, 3, and 7, are divided among different Cong. Dist's. ‡ Including Ontonagon Co.					

CONSTITUTIONAL—1850.

New Constitution, 125,26,169; No 9,433. Negro Suffrage; for 12,840; ag't 33,026.	
LEGISLATURE for 1851.	
SENATE: Whigs and Free Soil, elected 1850, 3; hold over 2; total.....5.	
Opp. and Free Soil, " " 9; " " 8;.....17.	
HOUSE: Whigs and Free Soil, 25; Opp. and Free Soil, 41.	



## MARYLAND.

	Leg. 1849.	Gov. 1850.	Pres. 1848.	Pres. 1844.	Sen. 1848.
Co's.	Whigs.	Opp.	Clark, Lowes, Tayl'r.	Cass. Clay.	Polk.
Allegany.....	4	1443	1855..1579	1620..1434	1491
Baltimore.....	5	1923	2645..2327	2669..2301	2716
Baltimore City..	5	8812	11564..10474	10935..8413	8686
Cecil.....	4	1473	1478..1504	1444..1627	1504
Queen Anne's...3		746	711..725	612..749	723
Washington.....2	3	2280	2518..2688	2434..2633	2565
Worcester.....4		1454	1142..1351	1130..1453	909
Anne Arundel...4	1	1624	1518..1693	1486..1777	1503
Calvert.....3		469	317..431	336..451	344
Caroline.....3	1	587	616..492	580..680	552
Charles.....3		605	446..769	398..786	519
Montgomery...4		907	818..1057	771..1124	892
Prince George's.3	1	948	675..1051	733..1054	666
Somerset.....3	1	1399	1045..1413	1005..1449	902
Carroll.....1	3	1664	1611..1783	1672..1784	1694
Dorchester.....4		1275	923..1367	820..1377	903
Fredrick.....2	3	3123	3196..3188	2983..3190	2994
Harford.....4		1478	1480..1521	1253..1517	1247
Kent.....3		664	547..645	447..718	527
St. Mary's.....2	1	734	447..788	422..738	468
Talbot.....3	3	731	793..706	719..795	712

Total..... 47 35,34858 36380.37702 34528.35984 32676  
 Maj.—Opp. Gov.....1492; Taylor, 3174; Clay, 3304.  
 1848, V. Buren 72 in Balt. City; 63 in rest of State;—125.

## LEGISLATURE for 1851.

SENATE: *Whigs* 12—1 each from counties italicized.

Opp. 9—1 each from other counties. Balt. City and first 6 Co's elect in 1851; next 7 in 1854; last 7 in 1856.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES as in table: *Whigs* 47; *Opp.* 35.

## VIRGINIA.

In April, 1850, an election was held for Members of the Legislature for 1850-51. Three *Whig* and five *Opp.* Senators were elected; making, with those holding over, 11 *Whigs*, 21 *Opp.* The House, all elected then, consists of 55 *Whigs*, 80 *Opp.* deleg's.

At the same election the people ratified the call of a Constitutional Convention, which has since been chosen—the State having been divided into 37 districts for that purpose. This election was greatly affected by the personal fitness of the candidates for Delegates. 27 districts elected delegations divided in their politics. The Convention consists of 53 *Whigs* and 82 *Opposition*.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

The only elections in this State, of interest, are those for Members of Congress. The following is a statement of these in 1848 and 1850:—

I.—Chester, Spartanburg, York, and Union districts. 1850, David Wallace, *Opp.*, re-elected without contest. In 1848, Wallace 8369; Thompson 3044; Davis 2097.

II.—Greenville, Laurens, and Pendleton districts. 1850, James L. Orr, *Opp.*, re-elected without contest. In 1848, Orr 4454, B. F. Perry, *Opp.*, 3790.

III.—Fairfield, Lancaster, Kershaw, Richland, and Sumter districts. 1850, Joseph A. Woodward, *Opp.*, re-elected without contest. In 1848 he was elected by a large majority over Maj. J. O'Hanlon.

IV.—Chesterfield, Darlington, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlborough, and Williamsburg districts. 1850, Gen. Jno. McQueen, *Opp.*, re-elected without contest. In 1848 A. D. Sims, *Opp.*, was elected; vote: Sims 2718, McQueen 2469. Mr. Sims died and Gen. McQueen was chosen to fill the vacancy.

V.—Abbeville, Edgefield, Lexington, and Newberry districts. Armistead Burt, *Opp.*, re-elected, without contest, in 1848, and again in 1850.

VI.—Charleston district, except parish of St. John's, Colleton. 1850, Ex-Gov. Wm. Aiken, *Opp.*, elected over and to succeed Isaac E. Holmes, *Opp.*, by about 1000 maj. In 1848, Holmes, as a "Taylor Democrat," elected by 600 maj. over Barker, *Cass.*

VII.—Barnwell, Beaufort, Colleton, and Orangeburg districts, and the parish of St. John's, in Charleston district. 1848, William F. Colcock, *Opp.*, elected to succeed R. B. Rhett; and re-elected, without contest, in 1850.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Sen.	Dis.	Co's.	Wh's.	Opp.	Manly.	Reid.	Tayl'r.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
1	✓	Passquotank	1	340	217	670	944	363	278	561
2	✓	Perquimans	1	397	291	434	263	441	323	561
3	✓	Camden	1	497	85	493	70	556	101	561
4	✓	Currituck	1	185	457	193	466	157	561	561
5	✓	Chowan	1	281	223	295	177	300	166	561
6	✓	Gates	1	397	267	379	289	356	356	561
7	✓	Tyrrell	1	353	131	300	96	282	95	561
8	✓	Washington	1	189	291	373	149	329	124	561
9	✓	Northampton	1	499	524	493	488	519	394	561
10	✓	Hertford	1	270	171	316	144	309	253	561
11	✓	Bertie	2	526	431	524	309	476	439	561
12	✓	Martin	1	313	595	361	544	310	580	561
13	✓	Halifax	2	485	536	582	446	592	456	561
14	✓	Naah	1	80	909	113	798	74	894	561
15	✓	Wake	3	979	1450	1028	1248	1044	1374	561
16	✓	Franklin	1	311	694	341	658	336	760	561
17	✓	Johnston	2	638	849	688	746	696	660	561
18	✓	Warren	1	183	689	156	667	128	810	561
19	✓	Edgecombe	2	88	1481	143	1336	126	1503	561
20	✓	Wayne	2	221	1091	258	903	254	911	561
21	✓	Greene	1	317	342	318	237	302	276	561
22	✓	Lenoir	1	255	477	282	334	265	306	561
23	✓	Pitt	1	591	583	636	479	634	476	561
24	✓	Beaufort	2	814	537	993	463	933	827	561
25	✓	Hyde	1	423	316	495	236	318	164	561
26	✓	Carteret	1	415	361	474	317	434	315	561
27	✓	Jones	1	221	182	242	136	303	148	561
28	✓	Craven	1	609	541	696	616	564	628	561
29	✓	Clathum	3	1149	896	1133	519	1136	739	561
30	✓	Granville	3	984	974	969	831	926	942	561
31	✓	Person	1	329	577	346	518	275	649	561
32	✓	Cumberland	2	602	1310	812	1191	703	1101	561
33	✓	Sampson	2	507	863	612	741	533	878	561
34	✓	New Hanover	2	278	1187	464	1256	383	1122	561
35	✓	Duplin	2	226	1085	318	990	322	936	561
36	✓	Onslow	1	126	715	211	686	194	717	561
37	✓	Bladen	1	311	561	280	341	280	486	561
38	✓	Brunswick	1	306	280	319	237	351	283	561
39	✓	Columbus	1	165	454	169	274	135	363	561
40	✓	Richmond	1	680	141	699	71	892	117	561
41	✓	Robeson	2	562	626	632	545	639	594	561
42	✓	Montgomery	1	631	171	583	82	638	139	561
43	✓	Moore	1	671	589	638	406	640	500	561
44	✓	Swain	2	1043	602	1084	389	1012	481	561
45	✓	Cabarrus	1	693	412	766	377	718	374	561
46	✓	Stanly	1	834	66	735	14	830	48	561
47	✓	Catawba	2	263	1144	283	1067	623	1162	561
48	✓	Rockingham	2	337	1107	380	766	430	1029	561
49	✓	Orange	4	1634	1855	1697	1686	1686	1689	561
50	✓	Randolph	3	1354	354	1196	225	1171	313	561
51	✓	Guilford	3	1773	626	1714	373	2130	615	561
52	✓	Stokes	3	1060	1452	1014	912	1024	1153	561
53	✓	Davie	1	677	313	448	251	639	372	561
54	✓	Rowan	3	890	649	899	590	823	686	561
55	✓	Davidson	3	1169	699	1087	1090	1081	610	561
56	✓	Ash	1	604	687	680	368	622	477	561
57	✓	Surry	3	1017	1362	1132	862	996	880	561
58	✓	Buncombe	1	1035	649	986	434	961	413	561
59	✓	Henderson	1	664	272	541	116	565	141	561
60	✓	Yancy	1	466	632	*	*	339	437	561
61	✓	Burke	1	1341	344	1210	286	1224	328	561
62	✓	Caldwell	1	640	147	503	96	594	319	561
63	✓	Wilkes	1	1373	314	1061	121	1208	181	561
64	✓	Lincoln	4	630	1982	828	1883	740	1736	561
65	✓	Tredell	3	1010	179	1604	362	1682	339	561
66	✓	Cleveland	1	307	820	314	421	366	634	561
67	✓	Rutherford	2	597	937	1184	178	1310	836	561
68	✓	Cherokee	1	718	320	549	175	290	526	561
69	✓	Haywood	1	158	399	418	213	342	367	561
70	✓	Macon	1	484	390	427	207	374	394	561
71	✓	Mecklenburg	1	270	1182	778	945	909	1301	561

Total..... 55 65,43071 44845.43519 34669.43232 39287  
 Maj. for Reid, *Opp.*.....3774; Taylor, 3660; Clay, 3345.  
 1848, Van Buren, for President, 85.

New Co's.—Alliance with Orange; Alexander with Irrell, Caldwell, and Wilkes; Catawba and Gaston with Lincoln; Forsyth with Stokes; McDowell with Burke; Polk with Ruth'ld; Union with Meckl'bg; Watauga with Ashe.  
 \* Not returned: reported 81 maj. for Taylor.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE: *Whigs*: Dist. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 18, 19, 20, 31, 22, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 89, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48.....53.

Opposition: Dist. 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43, 46, 50.....57.

HOUSE—as in table: *Whigs* 55; *Opposition* 65.



## ILLINOIS.

Sen.	Co's.	Los. 1850	Casa. 1848	Casa. '48
W Op.	Whig.	Opp.	Tay'r.	Case V.B. Whig. Opp.
<b>Cong. D. I.</b>				
1. Alexander	1	101	218	2..
Pulaski.....	1	84	141	
Union.....	1	108	503	5..
4. Jackson.....	1	177	243	5..
Perry.....	1	239	344	44..
Washington.....	1	204	577	37..
Randolph.....	1	580	689	300..
5. Monroe.....	1	356	546	
St. Clair.....	2	1109	2023	63..
6. Madison.....	2	1830	1503	162..
Clinton.....	1	351	431	3..
7. Bond.....	1	391	371	42..
<b>Cong. D. II.</b>				
*Davis, Allen.				Mars' M' C'd
1. Hardin.....	1	212	234	237
Massac.....	1	125	204	303
Pope.....	1	234	234	234
Johnson.....	1	446	57	290
2. William'n.....	1	701	911	575
Franklin.....	1	458	139	469
Gallatin.....	1	185	235	37
Sahoe.....	1	432	133	378
White.....	1	479	674	513
3. Hamilton.....	1	548	135	478
Jefferson.....	1	508	280	606
Marion.....	3	497	937	619
Wayne.....	1	303	380	614
8. Edwards.....	1	104	288	113
Wabash.....	1	222	466	303
Total.....		4816	5733	3814 6948
<b>Cong. D. III.</b>				
Ryan, Ficklin.				Han'n Yo'ng
7. Christian.....	1	151	366	183
Shelby.....	1	958	357	658
Fayette.....	1	726	407	453
Montgomery.....	1	162	466	332
8. Clay.....	1	233	273	207
Edinburgh.....	1	170	220	90
Lawrence.....	1	386	346	404
Richland.....	1	370	196	361
Jasper.....	1	233	185	164
9. Crawford.....	1	424	692	493
Clark.....	1	791	594	743
Edgar.....	1	568	673	829
10. Coles.....	1	735	481	577
Cumberland.....	1	317	118	190
Monkrie.....	1	203	219	248
Pitt.....	1	133	139	132
11. Macon.....	1	234	366	253
Dewitt.....	1	264	481	373
Total.....		5730	7429	3985 7140
<b>Cong. D. IV.</b>				
Coffin, Malony.				Scam'n W'th
12. Champaign.....	1	247	145	213
Vermilion.....	1	773	613	942
11. McLean.....	1	704	501	788
20. Bureau.....	1	440	341	376
Grundy.....	2	150	155	123
Livingston.....	1	85	110	82
14. LaSalle.....	1	577	1135	862
21. Du Page.....	1	340	492	313
Iroquois.....	1	379	323	368
Kendall.....	1	379	365	392
Will.....	1	323	859	713
22. De Kalb.....	1	334	417	223
Kane.....	1	638	978	865
24. Boone.....	1	514	604	414
McHenry.....	1	840	693	618
25. Cook.....	1	9183	2863	1708
Lake.....	1	959	765	321
Total.....		10687	11321	8319 11857
<b>Cong. D. V.</b>				
Brown'n, Rich'd'n.				
13. Greene.....	2	548	848	553
Jersey.....	1	617	364	530
Macopin.....	1	880	710	898
Calhoun.....	2	1181	129	215
15. Pike.....	1	1064	1131	1009
Adams.....	1	1603	1366	1993
16. Brown.....	1	284	468	408
Schuyler.....	1	527	673	807
18. Fulton.....	1	1187	1333	1635
Peoria.....	1	1976	967	1237
Total.....		7197	8099	

\* Also Opp. f A tie for one member.  
 21850, Collins, F.S., rec'd 1073, 1848, Lovejoy, F.S., 3130.

Cong. D. VI.	Sweet, C'p'bell	Baker, Wells.
16. McDonough.....	1	435
17. Hancock.....	1	562
Henders'n.....	1	592
19. Mercer.....	1	373
Warner.....	1	406
Knox.....	1	660
Henry.....	1	170
Rich'd's.....	1	549
Stark.....	1	123
23. Lee.....	1	377
Ogle.....	1	609
23. Carroll.....	1	373
Jo Davies.....	1	906
Steph'n's.....	1	733
White.....	1	508
24. Winnebago.....	1	771
Total.....		7857 8181
<b>Cong. D. VII.</b>		
Yates, Harris.		
11. Tazewell.....	1	872
Logan.....	1	394
12. Mason.....	1	300
Sangamon.....	2	1681
Menard.....	1	506
14. Cass.....	1	525
Morgan.....	3	1309
Scott.....	1	561
20. Marshall.....	1	392
Potomac.....	1	1266
Woodford.....	1	909
Total.....		7008 6254

Pass. 1848. - Total: Taylor 53215; Case 50629; V.B. 16804.

## LEGISLATURE for 1851

SENATE: Whigs, elected 1850: Dist. 6, 11, 15, 24, 34, 48  
 Hold over: Dist. 5, 8, 12, 19, 23, 38  
 Opp., elected 1850: Dist. 1, 9, 10, 13, 17, 18, 22, 35-8  
 Hold over: Dist. 2, 3, 4, 7, 14, 16, 20, 31, 36-9-17  
 NOTE: Senate Districts 1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16, 20, 32, and 34, are divided between different Congressional Districts.  
 HOUSES: as in table, (Whig 28) Opp. 46; 1 tie.  
 a-Franklin elects with Jackson. b-Montgomery with Clinton, &c. c-Cumberland with Clay, &c. d-Champaign with Moultrie, &c. e-McLean with Dewitt. f-Whiteside with Lee.

## WISCONSIN.

Dist. 4	1850.-CONGRESS.-1848.	Pass. 1848.
Co's.	Whig. Opp. Whig. Opp. F.S. Tay.	
1. *Durkee, Elm'e Finch, Lynde, D'oe.	lor. Case. V.B.	
Kenosha.....	1196	195
Milwaukee.....	1372	2898
Racine.....	1453	640
Walworth.....	1931	626
Waukesha.....	1650	1215
Total.....	7513	6574
II. Cole, East'n. Cole, Smith, Crabb.		
Crawford.....	76	364
Dane.....	836	1349
Grant.....	1040	1194
Green.....	569	534
Iowa.....	715	636
Lafayette.....	597	1030
Marathon.....	70	97
Portage.....	60	203
Richland.....	76	69
Rock.....	1484	1397
St. Croix.....	43	109
Sauk.....	296	860
Total.....	5682	7262
III. *Doty, Hob't. Howe, Doty, Judd.		
Brown.....	845	123
Calumet.....	138	111
Columbia.....	729	549
Dodge.....	1423	918
Fo' Lac.....	1182	696
Jefferson.....	1377	517
Manitowoc.....	420	165
Marquette.....	1126	118
Sheboygan.....	334	1309
Washington.....	2047	653
Win'bago.....	1483	182
Total.....	11169	5371

\* F.S. Opp. LEGISLATURE for 1851  
 SENATE: W. 3; Op. 14; F.S. 2. HOUSE: W. 11; Op. 46; F.S. 9







Dr. & Co's.	J. G. Miller's.	Green.	Wilson.	Green.	Co's.	Thompson's.	He'd.	Cliff.	Alli.	W'm's.	Tay'r.	Cass.	V. B.
Monroe.....	699	28	609.....	809	600	Iowa.....	34	178	..	94	71..	95	69
Morgan.....	169	298	192.....	201	435	Jackson.....	337	633	1..	448	555..	397	569
Randolph.....	590	7	681.....	677	654	Jasper.....	93	98	..	51	80..	66	69
Schuyler.....	170	16	253.....	268	908	Jefferson.....	674	733	19..	671	608..	637	739
Scotland.....	181	51	533.....	154	369	Johnson.....	268	396	7..	303	394..	286	359
Shelby.....	228	116	243.....	203	356	Jones.....	166	913	14..	168	316..	164	207
Total.....	6578	2411	8554.....	7417	9754	Keokuk.....	307	400	9..	160	261..	231	366

IV.	Bowman.	Gas.	Shire.	Hall.	Samuel.	Hall.	Green.	Co's.	Thompson's.	He'd.	Cliff.	Alli.	W'm's.	Tay'r.	Cass.	V. B.
Adair.....	87	2	291.....	70	285	Linn.....	380	436	26..	376	432..	393	383	41	..	..
Andrew.....	411	681	173.....	335	959	Louis.....	358	399	31..	407	312..	428	286	56	..	..
Atchison.....	60	106	60.....	87	203	Lucas.....	41	46	..	9	11..	..	..	..	..	..
Buchanan.....	642	568	603.....	569	1279	Madison.....	161	1107	..	15	51..	..	..	..	..	..
Caldwell.....	114	63	114.....	80	248	Manassas.....	418	484	..	419	490..	402	400	21	..	..
Carroll.....	224	54	302.....	263	469	Marion.....	268	367	3..	333	282..	377	306	9	..	..
Clay.....	584	54	445.....	570	578	Marshall.....	11	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clinton.....	289	38	210.....	239	273	Monroe.....	181	243	11..	97	247..	111	196	10	..	..
Davies.....	307	76	345.....	125	601	Muscatine.....	394	430	..	398	411..	393	377	13	..	..
DeKalb.....	55	113	160.....	22	242	Polk.....	318	360	..	879	302..	199	234	..	..	..
Gentry.....	183	187	251.....	99	488	Pottawattamie.....	466	89	..	800	4..	1287	143	..	..	..
Grundy.....	185	133	88.....	127	256	Poweshiek.....	69	47	..	39	30..	90	30	..	..	..
Harrison.....	83	90	132.....	54	203	Scott.....	361	418	4..	214	411..	335	366	30	..	..
Holt.....	116	334	73.....	138	309	Van Buren.....	815	930	51..	540	971..	926	998	104	..	..
Linn.....	228	82	299.....	172	443	Wapello.....	676	708	1..	861	692..	670	664	9	..	..
Livingston.....	193	38	343.....	169	444	Warren.....	160	140	..	136	28..	..	..	..	..	..
Mercer.....	161	117	111.....	97	315	Washington.....	358	289	132..	430	320..	340	296	147	..	..
Nodaway.....	77	102	148.....	47	323	Total.....	11396	13487	674	10978	12164	11178	12125	1126	..	..
Platte.....	788	563	691.....	653	1609	Maj.—Hempstead, 3,091; Williams, 1,176; Cass, 947.										
Putnam.....	70	29	158.....	21	208	* Waig and F. S. stand for Sec'y of Public Works. † Vote for Sec'y of State: no returns for Gov. ‡ Not in official count.										
Ray.....	558	361	317.....	420	770	LEGISLATURE for 1861-2.										
Sullivan.....	120	35	293.....	56	355	SENATE: W'igs 6; Opp. 13.—HOUSES: W'igs 4; Opp. 36.										

Total.....	5506	3826	5806.....	4418	10840	Dis. & Co's.											
V.	Woodson.	Helpe.	Stields.	Winston.	Helpe.	I.	Wright.	Opp. F.S.	Whig.	Hean.	Shed.	Miller.	Thompson.	Howe.			
Barry.....	70	302	82.....	78	365	Appanoses.....	182	248	6.....	67	113	..	..	..			
Bates.....	155	339	13.....	185	573	Dallas.....	60	68	..	88	22	..	..	..			
Benton.....	186	406	65.....	262	495	Davis.....	455	510	..	363	432	..	..	..			
Cass.....	256	409	65.....	277	520	Decatur.....	10	71	..	..	..	..	(New county.)	..			
Cedar.....	108	334	11.....	103	389	Freemont.....	78	77	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Dade.....	180	267	70.....	138	364	Henry.....	676	468	146..	662	483	135	..	..			
Dallas.....	99	394	25.....	92	400	Jasper.....	95	94	..	69	49	..	..	..			
Greene.....	589	960	236.....	485	909	Jefferson.....	680	732	4.....	710	758	9	..	..			
Henry.....	220	205	48.....	306	280	Keokuk.....	307	389	3.....	286	347	..	..	..			
Hickory.....	105	238	17.....	74	277	Lee.....	369	1404	97.....	1284	1460	110	..	..			
Jackson.....	708	189	312.....	723	1020	Lucas.....	42	45	..	..	..	..	(New county.)	..			
Jasper.....	207	389	41.....	197	344	Madison.....	61	107	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Johnson.....	357	545	12.....	362	550	Mahaska.....	522	482	..	397	362	..	..	..			
La Fayette.....	853	349	145.....	893	585	Marion.....	274	366	2.....	257	298	..	..	..			
Lawrence.....	177	356	142.....	187	411	Monroe.....	181	283	9.....	149	172	..	..	..			
McDonald.....	29	290	22.....	..	..	Polk.....	322	350	..	237	300	..	..	..			
Newton.....	81	453	15.....	150	768	Pottawattamie.....	458	80	..	..	..	..	* Vote re'f'd.	..			
Ozark.....	31	186	131.....	..	293	Poweshiek.....	47	59	..	27	22	..	..	..			
Pettis.....	272	186	110.....	275	369	Van Buren.....	893	870	53.....	978	1028	55	..	..			
Polk.....	262	505	36.....	252	594	Wapello.....	500	688	1.....	559	631	1	..	..			
St. Clair.....	149	247	37.....	145	302	Warren.....	63	38	..	..	..	..	(New county.)	..			
Saline.....	446	75	280.....	557	518	Total.....	6985	7497	301.....	6091	6477	310	..	..			
Taney.....	49	570	36.....	49	467	* Mormon vote—463 maj. for Miller, Congress ordered new elect'n. Result: Miller 6463; Thompson 4844; Smith, F. S. 365.									..	..	
Wright.....	102	407	86.....	58	399	II. Henderson, Clark.									..	..	
						Davis, Leffer, Dale's.									..	..	

Total.....	5667	8473	2036.....	5848	11062	Allamakee.....	35	20	....	(New county.)
to, Gilpin, Ben., in Cass 46, Jack'n 379, other co's 162—567.						Benton.....	53	54	....	29 41
						Des Moines.....	39	52		

IOWA.																	
Gov.—1850. S. P. W.—1848. Penn.—1848.																	
Co's.	Thomp.	H'p'd.	Clark.	Alli.	W'm's.	Tay.	Van										
son, W.	Opp.	F.S. son.	Opp.	lor. Case.	T'yan												
Allamakee.....	27	30	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Appanoses.....	176	393	6..	97	180..	60	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Benton.....	46	68	..	19	71..	92	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Boone.....	14	79	..	5	19..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Buchanan.....	35	38	5..	19	19..	21	37	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cedar.....	356	330	18..	339	283..	305	376	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clayton.....	331	315	14..	946	149..	148	188	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clinton.....	138	246	..	116	203..	168	918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dallas.....	159	170	..	51	44..	30	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Davis.....	447	613	..	336	459..	364	375	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Decatur.....	10	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Delaware.....	150	134	3..	144	110..	124	104	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Des Moines.....	688	813	..	813	994..	956	1070	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Delaware.....	393	731	..	1907	692..	586	764	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fayette.....	68	38	1..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Freemont.....	78	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Henry.....	609	497	148..	815	416..	655	458	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Buchanan.....	38	28	....	29	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cedar.....	297	336	1....	277	301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clayton.....	258	279	5....	200	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clinton.....	140	244	....	169	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Delaware.....	129	127	....	122	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Des Moines.....	676	815	....	1024	1054	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dubuque.....	385	668	....	597	766	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fayette.....	62	57	1....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Iowa.....	36	76	....	25	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jackson.....	363	488	....	451	652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Johnson.....	288	572	5....	547	347	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jones.....	170	208	13....	191	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Linn.....	342	467	41....	408	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Louisia.....	338	312	....	413	355	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Marshall.....	13	22	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Muscataine.....	395	431	....	424	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scott.....	384	406	3....	336	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Washington.....	971	236	109....	356	303	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total.....	4725	5745	178....	5898	5789	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Henderson.		Clark.		Davis, Leffer, Da's'n	
Allamakee.....	35	20	.....	(New county.)	
Benton.....	53	54	.....	29	41
Boone.....	13	79	.....	(New county.)	
Buchanan.....	38	28	.....	29	38
Cedar.....	257	326	1.....	277	301
Clayton.....	258	279	5.....	200	207
Clinton.....	140	244	.....	169	209
Delaware.....	129	137	.....	122	109
Des Moines.....	676	815	.....	1024	1054
Dubuque.....	385	668	.....	597	768
Fayette.....	62	37	1.....	(New county.)	
Iowa.....	35	76	.....	25	58
Jackson.....	363	486	.....	451	652
Johnson.....	228	572	5.....	547	547
Jones.....	170	208	13.....	191	186
Linn.....	342	467	41.....	408	399
Louisia.....	338	312	.....	413	355
Marshall.....	13	22	.....	(New county.)	
Muscatine.....	595	451	.....	424	400
Scott.....	364	406	3.....	336	364
Washington.....	371	296	109.....	356	303
Total.....	4725	5745	178.....	5898	5789



**NEW-HAMPSHIRE.**

The annual election in this State was slightly contested. Vote for Governor: Dinsmore, *Opp.* 30,751; Chamberlain, *Whig*, 18,512; Berry, *F. S.* 6,472; scattering, 54. The Whigs elected one Councillor and one Senator; the *Opposition* all the rest, with over two thirds of the House. At the same election the people decided, by a vote of two to one, to have a Constitutional Convention, which has since been elected, with a large *Opp.* majority.

**RHODE ISLAND.**

The *Opposition* in this State did not contest the election of the Whig State ticket. A *Free Soil* ticket was made out, on which *Opposition* candidates were placed. Vote for Governor: Anthony, *Whig*, 3,668; Harris, *F. S.* 773; scattering, 185.

**GEORGIA.**

The only important election held in this State in 1850, was for Members of a Convention called by Gov. Towns, to consider the action of Congress upon subjects affected by the question of Slavery. The candidates for delegates were very numerous and of all shades of opinion, and it is difficult to make an exact statement of the result. It is conceded, however, that there was a *Union* majority in the State of full 30,000; and that the Disunionists did not elect 30 out of the 260 delegates.

**FLORIDA.**

1850.—CONGRESS.—1848. PRES.—1848.			
<i>Co's.</i>	Beard, Cabell, Duval, Taylor, Cass.		
Calhoun.... 87	79.... 63	59....	mmj. 11
Escambia.... 196	166.... 203	156.... 227	155
Franklin.... 90	115.... 100	138.... 131	140
Holmes.... 108	50.... 129	37.... 111	27
Jackson.... 362	183.... 405	190.... 257	"
Santa Rosa.... 168	100.... 174	82.... 204	63
Walton.... 154	99.... 182	102.... 125	"
Washington.... 90	133.... 100	132.... 106	101
Gadsden.... 462	358.... 435	328.... 190	"
Hamilton.... 155	164.... 147	141.... 1	"
Jefferson.... 181	298.... 219	236....	40
Leon.... 337	346.... 394	308.... 444	279
Madison.... 341	232.... 299	225.... 150	"
Wakulla.... 156	96.... 127	95.... 165	86
Alachua.... 155	150.... 149	168.... 15	"
Columbia.... 287	339.... 295	290.... 284	282
Duval.... 297	240.... 279	235.... 311	220
Marion.... 223	172.... 215	209.... 87	"
Nassau.... 80	80.... 89	77.... 25	"
Putnam.... 75	38	(new county)	"
Orange.... 25	32.... 19	39....	25
St. John's.... 181	170.... 129	171.... 113	132
St. Lucie.... 3	7.... 3	17....	15
Benton.... 52	66.... 53	69.... 39	69
Dade.... 13	3.... 3	3....	5
Hillsboro'.... 105	154.... 77	152.... 78	111
Levy.... 42	23.... 38	16.... 20	"
Mourne.... 54	147.... 56	132.... 63	86

Total.... 4531 4050 4382 3805 3116 1847  
 Maj. Cabell, *Whig*, 431; Cabell 577; Taylor... 1269.

\*Oct.] LEGISLATURE for 1850-1. [Nov.  
 SENATE: *Whigs* 9; *Opp.* 10. HOUSE: *Whigs*, 19; *Opp.* 21.

**KENTUCKY.**

Elected Members of the Legislature in 1850. The two branches are divided as follows:

WHIGS: Senate 25.. House 57.. Joint ballot 82.  
*Opp.*: " 13.. " 43.. " 56.

**ARKANSAS.**

The election for Congress in this State has been postponed to this year. In 1850, Members of the Legislature were elected, with the following result: SENATE: *Whigs*, elected 1850; 3; holding over 1—4  
*Opp.*..... 12; "..... 9—21

House: *Whigs*..... 27; *Opp.*..... 51

**TEXAS.**

In this State no important election was held in 1850, except the vote upon the proposition of the United States to pay \$10,000,000 to the State, upon the relinquishment of all claim to the territory of New-Mexico, north and west of certain specified lines. The following is the vote in 62 counties, leaving 30 not returned:

Counties.	Accept.	Rej't		
Houston.....	123	18		
Anderson.....	243	31	Hunt.....	162
Austin.....	62	60	Jackson.....	60
Bastrop.....	103	42	Jefferson.....	56
Bell.....	87	25	Kaufman.....	134
Bexar.....	449	82	Lamar.....	227
Brazoria.....	54	76	Leon.....	103
Burleson.....	103	7	Matagorda.....	50
Caldwell.....	74	48	McLennan.....	28
Calhoun.....	70	24	Medina.....	46
Case.....	225	158	Millam.....	80
Cherokee.....	492	228	Montgomery.....	112
Collin.....	102	6	Nacogdoches.....	381
Colorado.....	59	54	Navarro.....	141
Comal.....	36	82	Newton.....	108
Dallas.....	266	15	Nueces.....	34
Denton.....	70		Polk.....	85
De Witt.....	42	44	Red River.....	237
Ellis.....	55	20	Robertson.....	87
Fannin.....	342	1	Sabine.....	157
Fayette.....	181	127	San Patricio.....	27
Fort Bend.....	52	30	Shelby.....	324
Galveston.....	137	61	Titus.....	250
Gillespie.....	52	44	Travis.....	239
Goliad.....	43	11	Victoria.....	135
Gonzales.....	62	32	Walker.....	271
Grayson.....	99	3	Washington.....	160
Grimes.....	154	57	Webb.....	30
Guadalupe.....	55	16	Wharton.....	23
Harris.....	244	80	Williamson.....	103
Harrison.....	272	534		
Hays.....	16	11	Total.....	3438 3167
Hopkins.....	226	11	Maj. to accept.....	5321

**CALIFORNIA**

Elected Atty Gen, Clerk, &c., in October, and also Members of the Legislature. The *Sacramento Transcript* classes the two houses as follows: SENATE: *Opp.* 9; *Whigs* 7. HOUSE: *Whigs* 14; *Opp.* 18; *Independent* 1; doubtful 3. The *Whigs* claim a majority, and the result of the election for U. S. Senator is very doubtful.

**Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana.**

These States held no elections in 1850, other than for mere local officers, or to fill vacancies.

**TERRITORIES.**

MINNESOTA. In October, re-elected H. H. Shibley Delegate. Vote: 649 for S.; 559 for A. M. Mitchell. Legislature: *Whigs* 5; *Opp.* 12; *F. S.* 1.

NEW-MEXICO. In June, with a view to admission as a State, elected Gov., Lt. Gov., and a Member of Congress; the latter Wm. S. Messervy by 506 maj. over Hugh N. Smith, who had been previously elected Territorial Delegate.

OREGON and UTAH held no elections in 1850.

**Index to Election Returns.**

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California....64	Massachusetts.....63	Pennsylvania.....58
Connecticut.....53	Michigan.....59	Rhode Island.....64
Delaware.....57	Minnesota.....64	S. Carolina.....60
Florida.....64	Mississippi.....64	Tennessee.....64
Georgia.....64	Missouri.....62	Texas.....64
Illinois.....61	N. Hampshire.....64	Utah.....64
Indiana.....59	New-Jersey.....56	Vermont.....58
Iowa.....63	New-Mexico.....64	Virginia.....60
Kentucky.....64	N. York.....54, 55	Wisconsin.....61
Louisiana.....64	N. Carolina.....80	



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*The London Times*, which is universally conceded

to be the most extensive newspaper establishment in the world, contains, as printers usually measure, or estimate, one hundred and ninety thousand ems, and is sold at ten cents a copy, or thirty dollars a year. *The Tribune* contains one hundred and seventy-five thousand ems. It will thus be seen that *The Tribune* contains nearly the same amount of matter at one fifth of the price. This measure, in both cases, has reference to the reading matter exclusive of advertisements. *The Tribune* is, emphatically, a newspaper.—*Worcester (Mass.) Daily Tribune*.

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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER  
FOR

CARLEYS NEW 1852 MELBATH YORK



# STATE GOVERNMENTS, &c.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Exp's	Salary	Leg's Mess.	Gen. Election
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	Henry W. Collier.....	Dec. 1853..	\$2,500	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	John S. Roane.....	Nov. 1852..	1,800	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California.....	San Jose, or, Vallejo.	John Bigler.....	Dec. 1853..	10,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Connecticut.....	Hartford & N. Haven	Thomas H. Seymour	May, 1852..	1,100	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware.....	Dover.....	William H. Ross.....	Jan. 1854..	1,333	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	Thomas S. Brown.....	Oct. 1853..	1,500	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia.....	Milledgeville.....	Howell Cobb.....	Nov. 1853..	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Augustus C. French..	Jan. 1854..	1,500	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Joseph A. Wright.....	Jan. 1853..	1,300	Jan. 8.	1 M. Aug.
Iowa.....	Iowa City.....	Stephen Hempstead..	Dec. 1854..	1,000	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	Lazarus W. Powell.....	Sept. 1852..	2,500	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Joseph Walker.....	Jan. 1854..	6,000	3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine.....	Augusta.....	John Hubbard.....	Jan. 1853..	1,500	2 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	Enoch Louis Lowe.....	Jan. 1854..	3,500	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	George S. Boutwell.....	Jan. 1853..	2,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Nov.
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Robert McClelland.....	Jan. 1854..	1,500	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	Henry S. Foote.....	Jan. 1854..	3,000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. & Tu. S.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Austin A. King.....	Nov. 1852..	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Samuel Dinamoore.....	June, 1852..	1,000	1 W. Jan.	2 Tu. March.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	George F. Fort.....	Jan. 1854..	1,600	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York.....	Albany.....	Washington Hunt.....	Jan. 1853..	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	David S. Reid.....	Jan. 1853..	2,000	3 M. Nov.	1 Tu. Aug.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Reuben Wood.....	Dec. 1853..	1,200	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburgh.....	William Bigler.....	Jan. 1855..	3,000	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Prov.....	Philip Allen.....	May, 1852..	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	John H. Means.....	Dec. 1852..	3,500	4 M. Nov.	1 W. Oct.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	William B. Campbell.....	Oct. 1853..	2,000	1 M. Oct.	1 Tu. Aug.
Texas.....	Austin.....	Peter H. Bell.....	Dec. 1853..	2,000	In Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Charles K. Williams.....	Oct. 1852..	750	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Joseph Johnson.....	Jan. 1856..	5,000	2 M. Jan.	Not fixed.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Leonard J. Farnell.....	Dec. 1853..	1,250	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois.

## POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1848.			1844.			1840.	
	Whig. Taylor.	Opposition. Cass.	Free Soil. Van Buren.	Whig. Clay.	Opposition. Polk.	Abolition. Birney.	Whig. Harrison.	Opposition. Van Buren.
Alabama.....	30,482	31,363		26,084	37,740		28,471	53,801
Arkansas.....	7,588	9,300		5,504	9,546		4,363	6,640
Connecticut...	30,314	27,046	5,005	32,830	29,841	1,943	31,601	25,236
Delaware.....	6,422	5,910	80	6,250	5,971		5,967	4,774
Florida.....	4,639	3,238		Admitted	since	1844.		
Georgia.....	47,644	44,802		42,100	44,147		40,594	31,363
Illinois.....	53,215	56,829	15,804	45,528	57,920	3,570	45,577	47,178
Indiana.....	69,907	74,745	3,100	67,867	70,181	2,106	65,362	51,894
Iowa.....	11,178	12,125	1,126	Admitted	since	1844.		
Kentucky.....	67,141	49,720		61,255	51,988		58,489	32,610
Louisiana.....	18,217	15,370	1	13,083	13,782		11,296	7,519
Maine.....	35,226	40,206	12,178	34,619	45,964	4,862	46,012	48,201
Maryland.....	57,702	34,528	125	35,984	32,676		33,529	28,715
Massachusetts..	61,070	35,281	38,058	67,712	53,470	10,950	72,874	61,944
Michigan.....	23,940	30,687	10,389	24,237	27,703	3,692	22,983	21,101
Mississippi.....	25,922	26,537		19,206	25,126		19,518	16,773
Missouri.....	32,671	40,077		31,250	41,324		22,972	29,760
N. Hampshire..	14,781	27,763	7,560	17,866	27,160	4,161	26,158	32,361
New Jersey.....	40,015	36,901	849	38,818	37,495	823	39,351	31,841
New York.....	218,583	114,319	120,497	232,482	237,588	15,812	225,317	212,527
North Carolina..	43,519	34,869	85	43,232	39,297		46,376	35,771
Ohio.....	133,379	154,773	35,347	155,113	149,061	8,050	149,157	124,752
Pennsylvania...	185,730	172,186	11,177	161,203	167,535	6,332	144,021	143,872
Rhode Island...	6,779	3,646	730	7,322	4,867		5,278	3,681
South Carolina..	Preside ntial elect	ors chos'n	by the leg	islature.				
Tennessee.....	64,705	58,419		60,030	50,917		60,391	48,229
Texas.....	4,509	10,668	3	Admitted	since	1844.		
Vermont.....	33,122	10,948	13,657	26,770	18,041	3,954	32,440	18,911
Virginia.....	45,265	46,738	9	44,790	50,693		42,501	42,390
Wisconsin.....	13,747	15,001	10,418	Admitted	since	1844.		
Total.....	1,362,242	1,223,795	291,378	1,164,3	1,329,013	66,304	1,274,203	1,132,359

Taylor over Cass, 138,447; Polk over Clay, 37,770; Harrison over Van Buren, 145,900; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, 152,931; Clay and Birney over Polk, 23,934. In 1836, Harrison received 737,711 votes, and Van Buren, 763,587, giving the latter a majority of 25,776. General Harrison the year received the popular majority and electoral votes in the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, Indiana, and Tennessee.



853 Feb 24 1852  
d New York City

# THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1852.

The Astronomical

Published by J. W. KIGHT, Printer, 11, Broadway, New York.

The year 1852 will be intercalary, or leap-year; being the latter part of the 76th and the beginning of the 77th year of the Independence of the United States of America; the 2605th A. U. C. (according to Varro), or from the building of Rome; the 2598th since the era of Nabonassar, the first day of which is said to have been Wednesday, February 18 (N. S.), 747 B. C.; the 2628th year of the Olympiads, or the latter part of the 3d and beginning of the 4th year of the 65th Olympiad of four years, which began in July, 1849; the latter part of the 1288th year of the Hegira; the latter part of the 5612th year from the creation of the world, according to the Jews, but the 5556th according to Usher, and the 7359th according to the Septuagint, which is the best authority for chronology that is known.

These calculations are expressed in mean or clock time, and are adapted to the latitudes of PORTLAND, BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, RALEIGH, CHARLESTON, and NEW ORLEANS; and will serve for the whole extent of the U. States.

**Morning and Evening Stars.**—Venus (♀) will be evening star until July 21, then morning star to the end of the year. Mars (♂) will be morning star until January 24, then evening star during the remainder of the year. Jupiter (♃) will be morning star until May 8, then evening star until Nov. 25, then morning star the rest of the year. Saturn (♄) will be evening star until April 27, then morning star until August 3, then evening star the remainder of the year.

**Motions, etc., of the Planets.**—Venus will retrograde, this year, from the 28th of June to August 11th. This planet will be visible in the daytime during the month of June, when it will be east of the sun. Mars will retrograde until March 4th, when its motion becomes direct, or from west to east. Jupiter will retrograde from March 10th to July 10th, during which time it will have gone back to the west (apparently) nearly 10°. At this time Jupiter will be in the constellation Libra, and near the middle of it. Saturn will retrograde from the 31st of August to the end of the year. This planet may be found this year about the middle of Aries. Uranus will retrograde until January 9th, and from August 14th to the end of the year. Uranus, during the most of this year, will be in the first part of the constellation Aries, a little east of Saturn.

The moon will run highest this year Dec. 28, at which time it will be in the 12th degree of Gemini, and have a declination of 24° 7' 30.6" north. It will run lowest Dec. 12, to the 13th degree of Sagittarius, where it will have a declination of 24° 7' 53.8" south.

Declination of Uranus in the middle of this year, 13° 39' 56" north. Right Ascension at the same time 2h. 22m. 12s. Longitude of moon's ascending node in the middle of this year 97° 52' 2". True obliquity of the ecliptic at the same time 23° 27' 29.12".

		NEW YORK.	
The Seasons.		d.	A. M.
Winter Solstice (1851), Dec. 23.....		4	33 mo.
Vernal Equinox, March 20, 1852.....		6	45 mo.
Summer Solstice, June 21.....		2	33 mo.
Autumnal Equinox, September 23.....			sv.
Winter Solstice, December 21.....			o.
Set in Winter Signs.....	58		
Set in Spring Signs.....	89		
Set in Summer Signs.....	93	14	13
Set in Autumnal Signs.....	89	17	32
Revolution Year.....	365	5	44
From north of the Equator, or the period of Spring and Summer.....	186	10	59
From south of the Equator, or the period of Autumn and Winter.....	178	18	45

From the preceding data, it appears the sun will be on the north side of the equator 7 days 16 hours and 14 minutes longer than on the south side. The cause is, the point of Aphelion, or that part of the earth's orbit farthest from the sun, is situated on the north side of the equator, in the 11th degree of Gemini. At this point the earth moves slowest.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.		MOVEABLE FEASTS.	
Grecian Lunar Cycle.....	10	Good Friday.....	April 9
Jewish Lunar Cycle.....	7	Easter Sunday.....	April 11
Epact; Moon's Age (Jan. 1).....	9	Rogation Sunday.....	May 16
Solar Cycle.....	13	Ascension Day.....	May 20
Roman Indiction.....	10	Pentecost (Whit Su.).....	May 30
Dominical Letters.....	D.C.	Trinity Sunday.....	June 6
Dionysian Period.....	181	Corpus Christi.....	June 10
Julian Period.....	6666	Advent Sunday.....	Nov. 28

## Jewish Calendar.

The 5612th Jewish year of 12 months began Sept. 27, 1851, and ends Sept. 13, 1852. The 5613th year begins Sept. 14 of the present year, and contains 13 months.

MOTHS.	BEING.	MOTHS.	BEING.
5. Sebat.....	Jan. 23	11. Ab.....	July 17
6. Adar.....	Feb. 21	12. Elul.....	Aug. 16
7. Nisan.....	March 21	1. Tisri (5613).....	Sept. 14
8. Ijar.....	April 20	2. Marchesvan.....	Oct. 14
9. Sivan.....	May 19	3. Chisleu.....	Nov. 13
10. Thammus.....	June 18	4. Thebet.....	Dec. 13

The Jewish Era dates from the creation of the world, which the Jews believe to have been 3760½ years before our era began. The Jewish year is luni-solar, and consists of 12 and sometimes 13 months, which contain 29 or 30 days each. Veadar is the 13th month, and is introduced between Adar and Nisan; the latter of which is the first month of the ecclesiastical year. In a cycle of 19 years, Veadar is introduced 7 times.

## JEWISH ANNIVERSARIES.

Those marked with a \* are to be strictly observed.

*Fast of Esther.....	Adar 14.....	March 5
*Purim.....	Adar 14.....	March 5
*Schusan Purim.....	Adar 15.....	March 6
*Beginning of the Passover.....	Nisan 15.....	April 4
*Second Feast of the Passover.....	Nisan 16.....	April 5
*Seventh Feast.....	Nisan 21.....	April 10
*End of the Passover.....	Nisan 23.....	April 11
*Lag Beomar.....	Ijar 18.....	May 7
*Feast of Pentecost.....	Sivan 6.....	May 24
*Feast of Pentecost.....	Sivan 7.....	May 25
*Fast: Taking of the Temple.....	Thammus 17.....	June 3
*Fast: Burning of the Temple.....	Ab 9.....	July 25
*Feast for the New Year.....	Tisri 1.....	Sept. 14
*Second Feast of New Year.....	Tisri 2.....	Sept. 15
*Fast of Gedaliah.....	Tisri 4.....	Sept. 17
*Fast of Expiation.....	Tisri 10.....	Sept. 23
*Feast of Tabernacles.....	Tisri 15.....	Sept. 28
*Second Feast of Tabernacles.....	Tisri 16.....	Sept. 29
*Feast of Palm or Branches.....	Tisri 21.....	Oct. 4
*End of the Hut Feast.....	Tisri 23.....	Oct. 6
*Rejoicing for the Law.....	Tisri 25.....	Oct. 8
Consecration of the Temple.....	Chisleu 25.....	Dec. 6

## Mohammedan Calendar.

The 1269th year of the Hegira began Oct. 27, 1851, and ends Oct. 14, 1852. The 1269th year begins Oct. 15, 1852.

MOTHS.	BEING.	MOTHS.	BEING.
4. Rabia II.....	Jan. 24	10. Schewall.....	July 19
5. Jomadh I.....	Feb. 22	11. Du'l-kadah.....	Aug. 17
6. Jomadh II.....	Mar. 23	12. Du'l-kejjah.....	Sept. 16
7. Rejeb.....	Apr. 21	1. Moharem (1269).....	Oct. 15
8. Shaban.....	May 21	2. Sephar.....	Nov. 14
9. Ramadan.....	June 19	3. Rabia I.....	Dec. 13

The Mohammedan Era began with the day after the flight of Mohammed to Medina; which event occurred in the night of Thursday, July 18 (N.S.), 632 A.D. The year consists of 12 months, embracing 12 lunations, or 354 days. The intercalary, or leap-year, consists of one day more. In a cycle of 30 years, there are 19 common and 11 leap-years. Since the Mohammedan year is 11 days less than the tropical year, "it is obvious that in about 33 years the above months will correspond to every season, and every part of the Gregorian year." The 9th month is the month of fasting, at the close of which the feast of Bairam begins.



## Mean Diameter, Distance from the Sun, Revolutions, &amp;c., of the Planets.

PLANETS.	Mean diameter.	Mean dist'ce from Sun.	Revolution round the Sun.	Revol'n on axis.	Synodical revol't'n.	Volume, or size.	Weight at surface.	Density.	Light heat.
	Miles.	Miles.	Days. Decim.	Days.	Days.				
The Sun.....	883,346			25'416		1,412,921'101	28'19	0'266	.....
Mercury.....	3,324	36,814,000	87'9692580	1'0038	116	0'054	1'22	3'244	6'680
Venus.....	7,687	68,787,000	224'7007869	0'9730	584	0'790	0'96	0'994	1'911
Earth.....	7,912	95,103,000	365'2563825	1'0000		1'000	1'00	1'000	1'000
Mars.....	4,189	144,908,000	686'97'6458	1'0273	780	0'138	0'50	0'973	'431
Moon.....	2,180	95,103,000	355'256'3375	27'32	29½	0'020	0'18	0'665	1'000
Vesta.....	238	224,884,000	1'325'4250000		604				'180
Iris.....		926,000,000	1'327'9741000		604				'180
Hebe.....		230,000,000	1'375' nearly.		603				'170
Flora.....		240,000,000	1'459'7750000		486				'160
Astræa.....		246,000,000	1'512' nearly.		481½				'160
Ceres.....	1,425	253,874,000	1'693'0670000		474				'140
Juno.....	160	263,522,000	1'684'7350000		466½				'130
Pallas.....	110	263,680,000	1'686'3050000		467½				'130
Jupiter.....	89,170	494,797,000	4'332'5848212	0'4075	399	1,455'984	2'70	0'292	'557
Saturn.....	79,042	907,162,000	10'759'2198174	0'4370	378	770'650	1'25	0'132	'011
Uranus.....	35,112	1,824,290,000	30'686'8208296		370	80'399	1'06	0'246	'003
Neptune.....	35,000	2,860,000,000	60'128'1389100		367½	80'000			'001

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there are five new planets belonging to the *Asteroids*; namely, *Metis*, *Hygeia*, *Clio*, *Parthenope*, and *Irene*. The number of *Asteroids* is now thirteen.

## ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1852.

There will be six eclipses this year—three of the sun and three of the moon, and two of the latter will be visible.

I. A total eclipse of the moon, Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, January 6th and 7th, as follows:—

PLACES.	Begin. eve. 6.	End mo. 7.	Begin. Dec. 26.	PLACES.	Begin. eve. 6.	End mo. 7.	Begin. Dec. 26.	PLACES.	Begin. eve. 6.	End mo. 7.	Begin. Dec. 26.
Augusta, Me.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Annapolis, Md.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Frankfort, Ky.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Brunswick Coll.	11 42	3 20	6 54	Harrisburg, Pa.	11 15	2 53	6 37	Louisville, Ky.	10 43	2 21	5 55
Portland, Me.	11 40	3 18	6 52	Kingston, U. C.	11 14	2 52	6 26	Nashville, Tenn.	10 39	2 17	5 51
Boston, Mass.	11 37	3 15	6 49	Washington, D. C.	11 13	2 51	6 25	Chicago, Ill.	10 34	2 12	5 46
Cambridge Coll.				Geneva, N. Y.				Tuscaloosa, Ala.	10 31	2 9	5 43
Quebec, L. C.				Canandaigua, N. Y.				Mobile, Ala.	10 30	2 8	5 42
Providence, R. I.	11 36	3 14	6 48	Frederick, Md.	11 12	2 50	6 24	Madison, Wis.	10 28	2 6	5 40
Lowell, Mass.				Petersburg, Va.				Springfield, Ill.	10 23	2 1	5 35
Newport, R. I.				Richmond, Va.	11 11	2 49	6 23	New Orleans, La.			
Concord, N. H.	11 35	3 13	6 47	Rochester, N. Y.	11 10	2 48	6 22	Jackson, Miss.	10 21	1 59	5 33
Montpelier, Vt.				Buffalo, N. Y.				St. Louis, Mo.	10 20	1 58	5 32
Hartford, Conn.	11 31	3 9	6 43	Raleigh, N. C.	11 6	2 44	6 18	Iowa City, Io.	10 18	1 52	5 26
Springfield, Ma.				Toronto, U. C.				Natchez, Miss.			
Montreal, L. C.				Georgetown, S. C.	11 4	2 42	6 16	Baton Rouge, La.	10 16	1 54	5 28
Troy, N. Y.	11 27	3 5	6 39	Panama, N. G.				Jefferson City, Mo.	10 13	1 51	5 25
Albany, N. Y.				Pittsburg, Pa.				Little Rock, Ark.			
Hudson, N. Y.	11 26	3 4	6 38	Charleston, S. C.	11 1	2 39	6 13	Galveston, Tex.	10 2	1 40	5 14
New York, N. Y.				Chargers, N. G.				Vera Cruz, Mex.	9 57	1 35	5 9
Schenectady, "				Columbia, S. C.	10 57	2 35	6 9	Austin, Tex.	9 50	1 28	5 2
Newburgh, "	11 25	3 3	6 37	Savannah, Ga.				Matamoros, Mex.	9 45	1 23	4 57
Po'keepsie, "				Detroit, Mich.	10 49	2 27	6 1	Mexico, Mex.	9 47	0 55	4 22
Trenton, N. J.	11 23	3 1	6 35	Columbus, O.				Santa Fe, N. Mex.			
Philadelphia, Pa.	11 21	2 59	6 33	Lansing, Mich.	10 44	2 22	5 56				
Utica, N. Y.				Cincinnati, O.							
Baltimore, Md.	11 15	2 53	6 27	Lexington, Ky.	10 43	2 21	5 55	Oregon City, Or.	8 17	11 55	3 29
Amherst, N. Y.				Tallahassee, Fla.				Monterey, Cal.	8 14	11 52	3 26
								San Francisco, Cal.	8 13	11 50	3 24

NOTE.—In the above table is inserted, in the third column of figures, the time of the beginning of the lunar eclipse of December 26. The end of this eclipse will not be visible, as the moon will set before it happens. In the eclipse of January 6 and 7, the moon will pass very nearly through the middle of the earth's shadow; and one hour after it first enters the shadow, it will entirely disappear, and just one hour before the eclipse ends, it will begin to appear again. The times of appearance and disappearance, for any place, is therefore easily found, by referring to the table for the times of beginning and end. Total duration, 3 hours 38.2 minutes. Twenty digits eclipsed on the northern limb.

II. A partial eclipse of the sun, January 21. Invisible.

III. A partial eclipse of the sun, June 17. Invisible.

IV. A total eclipse of the moon, July 1. Invisible.

ble. This eclipse will be visible in Asia and in the Pacific ocean.

V. A total eclipse of the sun, December 10. Invisible. This eclipse will be limited principally to Asia.

VI. A partial eclipse of the moon, December 26. Visible. For the beginning of this eclipse, see the table. The end of this eclipse will be visible only in California and the western frontier. It happens early in the morning, and the moon will appear to be almost in the northwest. Eight digits eclipsed on the southern limb.

To find the Dominical Letter for any Year of any Century.—RULE. Divide the whole centuries by 4; take twice the remainder from 6; add the result, with a fourth of the odd years, to the odd years; divide the sum by 7, and the remainder subtracted from 7 indicates the letter. If there be no remainder, G is the letter.



**Tide Table.**—To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water, morning or evening, at New York, the quantity of time affixed to such place in this table. In using the quantities in this

and the Star table, observe that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from midnight or the beginning of morning, is afternoon of the same day; and that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from noon, is morning of the next day.

Places.	h.m.	Places.	h.m.	Places.	h.m.	Places.	h.m.	Places.	h.m.
Albany.....Add	6 34	Charlestown.Sub.	1 40	Machias.....Add	1 54	Norfolk.....Sub.	0 41	Richmond.....Sub.	3 25
Annapolis,Md.Su.	1 51	Eastport.....Add	3 9	Mobile Point.Add	1 54	Plymouth.....Add	3 19	Salem.....Add	2 19
Do. N.S.Add	1 49	Halifax,N.S.Sub.	3 15	N. Bedford.....Sub.	1 40	Portland.....Add	1 39	Sandy Hook.....Sub.	3 45
Amboy.....Sub.	0 39	Holmes' Hole.Add	1 4	New Haven.....Add	3 4	Portsmouth.....Add	3 9	St. John,N.B..Add	3 49
Baltimore.....Add	5 7	Kennebec.....Add	1 39	New London.Sub.	0 31	Providence.....Sub.	0 41	Sunbury.....Add	0 19
Bridgeport.....Add	3 0	Marblehead..Add	1 49	Newport.....Sub.	1 55	Quebec.....Add	3 49	Windsor.....Add	3 49

**Star Table.**—To ascertain when any star or constellation found in this table will be on the meridian, apply the numbers in the first column of figures to the meridian passage of the 7 Stars found in the calendar pages. For the rising of a Star,

subtract the number in the second column of figures from its meridian passage. For its setting, add the same number to its meridian passage. Those marked (—) do not rise or set in the United States, being for ever above the horizon.

Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R.	S.	Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R.	S.
Algenib.....	The Horse.....Sub.	3 32	6 49		Castor.....	The Twins.....Add	3 46	8 9	
Alkaid.....	Perseus.....Sub.	0 40	9 8		Capella.....	Auriga.....Add	1 27	10 11	
Alkebaran.....	The Bull.....Add	0 49	6 56		Deneb.....	The Swan.....Sub.	7 1	9 34	
Algethi.....	Hercules.....Sub.	10 38	6 52		Mirach.....	Andromeda.....Sub.	2 37	8 26	
Alphard.....	Hydra.....Add	5 41	5 32		Mekkar.....	The Whale.....Sub.	0 44	6 12	
Algorab.....	The Crow.....Add	8 42	4 36		Procyon.....	Canis Minor.....Add	3 52	6 19	
Alhoth.....	The Dipper.....Add	9 7			Pollux.....	The Twins.....Add	3 57	7 50	
Arcturus.....	Bootes.....Add	10 29	7 13		Regulus.....	The Lion.....Add	6 31	6 45	
Ahair.....	The Eagle.....Sub.	7 50	6 30		Rigel.....	Orion.....Add	1 23	6 20	
Akhone.....	The 7 Stars.....Sub.	0 00	7 22		Sinns.....	Canis Minor.....Add	3 0	5 0	
Antares.....	Scorpion.....Sub.	11 16	4 19		Spica.....	The Virgin.....Add	9 37	5 22	
Belatrix.....	Orion.....Add	1 38	6 21		Vega.....	The Lyre.....Sub.	9 4	5 54	
Betelgeuse.....	Orion.....Add	9 8	6 25		Pomalhaut.....	Southern Fish.....Sub.	4 48	4 0	
Bootsnach.....	The Dipper.....Add	10 1			North Star.....	Ursa Minor.....Sub.	2 33		

**Tides.**—La Place pronounces the tides the most difficult problem of celestial mechanics. It sometimes happens that the tide for a given port comes in *several hours* later or earlier than the most accurate calculations would determine; and this because of the strength and direction of the ocean winds, which the calculator can not take into his account.

Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c., are generally considered the 1st, 2d, and 3d signs respectively; but in maps, and in reality they are, the 2d, 3d, and 4th, and Pisces is the 1st. In this Almanac, Pisces is 1st and Aries 2d. Aries was the 1st sign 300 years B. C.

**Local or Relative Time.**—Local time is that which is shown by our common clocks. It indicates the time at any given place, the meridian of that place being the standard from which it is reckoned; therefore, the time or the clocks at any two places will differ by the difference of their meridians. Thus, when it is noon at New York, or when the Sun is on its meridian, the Sun at that instant at Washington is east of the meridian of that place, because the meridian of New York is east of Washington; therefore, the clocks at Washington will be earlier or *sooner* than those in New York, by the time the Sun takes to go from the meridian of New York to the meridian of Washington—viz., 12 minutes 2 seconds. Hence, when it is 12 o'clock M. at New Orleans and St. Louis, it is 1 o'clock, P. M. at Philadelphia, which is a difference of one hour for every fifteen degrees of longitude. By this regulation, the Sun is made to come to the meridian of every place about 12 o'clock. It is incomprehensible to many how it can be true that the Sun rises and sets at the same time at all places on the same latitude around the world. The difference of local time will account for this. It is not to be understood, that when the Sun rises at Boston at 6 o'clock, that it is *then*, at that instant of *absolute* time, rising at every place on the same latitude; but that at all places on that latitude, when the Sun rises, it will be 6 o'clock by the *timepieces* at *such* places. The Sun will go from the horizon of Philadelphia, west to the horizon of St. Louis, in an hour.

### Explanatory Notes.

The tables of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon are adapted to eight parallels of latitude, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and hence are suited to all the United States and Territories. The column of "Sun on Meridian" is for general use through the whole United States.

The table of the 7 Stars, or Pleiades, showing the time when they are on the meridian, is designed to facilitate the computation of the rising, setting, and meridian passage, of the brightest fixed stars, by using the numbers opposite the same, in the Star table. This part of the Almanac, it is hoped, will be interesting, particularly to *children*, who, with no further knowledge of Arithmetic than Addition and Subtraction, may readily foretell the rising and setting of a star.

The table of "Moon's place" shows the sign or the constellation of stars where the moon may be found at 7 P. M., New York time. Its position gives it no influence over animals or plants.

**DIRECTIONS FOR KEEPING TRUE TIME.**—The column of "Sun on Meridian" shows the *minutes and seconds, before or after* 12 o'clock, that the Sun is on the meridian. The Sun is seldom on the meridian at 12 o'clock; indeed, this is the case only on four days during the year, namely: April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 24. Consequently, when the Sun is on the meridian, or when its shadow strikes the well-made noon-mark, the clock must be set as many minutes and seconds, *before or after* 12, as the Almanac shows.

The practice of setting timepieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moon, is not strictly correct; as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanacs, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time, is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian-line.

**TO MAKE A MERIDIAN-LINE.**—Ascertain when the North Star will be on the meridian, by reference to the Star table; and at that time runge two fine wires (suspended four or five feet apart, with weights attached to the ends) with said star, and a meridian-line is made.

**TO MAKE A NOON-MARK.**—About noon, when the Sun (the centre) crosses the meridian-line, let another person make the mark in some firm place, where the shadow of the Sun is cast by a *perpendicular* object. Then set the clock, as above directed, and it will be exactly right.

**SATURN'S RING** will be visible the whole of this year, with a telescope of moderate power.



Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases, Portland.			Boston.		N. York.		Philad <sup>a</sup> .		Wash <sup>n</sup> .		Raleigh.		Charle <sup>s</sup> .		N. Ori <sup>s</sup> .		Calendar for PORTLAND.	
		Full Moon.	Last Quar.	New Moon.	First Quar.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.			
		1	7	1	25	mo	1 25	mo	1 13	mo	1 9	mo	1 1	mo	0 54	mo	0 49	mo	0 9	mo
		13	8	37	ev.	8 34	ev.	8 22	ev.	8 18	ev.	8 10	ev.	8 3	ev.	7 58	ev.	7 18	ev.	0
		21	2	45	mo	2 42	mo	2 30	mo	2 26	mo	2 18	mo	2 11	mo	2 6	mo	1 26	mo	0
		29	6	53	mo	5 50	mo	5 38	mo	5 34	mo	5 26	mo	5 19	mo	5 14	mo	4 34	mo	0
														</						

## 2d Winter Month.]

**JANUARY, 1852.**

[Begins on Thursday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part, N.York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for NORTH part of N.Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N.Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Ms., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, California.			Calendar for N. ORLKANS, La., Florida, middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon
	ris's	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	7 30	4 38	1 37	7 25	4 43	1 36	7 22	4 46	1 36	7 19	4 49	1 35	7 15	5 4	1 33	7 3	5 6	1 31	6 57	5 12	1 29
3	7 30	4 39	1 38	7 25	4 44	1 36	7 22	4 46	1 35	7 19	4 50	1 34	7 15	5 5	1 33	7 3	5 6	1 27	6 57	5 12	1 29
4	7 30	4 40	1 38	7 25	4 45	1 39	7 22	4 47	1 38	7 19	4 51	1 36	7 15	5 6	1 33	7 3	5 7	1 30	6 57	5 12	1 30
5	7 30	4 40	1 44	7 25	4 45	1 43	7 22	4 48	1 40	7 19	4 52	1 43	7 15	5 7	1 33	7 3	5 7	1 32	6 58	5 13	1 31
6	7 30	4 41	1 45	7 25	4 46	1 43	7 22	4 49	1 41	7 19	4 53	1 45	7 15	5 8	1 31	7 3	5 8	1 34	6 58	5 14	1 32
7	7 30	4 42	1 45	7 25	4 46	1 43	7 22	4 49	1 41	7 19	4 53	1 45	7 15	5 8	1 31	7 3	5 8	1 34	6 58	5 14	1 32
8	7 30	4 43	1 50	7 25	4 48	1 52	7 22	4 51	1 52	7 19	4 55	1 50	7 15	5 9	1 31	7 3	5 9	1 35	6 58	5 15	1 33
9	7 30	4 44	1 50	7 25	4 49	1 52	7 22	4 51	1 52	7 19	4 55	1 50	7 15	5 9	1 31	7 3	5 9	1 35	6 58	5 15	1 33
10	7 30	4 45	1 51	7 25	4 50	1 54	7 22	4 53	1 54	7 19	4 56	1 51	7 15	5 10	1 30	7 3	5 10	1 36	6 58	5 15	1 33
11	7 29	4 46	1 56	7 25	4 50	1 54	7 22	4 53	1 54	7 19	4 56	1 51	7 15	5 10	1 30	7 3	5 10	1 36	6 58	5 15	1 33
12	7 29	4 47	1 56	7 25	4 50	1 54	7 22	4 53	1 54	7 19	4 56	1 51	7 15	5 10	1 30	7 3	5 10	1 36	6 58	5 15	1 33
13	7 29	4 48	1 56	7 24	4 51	1 58	7 21	4 55	1 58	7 18	5 0	1 51	7 15	5 11	1 28	7 3	5 11	1 37	6 58	5 16	1 34
14	7 28	4 50	1 59	7 23	4 53	1 58	7 20	4 58	1 58	7 17	5 2	1 51	7 15	5 12	1 27	7 3	5 12	1 38	6 58	5 16	1 34
15	7 27	4 51	1 40	7 23	4 56	1 57	7 20	4 59	1 56	7 17	5 3	1 45	7 15	5 13	1 26	7 3	5 13	1 39	6 58	5 17	1 35
16	7 27	4 53	1 44	7 23	4 58	1 56	7 20	5 0	1 55	7 17	5 4	1 41	7 15	5 14	1 26	7 3	5 14	1 40	6 58	5 18	1 35
17	7 26	4 54	1 36	7 23	4 59	1 52	7 19	5 1	1 50	7 16	5 5	1 38	7 15	5 15	1 25	7 3	5 15	1 41	6 57	5 23	1 32
18	7 26	4 55	1 36	7 23	5 0	1 52	7 19	5 2	1 50	7 16	5 6	1 38	7 15	5 16	1 25	7 3	5 16	1 42	6 57	5 24	1 32

*Abbreviations.*—H. w, high water; sun meri., sun on meridian; moon meri., moon on do.; 7 st's meri., 7 stars in do.; h. m., hours and minutes; m. s., minutes and seconds; mo., morning; ev., evening; deg., degrees; conj., near together.



2d Month.]

FEBRUARY, 1852.

[29 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phase.	Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orleans.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester, N.Y., Gr's Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.
		Full Moon	6 2 11 ev.	1 58 ev.	1 56 ev.	1 51 ev.	1 44 ev.	1 37 ev.	1 32 ev.	0 51 ev.	Sun Sun Moon
		Last Quar.	12 5 21 m.	5 8 m.	5 6 m.	5 1 mo.	4 54 mo.	4 47 mo.	4 42 mo.	4 1 mo.	Mon's acta. sets.
		New Moon	19 6 17 ev.	8 0 ev.	7 58 ev.	7 53 ev.	7 46 ev.	7 39 ev.	7 35 ev.	6 54 ev.	
		First Quar.	26 0 50 mo.	0 47 mo.	0 35 mo.	0 30 mo.	0 23 mo.	0 16 mo.	0 11 mo.	11 30 ev.	
		High water at N. York.	H. m. H. m.	Sun Moon	Moon's	7 St's	* First quarter moon at N. Orleans, Feb. 27.				Sun Sun Moon
		at N. York.	Bost. Phil.	meri. meri.	Place at	meri. even.	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.				Mon's acta. sets.
		morn even.	even. even.	after even.	7 P. M.		[eclipses in the United States, 1789.				h. m. h. m. h. m.
1	D	4 18 4 53	7 13 10	13 51	8 50	Taurus. 24	6 54	Saturn in merid. 5 4 ev. First presidential			h. m. h. m. h. m.
2	M	6 28 6 8	8 23 11	12 8	0 9 47	Gemin. 7	6 60	Moon highest. Lorenzo Dunn died, 1854.			7 17 15 10 3 35
3	Tu	6 44 7 18	9 35 20	13 14	7 10 45	Gemin. 21	6 46	Jupiter in merid. 6 26 mo. (n. S. 17th, 1663).			7 16 15 13 5 38
4	W	7 46 8 12	10 32 22	14 13 11	44	Cancer. 5	6 42	Mars conj. moon 3 deg. north. Earthquake			7 14 15 14 6 32
5	Th	8 36 9 2	11 22 21	15 18	18	Cancer. 20	6 38	Mars in mer. 11 8 ev. Russians cut, Poland.			7 13 15 16 rises
6	Fr	9 35 9 46		2 22 14	23 0 43	Leo. 25	6 34	High tides. Venus in Aquarius. 1631			7 12 15 17 6 33
7	Sa	10 6 10 30	0 28	3 14 26	1 40	Leo. 19	6 30	Mars in Cancer. Moon in Perigee. 1587.			7 11 18 18 7 48
8	Su	10 52 11 12	1 12	3 50 14	2 30	Virgo. 4	6 26	Neptunissima. Mary Queen of Scots died.			7 9 15 19 5 45
9	M	11 35 11 57	2 5	4 32 14	3 12	Virgo. 19	6 23	Moon on equator. Mistletoe d. 1811. 1795.			7 8 15 21 10 18
10	Tu	12 15 12 37	3 55	5 17 13	3 3	Libra. 3	6 19	Sat'n in mer. 4 31 ev. Bonap. leaves Cors.			7 7 15 22 11 31
11	W	0 41 1 4	3 24	6 1 14	3 3	Libra. 18	6 15	Jupiter quad. Sun. Jupiter conj. moon.			7 5 15 24 12 55
12	Th	1 25 1 48	4 5	6 48 14	3 3	Libra. 18	6 11	Mars in mer. 10 31 ev. Cholera in London.			7 4 15 25 0 45
13	Fr	2 14 2 39	4 59	7 14 14	3 32	Scorpio. 15	6 7	Low tides. Cotton Mather d. 1738. 1632.			7 3 15 27 1 54
14	Sa	3 9 3 43	6 8	8 29 14	3 30	Scorpio. 28	6 3	Venus in mer. 2 18 ev. Binckton d. 1780.			7 1 15 28 3 0
15	Su	4 23 5 5	7 25	9 44 14	28	8 42 Sagitt. 11	5 59	Moon lowest. Venus in Pices. 1632.			7 0 15 29 4 1
16	M	5 47 6 30	8 50	11 7 14	24	9 36 Sagitt. 24	5 55	Mars in Gemin. Melancthon b. 1427. 1564.			6 5 15 31 4 56
17	Tu	7 8 7 40	10 0	12 21 10	28	Capric' 6	5 51	Sun ent. Aq. Aurora Australis died, 1773.			6 4 15 32 6 42
18	W	8 9 8 33	10 51	1 29 14	10	11 18 Capric' 18	5 47	Jupiter in merid. 5 32 mo. Luther d. 1546.			6 3 15 33 8 26
19	Th	8 57 9 15	11 38	2 17 11	11	ee. 5	5 43	Jupiter in Libra. Florida ceded U. S. 1821.			6 2 15 35 sets
20	Fr	9 36 9 54		3 26 14	4	0 50 Aquari' 13	5 39	High tides. South Carolina invaded, 1780.			6 12 15 36 7 20
21	Sa	10 12 10 27	0 32	3 32 14	58	1 33 Aquari' 25	5 35	Uranus in Aries. R. Hall died, 1831.			6 5 15 37 7 20
22	Su	10 44 10 59	1 4	4 1 13	50	2 14 Pices. 7	5 31	Venus conj. m'n. Washington born, 1732.			6 4 15 39 8 19
23	M	11 15 11 29	1 35	4 25 13	42	2 56 Pices. 18	5 28	Uranus in Aries. Moon in Apogee. 1634.			6 4 15 40 9 20
24	Tu	11 44 11 59	2 4	5 4 12	33	3 19 Pices. 30	5 24	Saturn and Uranus conj. moon. Handel b.			6 4 15 42 10 8
25	W	12 15 12 30	3 4	6 14 12	34	4 19 Aries 12	5 20	Atk Wednesday. Romaine takes Wycombe, '31.			6 4 15 43 11 18
26	Th	0 29 0 45	3 5	6 43 12	14	5 3 Aries 24	5 16	Venus in mer d. 2 23 ev. Bonaparte leaves			6 4 15 44 12 18
27	Fr	1 3 1 17	3 37	7 17 13	3	6 49 Taurus. 6	5 12	Jupiter in merid. 4 58 mo. (Elba, 1815).			6 4 15 45 0 19
28	Sa	1 34 1 56	4 16	8 56 12	52	6 39 Taurus. 19	5 8	Low tides. Brown killed, 500 B. C.			6 4 15 46 1 21
29	Su	2 17 2 48	5 3	9 42 11	41	7 32 Gemin. 2	5 4	1st Sunday in Lent. Deerfield burnt, 1704.			6 3 15 47 2 19

3d Winter Month.]

FEBRUARY, 1852.

[Begins on Sunday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., (C. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Me., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., Pa. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del'w. Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, California.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	7 14	5 14	3 29	7 10	5 18	3 25	7 7	5 30	3 24	7 6	5 32	3 20	7 0	5 38	3 13	6 56	5 32	3 6	6 51	5 37	2 59
2	7 13	5 15	4 31	7 9	5 19	4 26	7 6	5 31	4 24	7 5	5 29	4 21	6 49	5 39	4 13	6 55	5 33	4 6	6 50	5 38	3 68
3	7 11	5 16	5 33	7 8	5 20	5 28	7 6	5 32	5 20	7 4	5 24	5 18	6 48	5 39	5 14	6 54	5 34	5 7	6 49	5 40	4 58
4	7 10	5 18	6 29	7 7	5 21	6 22	7 5	5 33	6 20	7 3	5 25	6 13	6 47	5 40	6 10	6 54	5 35	6 7	6 49	5 40	5 64
5	7 9	5 19	rises	7 6	5 22	rises	7 4	5 26	rises	7 2	5 26	rises	6 46	5 40	6 32	6 52	5 37	rises	6 48	5 41	rises
6	7 8	5 30	8 55	7 5	5 23	6 38	7 3	5 27	6 39	7 1	5 27	6 35	6 45	5 45	6 28	6 52	5 38	rises	6 47	5 42	6 54
7	7 7	5 32	7 50	7 4	5 25	7 51	7 2	5 28	7 52	7 0	5 27	7 53	6 54	5 45	7 24	6 51	5 38	6 56	6 45	5 43	8 1
8	7 6	5 33	9 5	7 3	5 26	9 5	7 1	5 28	9 5	6 59	5 29	9 5	6 53	5 46	8 24	6 50	5 39	9 7	6 44	5 43	9 1
9	7 5	5 23	10 14	7 2	5 27	10 17	7 0	5 30	10 17	6 58	5 30	10 16	6 52	5 37	10 15	6 49	5 40	10 14	6 44	5 44	10 13
10	7 4	5 26	11 30	7 1	5 29	11 28	6 59	5 31	11 27	6 57	5 31	11 26	6 51	5 38	11 23	6 48	5 41	11 20	6 43	5 45	11 17
11	7 3	5 27	morn	6 59	5 30	morn	6 58	5 32	morn	6 56	5 32	morn	6 50	5 39	morn	6 47	5 42	morn	6 42	5 46	morn
12	7 2	5 28	0 41	6 58	5 31	0 38	6 57	5 34	0 37	6 55	5 35	0 36	6 49	5 40	0 30	6 45	5 43	0 26	6 42	5 47	0 21
13	7 1	5 30	1 50	6 57	5 33	1 47	6 56	5 35	1 45	6 54	5 35	1 42	6 48	5 41	1 36	6 44	5 44	1 30	6 41	5 47	1 24
14	6 58	5 31	2 56	6 56	5 34	2 52	6 54	5 36	2 50	6 53	5 36	2 45	6 47	5 42	2 39	6 44	5 45	2 32	6 40	5 48	2 25
15	6 57	5 32	3 57	6 55	5 35	3 52	6 53	5 37	3 50	6 52	5 37	3 49	6 46	5 43	3 39	6 43	5 46	3 31	6 39	5 49	3 23
16	6 56	5 33	4 53	6 54	5 36	4 49	6 51	5 38	4 46	6 50	5 38	4 42	6 45	5 44	4 34	6 42	5 46	4 26	6 38	5 50	4 18
17	6 54	5 34	5 40	6 51	5 37	5 35	6 50	5 39	5 33	6 49	5 39	5 40	6 44	5 45	4 22	6 41	5 47	4 15	6 37	5 51	5 7
18	6 52	5 35	6 22	6 50	5 38	6 18	6 49	5 40	6 16	6 48	5 40	6 14	6 43	5 46	6 6	6 40	5 48	6 6	6 36	5 52	5 53
19	6 51	5 37	sets	6 49	5 39	sets	6 48	5 41	sets	6 47	5 41	sets	6 42	5 47	sets	6 39	5 49	sets	6 35	5 52	sets
20	6 50	5 38	6 32	6 48	5 40	6 24	6 47	5 43	6 25	6 46	5 42	6 24	6 40	5 47	6 30	6 38	5 50	6 24	6 35	5 53	6 37
21	6 49	5 40	7 21	6 47	5 42	7 22	6 45	5 43	7 23	6 44	5 43	7 24	6 39	5 48	7 26	6 37	5 50	7 24	6 34	5 54	7 30
22	6 47	5 41	8 20	6 45	5 43	8 20	6 44	5 44	8 20	6 43	5 44	8 21	6 38	5 49	8 21	6 36	5 51	8 22	6 33	5 55	8 20
23	6 46	5 42	9 19	6 44	5 44	9 19	6 43	5 45	9 18	6 42	5 45	9 18	6 37	5 50	9 17	6 35	5 52	9 16	6 32	5 56	9 15
24	6 44	5 44	10 6	6 42	5 45	10 5	6 42	5 46	10 4	6 41	5 46	10 4	6 36	5 51	10 10	6 34	5 52	9 59	6 31	5 58	9 59
25	6 42	5 45	11 16	6 41	5 46	11 13	6 41	5 47	11 12	6 40	5 47	11 11	6 34	5 52	11 6	6 33	5 53	11 3	6 30	5 56	10 6
26	6 40	5 46	morn	6 39	5 47	morn	6 39	5 48	morn	6 38	5 48	morn	6 33	5 52	morn	6 32	5 54	11 57	6 29	5 57	11 52
27	6 38	5 47	0 15	6 38	5 48	0 12	6 37	5 49	0 10	6 36	5 49	0 8	6 29	5 53	0 2	6 31	5 55	morn	6 28	5 58	morn
28	6 37	5 48	1 15	6 37	5 49	1 11	6 36	5 50	1 9	6 35	5 50	1 7	6 21	5 54	1 0	6 30	5 56	0 46	6 27	5 59	0 47
29	6 36	5 49	2 17	6 36	5 50	2 12	6 35	5 51	2 10	6 34	5 51	2 7	6 20	5 55	1 59	6 29	5 57	1 52	6 26	5 59	1 50

Feb. 3, Slavery abolished in the French colonies, 1794. Feb. 6, Earthquake in New England, 1786. Feb. 11, De Witt Clinton d. 1820. Feb. 15, The pope driven from Rome, 1798. Feb. 17, Michael Angelo d. 1663; Peace with England ratified, 1815. Feb. 18, Vermont admitted, 1791. Feb. 30, Voltaire b. 1694. Feb. 25, St. Vincent's surrendered, 1779; J. Q. Adams died, 1848. Feb. 24, Fulton died, 1815. Feb. 27, Bank of England suspends specie-payments, 1797.



## 3d Month.]

MARCH, 1852.

[31 DAYS]

Day of the Month, Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases, Portland.			Boston.		N. York.		Phila'd'a.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charles'n.		N. Ori'n's.		Calendar for PORTLAND.				
	Full Moon New Moon First Quar.	D 12 10 29	0 49 mo 7 48 ev. 1 e v. 8 e v.	0 46 mo 7 45 ev. 7 56 ev. 8 e v.	0 34 mo 7 33 ev. 7 48 ev. 7 53 ev.	0 30 mo 7 29 ev. 7 42 ev. 7 49 ev.	0 22 mo 7 21 ev. 7 34 ev. 7 41 ev.	0 15 mo 7 14 ev. 7 27 ev. 7 34 ev.	0 10 mo 7 9 ev. 7 22 ev. 7 29 ev.	11 30 ev* 6 29 ev. 6 42 ev. 6 49 ev.	Sun's sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon sets.		
1 M	High water at N. York. h. m. b. m.	H. m. even.	H. m. Phil. even.	H. m. Sun. after. even.	Moon merid. even.	Moon's Place at 7 P. M.	7 St's merid. even	* Full Moon at New Orleans on the 6th. PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.									Sun's sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon sets.
1 M	3 18	3 57	6 17	9 17	12 19	8 27	Gemini, 15	Opposite, 1711. <i>Twenty Chumant, 1814.</i>									h. m.	b. m.	b. m.	h. m.	b. m.	b. m.
2 Tu	4 40	5 57	7 49	10 40	12 17	9 25	Gemini, 29	Moon highest. <i>St. David. The Spectator</i>									6 37	5 48	3 21	6 37	5 48	3 21
3 We	6 4	6 45	9 5	morning	12 4	10 24	Cancer, 13	Moon closest. moon. Uranus in merid. 3 15 ev.									6 35	5 49	3 16	6 35	5 49	3 16
4 Th	7 32	7 51	10 11	0 5	11 50	11 22	Cancer, 28	Venus in ascend. Node. <i>[meet at N. E. '89.</i>									6 33	5 51	5 5	6 33	5 51	5 5
5 Fr	8 19	8 43	11 3	1 11	11 37	morning	Leo .... 13	Mars stat. Sat. conj. Uranus. <i>1st Congress</i>									6 32	5 52	5 52	6 32	5 52	5 52
6 Sa	9 8	9 15	10 11	2 3	11 22	0 18	Leo .... 28	Jupiter in merid. 4 31 mo. <i>Madison b 1750.</i>									6 30	5 53	6 30	6 30	5 53	6 30
7 Su	9 49	10 13	0 9	3 32	10 37	2 13	Virgo .... 13	Mars in merid. 8 49 ev. <i>[at Warsaw, 1794.</i>									6 28	5 58	6 28	6 28	5 58	6 28
8 M	10 32	10 35	0 52	3 32	10 37	2 13	Virgo .... 28	High tides. Moon on equator. <i>Revolution</i>									6 26	5 56	7 30	6 26	5 56	7 30
9 Tu	11 15	11 36	1 35	4 13	10 37	3 1	Libra .... 13	Jupiter stationary. Venus in merid. 2 28 ev.									6 25	5 57	8 13	6 25	5 57	8 13
10 We	11 57	12 1	2 17	4 56	10 21	3 65	Libra .... 28	Jupiter in Libra. <i>Ghetti surrendered, 1678.</i>									6 23	5 59	10 1	6 23	5 59	10 1
11 Th	0 19	0 40	3 0	5 39	10 5	4 49	Scorpio, 11	Jupiter conj. moon. Venus in Faces. <i>Benj.</i>									6 21	6 0	11 41	6 21	6 0	11 41
12 Fr	1 2	1 24	3 44	6 22	9 49	5 44	Scorpio, 25	Saturn in merid. 2 43 ev. <i>[West died, 1620.</i>									6 19	6 1	morning	6 19	6 1	morning
13 Sa	1 46	2 11	4 31	7 6	9 32	6 39	Sagitta, 8	High tides. Moon lowest. <i>[at Virginia, 1614.</i>									6 17	6 2	0 52	6 17	6 2	0 52
14 Su	2 41	3 13	5 33	8 1	9 15	7 33	Sagitta, 21	Venus, Saturn, and Uranus, together.									6 16	6 4	1 57	6 16	6 4	1 57
15 M	3 56	4 39	6 59	9 16	8 48	8 25	Capric'n, 3	Mercury conj. Sun. Mars in merid. 17 ev.									6 12	6 5	4 44	6 12	6 5	4 44
16 Tu	5 24	6 9	8 29	10 44	8 4	9 15	Capric'n, 15	1 Venus in Aries. <i>Bonchick died, 1836.</i>									6 10	7	4 27	6 10	7	4 27
17 We	6 51	7 29	9 49	even	8 23	10 3	Capric'n, 28	Mars in Gemini. <i>St. Patrick d. 404.</i>									6 8	8	9	6 8	8	9
18 Th	7 54	8 16	10 36	1 14	8 5	10 48	Aqua'us 10	Venus in merid. 2 33 ev. <i>Shump act rep'led.</i>									6 6	10	0 52	6 6	10	0 52
19 Fr	8 37	8 57	11 17	1 57	7 47	11 31	Aqua'us 22	Mars in merid. 8 4 ev. <i>1st lunar eclipse on</i>									6 5	11	6 5	6 5	11	6 5
20 Sa	9 16	9 32	11 52	2 35	7 29	er. 13	Pisces, 3	Sun ent. Pisces. Spring beg. <i>[rec. 720 B.C.</i>									6 3	12	5 55	6 3	12	5 55
21 Su	9 47	10 1	0 7	3	7 11	0 54	Pisces, 15	High tides. Moon on equator. <i>[1788.</i>									6 1	13	7 11	6 1	13	7 11
22 M	10 17	10 31	0 37	3 37	6 52	1 35	Pisces, 27	Venus in merid. 2 35 ev. <i>Jno. Edwards d.</i>									5 59	6 15	8 9	5 59	6 15	8 9
23 Tu	10 46	11 0	1 6	4	6 32	2 16	Aries, 9	Uranus and Saturn conj. moon and Venus.									5 57	16	9	5 57	16	9
24 We	11 15	11 30	1 35	4 35	6 16	2 59	Aries, 21	Jupiter in meri. 3 14 mo. <i>Queen Elizabeth</i>									5 55	17	10 9	5 55	17	10 9
25 Th	11 44	11 57	2 4	5 4	5 57	3 45	Taurus, 3	Mars in Cancer. <i>Lady day. [d. 1603.</i>									5 54	18	11 11	5 54	18	11 11
26 Fr	.....	0 14	2 34	5 34	5 39	4 32	Taurus, 15	Sat. in meri. 1 50 ev. <i>Cholera in Paris, 1832.</i>									5 52	20	morning	5 52	20	morning
27 Sa	0 29	0 45	3 5	6 5	5 20	5 23	Taurus, 28	Mars in meri. 7 29 ev. <i>Bruce crowned, 1891.</i>									5 50	21	0 12	5 50	21	0 12
28 M	1 4	1 24	3 44	6 44	5 1	6 16	Gemini, 11	Moon highest. <i>Pallas discois, 1802. [1807.</i>									5 48	22	1 11	5 48	22	1 11
29 Tu	1 47	2 11	4 31	7 31	4 43	7 11	Gemini, 24	Mars conj. moon. Low tides. <i>Vesta discois</i>									5 46	23	2 2	5 46	23	2 2
30 We	2 43	3 22	4 42	8 42	4 34	8	Cancer, 7	Mars in Aphelion. <i>Wm. Hunter died, 1783.</i>									5 45	24	2 58	5 45	24	2 58
31 Th	4 7	4 51	7 11	10 11	4 6	9	Cancer, 21	Jupiter in meridian 2 46 mo.									5 43	26	3 3	5 43	26	3 3

## 1st Spring Month.]

**MARCH, 1852.**

[Begins on Monday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., Rochester, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHIA, Pa., N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del. & Virginia, Kentucky, no. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Ten- nessee, Arkans- as, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif. & A.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon sets.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 34 5	8 50	3 12	6 36 5	5 51	3 12	6 34 5	8 51	3 9	6 33 5	5 52	3 6	6 30 5	5 56	2 58	6 28 5	5 57	2 50	6 26 5	5 59	2 43
2	6 34 5	8 51	4 17	6 36 5	5 52	4 4	6 34 5	8 52	4 4	6 32 5	5 53	4 1	6 29 5	5 56	3 53	6 27 5	5 58	3 45	6 25 5	6 0	3 37
3	6 32 5	8 52	5 3	6 33 5	5 53	4 59	6 32 5	8 53	4 57	6 30 5	5 54	4 54	6 26 5	5 57	4 4	6 26 5	5 58	4 40	6 24 5	6 0	4 32
4	6 31 5	8 54	5 48	6 32 5	5 54	5 49	6 30 5	8 54	5 63	6 28 5	5 55	5 6	6 26 5	5 58	5 36	6 25 5	5 59	5 28	6 23 5	6 1	5 32
5	6 29 5	8 55	rises	6 29 5	5 55	rises	6 28 5	8 55	rises	6 28 5	5 56	rises	6 25 5	5 59	rises	6 24 5	6 0	rises	6 22 5	6 2	rises
6	6 28 5	8 56	6 40	6 28 5	5 56	6 41	6 27 5	8 56	6 41	6 26 5	5 57	6 42	6 24 5	6 0	6 44	6 23 5	6 1	6 45	6 21 5	6 3	6 47
7	6 26 5	8 57	7 53	6 26 5	5 57	7 53	6 26 5	8 57	7 53	6 25 5	5 58	7 53	6 23 5	6 1	7 53	6 22 5	6 1	7 53	6 20 5	6 3	7 53
8	6 25 5	8 59	9 11	6 25 5	5 58	9 10	6 25 5	8 59	9 9	6 24 5	5 59	9 9	6 22 5	6 2	9 9	6 21 5	6 2	9 9	6 19 5	6 4	9 2
9	6 21 5	9 11	28	6 21 5	6 0	10 24	6 21 5	9 11	11 33	6 22 5	6 0	10 22	6 20 5	6 2	10 18	6 20 5	6 2	10 18	6 18 5	6 5	10 14
10	6 19 5	9 2	28	6 19 5	6 2	morn	6 19 5	9 2	morn	6 18 5	6 2	morn	6 19 5	6 3	11 25	6 19 5	6 3	11 25	6 16 5	6 11	14
11	6 17 5	9 3	0 48	6 17 5	6 3	0 48	6 17 5	9 3	0 48	6 18 5	6 2	morn	6 18 5	6 4	morn	6 17 5	6 4	morn	6 15 5	6	morn
12	6 15 5	9 4	1 53	6 15 5	6 4	1 48	6 15 5	9 4	1 48	6 17 5	6 3	0 39	6 16 5	6 5	0 32	6 16 5	6 5	0 32	6 14 5	7	0 18
13	6 14 5	9 6	2 50	6 14 5	6 5	2 45	6 14 5	9 6	2 43	6 14 5	6 4	1 43	6 15 5	6 6	1 34	6 14 5	6 6	1 34	6 13 5	7	1 19
14	6 12 5	9 7	3 50	6 12 5	6 6	3 35	6 12 5	9 7	3 33	6 13 5	6 5	2 36	6 13 5	6 7	2 31	6 13 5	6 7	2 31	6 11 5	8	2 16
15	6 10 5	9 8	4 32	6 11 5	6 7	4 17	6 11 5	9 8	4 15	6 11 5	6 7	4 13	6 10 5	6 8	3 21	6 11 5	6 8	3 21	6 10 5	8	3 6
16	6 9 5	9 9	4 59	6 10 5	6 8	4 55	6 10 5	9 9	4 54	6 10 5	6 8	4 54	6 10 5	6 8	4 45	6 10 5	6 9	4 45	6 9 5	9	4 39
17	6 7 5	10 6	5 29	6 8 5	9 8	5 25	6 8 5	9 9	5 25	6 8 5	9 9	5 23	6 9 5	6 10	5 15	6 9 5	6 10	5 15	6 8 5	10	4 39
18	6 5 5	11 5	6 59	6 6 5	10 5	5 56	6 6 5	10 5	5 56	6 6 5	10 5	5 53	6 6 5	11 5	5 50	6 6 5	11 5	5 50	6 6 5	11 5	5 43
19	6 3 5	12 3	sets	6 4 5	11	sets	6 4 5	11	sets	6 5 5	11	sets	6 4 5	11	5 50	6 4 5	11	sets	6 4 5	12	sets
20	6 2 5	14 7	11	6 3 5	13 7	11	6 3 5	13 7	11	6 3 5	13 7	11	6 3 5	13 7	10	6 3 5	13 7	10	6 3 5	14	sets
21	5 59 5	16 8	9	5 6 5	15 9	8	5 6 5	16 8	9	5 6 5	16 8	9	5 6 5	16 8	9	5 6 5	16 8	9	5 6 5	17	8
22	5 57 5	17 10	6	5 59 5	16 10	5	5 59 5	16 10	2	5 59 5	16 10	2	5 59 5	16 10	5	5 59 5	16 10	5	5 59 5	17	8
23	5 55 5	19 11	6	5 57 5	17 11	4	5 57 5	17 11	2	5 57 5	16 11	2	5 57 5	16 10	5	5 57 5	16 10	5	5 57 5	18	5
24	5 53 5	20 12	5	5 55 5	18 12	3	5 55 5	18 12	1	5 55 5	16 11	1	5 55 5	16 11	5	5 55 5	16 11	5	5 55 5	19	4
25	5 51 5	22 2	1	5 53 5	19 2	1	5 53 5	19 2	0	5 53 5	16 12	0	5 53 5	16 12	5	5 53 5	16 12	5	5 53 5	20	3
26	5 49 5	23 3	2	5 51 5	20 3	1	5 51 5	21 5	1	5 51 5	16 13	1	5 51 5	16 13	5	5 51 5	16 13	5	5 51 5	21	2
27	5 47 5	24 3	2	5 49 5	21 3	2	5 49 5	22 2	2	5 50 5	16 13	2	5 50 5	16 13	5	5 50 5	16 13	5	5 50 5	22	2
28	5 45 5	25 3	3	5 47 5	22 3	3	5 47 5	23 3	3	5 48 5	16 13	3	5 48 5	16 13	5	5 48 5	16 13	5	5 48 5	23	3
29	5 43 5	26 3	3	5 45 5	23 3	3	5 45 5	24 3	3	5 46 5	16 13	3	5 46 5	16 13	5	5 46 5	16 13	5	5 46 5	24	3
30	5 41 5	27 3	3	5 43 5	24 3	3	5 43 5	25 3	3	5 44 5	16 13	3	5 44 5	16 13	5	5 44 5	16 13	5	5 44 5	25	3
31	5 39 5	28 3	3	5 41 5	25 3	3	5 41 5	26 3	3	5 42 5	16 13	3	5 42 5	16 13	5	5 42 5	16 13	5	5 42 5	26	3

March 3, Wesley d. 1791. March 6, Aurora Borealis disc. 1716. March 11, Mt. Etna's gt. erup'n, 1669. March 15, Caesar killed, 44 B.C. March 25, Hudson river discov. 1609. March 31, French Nat. Convention declared there is no God, 1793.



4th Month.]

APRIL, 1852.

**[30 Days.**

		Moon's Phases, Portland.				Boston.		N. York.		Philad'a.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charter'n.		N. Orl'ns.		Calendar for PORTLAND.						
		D																		Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester, N.Y., Gr's Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.						
		Full Moon				9 39 mo		9 27 mo		9 22 mo		9 15 mo		9 8 mo		9 3 mo		8 23 mo								
		Last Quar.				4 15 mo		4 3 mo		3 58 mo		3 51 mo		3 44 mo		3 39 mo		2 58 mo								
		New Moon				7 4 mo		7 1 mo		6 59 mo		6 54 mo		6 47 mo		6 40 mo		6 35 mo								
		First Quar.				3 21 mo		3 18 mo		3 6 mo		3 1 mo		2 54 mo		2 47 mo		2 42 mo								
		High water at N. York.				H. m. Bost.		H. m. Phil.		Sun meri. after even.		Moon meri. Place at 7 P. M.		7 St. meri. even.												
		h. m. c. m.				h. m. c. m.		h. m. c. m.		h. m. c. m.		Sign. Deg. h. m.		Sign. Deg. h. m.												
1	Th	5	36	6	21	8	41	41	3	48	10	Leo	....	6	2	57	[ried, 1810.] 1st Fed. Congress met, 1789.					h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
2	Fr	5	36	6	21	8	41	41	3	48	10	Leo	....	6	2	57	Venus in merid. 2 42 ev. <i>Beanparie</i> mar.					5	41	6	27	
3	Sa	6	58	7	26	9	46	46	3	30	10	Leo	....	6	2	57	Jupiter in meri. 2 37 mo. <i>Jefferian</i> h. 1743.					6	39	6	28	
4	Su	7	51	8	17	10	37	37	3	12	11	Virgo	....	6	2	51	Mars in merid. 7 19 even. [north.]					5	37	8	51	
5	Mo	8	41	9	13	11	23	23	3	54	12	Virgo	....	6	2	51	Uranus conj. Mercury. Merc'y 2 deg. 47 m. H. Lides, Moon Peri. <i>The Lotus appears</i> , '08					6	36	30	rise	
6	Tu	9	24	9	49	....	2	23	3	37	0	Libra	....	7	2	43	Venus in Perihelion. Mercury conj. Saturn.					6	34	6	32	
7	W	10	7	10	29	....	2	27	3	19	4	Libra	....	7	2	43	Mars in meri. 7 8 ev. <i>Charles (the Affable)</i>					5	32	3	14	
8	Th	10	50	11	1	11	39	2	3	36	5	Scorpio	....	6	2	35	Venus in merid. 2 48 even. [at 1498.]					5	30	6	34	
9	Fr	11	32	1	56	1	52	4	3	1	45	Scorpio	....	6	2	35	Mercury (9 deg. 22 m. E. Sun. <i>Facon</i> 181263.					5	28	36	mor	
10	Sa	....	0	16	2	35	5	18	1	28	4	Scorpio	....	6	2	35	Jupiter in meri. 2 3 mo. <i>U. S. Bank</i> incorp.					5	26	3	44	
11	Su	1	24	1	51	4	11	44	0	56	6	Scorpio	....	6	2	35	Mars in merid. 6 58 even. [ported, 1816.]					5	23	39	1	
12	Mo	2	19	2	56	6	12	7	39	0	40	Scorpio	....	6	2	35	Low tides. Mars in Cancer. <i>The Tattler</i> appears, 1799.					5	21	40	228	
13	Tu	3	33	3	46	6	35	8	53	0	24	Scorpio	....	6	2	35	Uranus and Saturn conj. moon. Mercury High tides. <i>George Clinton</i> d. 1812. [stat.]					5	19	42	3	
14	W	5	1	4	1	8	10	21	0	9	8	Aquarius	....	7	2	7	Venus in merid. 2 56 ev. <i>John Fox</i> d. 1827.					5	18	43	3	
15	Th	6	22	6	59	9	16	11	42	0	9	Aquarius	....	7	2	7	Uranus and Saturn conj. moon. Mercury High tides. <i>George Clinton</i> d. 1812. [stat.]					5	16	44	4	
16	Fr	7	23	7	27	10	7	even	0	10	12	Aquarius	....	7	2	7	Mars in merid. 6 45 ev. <i>Shakspere</i> b. 1564.					5	14	45	480	
17	Sa	8	9	8	27	10	47	1	29	3	34	Pisces	....	12	1	56	Jupiter in meri. 1 33 mo. <i>Franklin</i> d. 1790					5	12	47	5	
18	Su	8	45	9	21	11	22	2	5	0	49	Pisces	....	12	1	56	Venus in merid. 2 56 ev. <i>John Fox</i> d. 1827.					5	11	48	5	
19	Mo	9	14	9	49	....	2	34	1	3	re, 15	Aries	....	6	1	48	Uranus and Saturn conj. moon. Mercury High tides. <i>George Clinton</i> d. 1812. [stat.]					5	9	49	sets	
20	Tu	9	46	10	0	6	3	6	1	16	0	Aries	....	18	1	44	Venus conj. moon. Sun enters Aries.					5	7	50	7	
21	W	10	15	10	31	0	35	3	35	1	28	Aries	....	30	1	40	1000th anniversary of Rome, 248.					5	6	51	8	
22	Th	10	45	11	1	1	5	4	6	1	40	Taurus	....	12	1	38	Venus conj. moon. Sun enters Aries.					5	4	52	9	
23	Fr	11	15	11	31	1	35	4	33	1	52	Taurus	....	25	1	32	Uranus conj. Sun. <i>Shakspere</i> died, 1616.					5	3	54	10	
24	Sa	11	47	....	2	7	5	7	3	4	11	Gemini	....	7	1	28	Jupiter in Libra. <i>Troy destroyed</i> , 1184 B.C.					5	1	55	11	
25	Su	0	3	0	23	2	42	5	42	2	15	5	Gemini	....	20	1	24	Jupiter in meri. 0 58 mo. <i>Cowper</i> d. 1800.					4	59	56	moon
26	Mo	0	41	1	3	3	23	3	23	2	24	Gemini	....	3	1	20	Mars conj. moon. Mars in merid. 6 32 ev.					4	58	57	0	
27	Tu	1	28	1	54	4	14	7	14	2	34	Gemini	....	17	1	16	Saturn conj. Sun. Mars 90 deg. east Sun.					4	56	59	1	
28	W	2	23	3	3	5	23	8	22	2	42	Gemini	....	1	1	12	Low tides. Mars in merid. 6 17 even.					4	55	7	2	
29	Th	3	47	4	30	6	50	9	50	3	51	Gemini	....	15	1	8	Merc'y inf. conj. Sun. Moon conj. Regulus.					4	53	7	1	
30	Fr	3	42	5	52	8	19	11	12	3	0	Leo	....	30	1	4	Venus in meridian 3 5 even.					4	52	7	2	

2d Spring Month.]

APRIL, 1852.

[Begin on Thursday.

Day of the Month	Calendar for COSTON, for R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.				Calendar for N. YORK City, north part New Jersey, Pen- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.				Calendar for PHILADEL- PHIA, for Pa., N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.				Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.				Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, and Alabama, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.				Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., Louisiana, and Texas; San Die- go, Califor'n.				Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.							
	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
	ris's	sets.	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	sets.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
2	5 43	6 29	4 21	5 43	6 34	4 17	5 45	6 23	4 15	5 46	6 22	4 13	5 48	6 21	4 8	5 49	6 20	4 1	5 50	6 19	3 57	5 51	6 18	3 55	5 52	6 17	3 53	5 53	6 16	3 51	5 54	6 15
3	5 42	6 27	4 57	5 43	6 35	4 54	5 44	6 24	4 53	5 45	6 23	4 52	5 47	6 22	4 52	5 48	6 21	4 45	5 49	6 20	4 44	5 49	6 20	4 43	5 49	6 20	4 42	5 49	6 20	4 41	5 49	6 20
4	5 40	6 28	5 30	5 43	6 36	5 29	5 42	6 25	5 28	5 43	6 24	5 27	5 45	6 23	5 25	5 47	6 21	5 24	5 46	6 20	5 23	5 45	6 19	5 22	5 44	6 19	5 21	5 45	6 19	5 20	5 44	6 19
5	5 39	6 29	5 59	5 39	6 37	5 58	5 40	6 26	5 55	5 41	6 24	5 54	5 43	6 24	5 53	5 42	6 24	5 52	5 45	6 23	5 51	5 40	6 23	5 50	5 41	6 23	5 49	5 40	6 22	5 39	5 40	6 22
6	5 36	6 30	7 53	5 37	6 38	7 52	5 38	6 27	7 52	5 40	6 25	7 51	5 42	6 25	7 50	5 44	6 23	7 49	5 45	6 23	7 48	5 45	6 21	7 48	5 45	6 21	7 47	5 45	6 20	7 47	5 44	6 20
7	5 34	6 31	9 1	5 35	6 39	9 1	5 36	6 28	9 1	5 38	6 26	9 1	5 40	6 26	9 1	5 42	6 23	9 0	5 43	6 23	9 0	5 44	6 22	8 57	5 44	6 22	8 56	5 44	6 21	8 56	5 43	6 21
8	5 32	6 32	10 25	5 33	6 30	10 22	5 34	6 29	10 21	5 36	6 27	10 19	5 39	6 26	10 14	5 41	6 24	10 9	5 43	6 24	10 9	5 43	6 22	10 4	5 43	6 22	10 4	5 43	6 21	10 4	5 43	6 21
9	5 31	6 33	11 48	5 32	6 31	11 43	5 33	6 30	11 41	5 35	6 28	11 39	5 37	6 27	11 32	5 39	6 26	11 26	5 41	6 23	11 19	5 41	6 23	11 19	5 41	6 23	11 19	5 41	6 23	11 19	5 41	6 23
10	5 29	6 34	1 4	5 29	6 33	1 4	5 30	6 31	1 4	5 32	6 29	1 4	5 34	6 28	1 4	5 36	6 27	1 4	5 38	6 25	1 4	5 40	6 23	1 4	5 40	6 23	1 4	5 40	6 23	1 4	5 40	6 23
11	5 27	6 35	0 40	5 28	6 33	0 35	5 29	6 32	0 33	5 31	6 30	0 32	5 34	6 29	0 32	5 37	6 26	0 30	5 39	6 24	0 30	5 39	6 24	0 30	5 39	6 24	0 30	5 39	6 24	0 30	5 39	6 24
12	5 26	6 36	1 37	5 27	6 34	1 32	5 28	6 33	1 30	5 30	6 31	1 26	5 33	6 30	1 18	5 36	6 27	1 10	5 38	6 24	1 10	5 38	6 24	1 9	5 38	6 24	1 9	5 38	6 24	1 9	5 38	6 24
13	5 24	6 37	2 54	5 25	6 35	2 50	5 26	6 34	2 47	5 28	6 32	2 44	5 31	6 30	2 42	5 34	6 27	1 58	5 37	6 25	1 51	5 37	6 25	1 51	5 37	6 25	1 51	5 37	6 25	1 51	5 37	6 25
14	5 23	6 38	2 51	5 24	6 36	2 57	5 25	6 35	2 55	5 27	6 33	2 53	5 30	6 31	2 48	5 34	6 28	2 40	5 36	6 25	2 33	5 36	6 25	2 33	5 36	6 25	2 33	5 36	6 25	2 33	5 36	6 25
15	5 21	6 39	3 36	5 23	6 37	3 32	5 24	6 36	3 31	5 26	6 34	3 27	5 29	6 32	3 21	5 33	6 29	3 16	5 35	6 26	3 11	5 35	6 26	3 11	5 35	6 26	3 11	5 35	6 26	3 11	5 35	6 26
16	5 19	6 40	4 1	5 21	6 38	3 59	5 22	6 37	3 58	5 24	6 35	3 53	5 28	6 33	3 52	5 32	6 30	3 50	5 34	6 27	3 45	5 34	6 27	3 45	5 34	6 27	3 45	5 34	6 27	3 45	5 34	6 27
17	5 18	6 41	4 28	5 20	6 39	4 46	5 21	6 38	4 45	5 23	6 36	4 42	5 27	6 34	4 41	5 31	6 30	4 20	5 33	6 27	4 17	5 33	6 27	4 17	5 33	6 27	4 17	5 33	6 27	4 17	5 33	6 27
18	5 16	6 42	5 40	5 18	6 40	4 20	5 20	6 39	4 20	5 22	6 37	4 50	5 26	6 35	4 50	5 30	6 31	4 48	5 33	6 28	4 47	5 33	6 28	4 47	5 33	6 28	4 47	5 33	6 28	4 47	5 33	6 28
19	5 14	6 43	5 15	5 16	6 41	5 15	5 18	6 40	5 15	5 20	6 38	5 16	5 24	6 36	5 16	5 29	6 32	5 18	5 31	6 29	5 17	5 31	6 29	5 17	5 31	6 29	5 17	5 31	6 29	5 17	5 31	6 29
20	5 13	6 45	5 5	5 15	6 42	5 5	5 17	6 41	5 5	5 19	6 39	5 8	5 23	6 37	5 8	5 28	6 32	5 15	5 30	6 29	5 14	5 30	6 29	5 14	5 30	6 29	5 14	5 30	6 29	5 14	5 30	6 29
21	5 11	6 46	7 4	5 13	6 43	7 43	5 15	6 42	7 42	5 17	6 40	7 41	5 21	6 38	7 38	5 27	6 33	7 35	5 27	6 33	7 35	5 27	6 30	7 32	5 27	6 30	7 32	5 27	6 30	7 32	5 27	6 30
22	5 10	6 47	8 46	5 12	6 45	8 43	5 14	6 43	8 41	5 16	6 41	8 40	5 20	6 39	8 35	5 25	6 34	8 31	5 28	6 30	8 26	5 28	6 30	8 26	5 28	6 30	8 26	5 28	6 30	8 26	5 28	6 30
23	5 8	6 48	9 46	5 10	6 46	9 46	5 12	6 45	9 44	5 14	6 43	9 42	5 18	6 40	9 35	5 24	6 35	9 30	5 27	6 31	9 24	5 27	6 31	9 24	5 27	6 31	9 24	5 27	6 31	9 24	5 27	6 31
24	5 6	6 49	10 52	5 9	6 47	10 47	5 10	6 47	10 45	5 12	6 45	10 42	5 16	6 40	10 35	5 22	6 33	10 28	5 29	6 31	10 21	5 29	6 31	10 21	5 29	6 31	10 21	5 29	6 31	10 21	5 29	6 31
25	5 4	6 51	1 50	5 7	6 48	1 48	5 8	6 49	1 46	5 10	6 45	1 43	5 14	6 40	1 36	5 20	6 31	1 27	5 26	6 32	1 19	5 26	6 32	1 19	5 26	6 32	1 19	5 26	6 32	1 19	5 26	6 32
26	5 2	6 52	0 53	5 5	6 49	0 48	5 7	6 50	0 45	5 9	6 46	0 43	5 14	6 42	0 33	5 20	6 37	0 26	5 23	6 33	0 17	5 23	6 33	0 17	5 23	6 33	0 17	5 23	6 33	0 17	5 23	6 33
27	5 1	6 53	1 45	5 4	6 51	1 40	5 6	6 51	1 38	5 8	6 47	1 35	5 13	6 43	1 26	5 19	6 38	1 19	5 22	6 34	1 10	5 22	6 34	1 10	5 22	6 34	1 10	5 22	6 34	1 10	5 22	6 34
28	5 50	6 54	2 32	5 3	6 52	2 28	5 4	6 52	2 27	5 6	6 48	2 23	5 11	6 44	2 15	5 15	6 39	2 8	5 20	6 35	2 0	5 20	6 35	2 0	5 20	6 35	2 0	5 20	6 35	2 0	5 20	6 35
29	5 49	6 57	3 12	5 1	6 53	3 8	5 3	6 53	3 8	5 5	6 49	3 4	5 10	6 44	2 57	5 16	6 39	2 51	5 19	6 35	2 45	5 19	6 35	2 45	5 19	6 35	2 45	5 19	6 35	2 45	5 19	6 35
30	5 46	6 59	3 49	5 0	6 54	3 46	5 1	6 54	3 45	5 3	6 50	3 43	5 9	6 46	3 38	5 15	6 40	3 34	5 18	6 36	3 29	5 18	6 36	3 29	5 18	6 36	3 29	5 18	6 36	3 29	5 18	6 36

April 3, *Franklin's treaty between Sweden and the U. States, 1783.* April 4, *Embargo law for ninety days, 1812.* April 6, *disseminator the Great d. 333 B. C.* April 11, *Peace of Utrecht, 1713.* April 13, *Riot in New York, 1788.* April 19, *Marlborough d. 1590.* April 22, *Henry VII. d. 1509.* April 26, *Neander d. 1835.* April 27, *Bat. Dunbar, 1596.* April 28, *Ma. ryland adopts the Constitution, 1788.* April 29, *The Essex captured, 1813.* April 30, *Washington inaugur. president, 1789.*







6th Month.]

JUNE, 1852.

[30 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.			Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. O. & Ga.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N. H., Vermont, Rochester, N. Y., C. & Bay, W. Va., Toronto, U. C., & Oregon.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		D	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Sun	Sun	rise																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		Full Moon	1 44 mo	1 41 mo	1 29 mo	1 25 mo	1 17 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo	1 14 mo	1 10 mo	1 6 mo	0 26 mo

1st Summer Month.]

JUNE, 1852.

[Begins on Tuesday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part of N. York, Meb., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn., Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee; Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'o.			N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south-east part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	4 25	7 29	6 55	4 30	7 34	6 50	4 33	7 31	6 49	4 36	7 18	6 46	4 40	7 10	6 39	4 53	7 1	6 33	5 0	6 55	6 26
3	4 24	7 29	8	4 30	7 34	8 3	4 33	7 32	8 1	4 36	7 19	7 58	4 45	7 10	7 49	4 53	7 1	7 42	4 59	6 55	7 34
4	4 24	7 29	9 12	4 30	7 35	9 7	4 32	7 32	9 5	4 35	7 19	9 1	4 45	7 11	8 53	4 53	7 2	8 45	4 59	6 56	8 26
5	4 23	7 31	10	4 29	7 36	10 4	4 32	7 33	10 1	4 35	7 20	9 58	4 45	7 11	9 40	4 53	7 2	9 41	4 59	6 56	9 23
6	4 23	7 32	11 0	4 29	7 37	10 56	4 32	7 34	10 54	4 35	7 20	10 51	4 45	7 12	10 43	4 52	7 3	10 36	4 59	6 57	10 28
7	4 23	7 33	11 42	4 29	7 37	11 38	4 32	7 34	11 36	4 35	7 21	11 33	4 44	7 13	11 27	4 52	7 3	11 29	4 59	6 57	11 14
8	4 22	7 33	moon	4 28	7 38	moon	4 31	7 35	moon	4 34	7 21	moon	4 44	7 13	moon	4 52	7 4	12 0	4 59	6 58	11 55
9	4 22	7 34	0 17	4 28	7 38	0 14	4 31	7 35	0 12	4 34	7 22	0 10	4 44	7 14	0 5	4 52	7 4	moon	4 59	6 58	moon
10	4 22	7 35	0 45	4 28	7 39	0 43	4 31	7 36	0 42	4 34	7 23	0 41	4 43	7 14	0 37	4 52	7 5	0 33	4 59	6 59	0 30
11	4 22	7 36	1 10	4 28	7 39	1 9	4 31	7 37	1 9	4 34	7 23	1 6	4 43	7 15	1 4	4 52	7 5	1 4	4 59	6 59	1 2
12	4 22	7 36	1 35	4 28	7 40	1 35	4 31	7 37	1 34	4 34	7 24	1 34	4 43	7 16	1 34	4 52	7 6	1 33	4 59	7 0	1 33
13	4 22	7 37	1 67	4 28	7 40	1 58	4 31	7 38	1 58	4 34	7 25	1 59	4 43	7 16	2 9	4 52	7 6	2 1	4 59	7 0	2 2
14	4 22	7 37	2 23	4 28	7 41	2 24	4 31	7 38	2 25	4 34	7 25	2 26	4 43	7 16	2 29	4 52	7 7	2 31	4 59	7 1	2 34
15	4 22	7 38	2 48	4 28	7 41	2 51	4 31	7 39	2 52	4 34	7 26	2 53	4 43	7 16	2 58	4 52	7 7	3 3	4 59	7 1	3 6
16	4 22	7 38	3 17	4 28	7 42	3 20	4 30	7 39	3 23	4 33	7 27	3 27	4 43	7 16	3 30	4 52	7 8	3 35	4 59	7 2	3 41
17	4 22	7 38	3 48	4 28	7 43	3 52	4 30	7 40	3 54	4 33	7 27	3 57	4 43	7 17	3 5	4 52	7 8	4 11	4 59	7 2	4 18
18	4 22	7 38	sets	4 28	7 43	sets	4 30	7 40	sets	4 33	7 27	sets	4 43	7 18	sets	4 52	7 9	sets	4 59	7 3	sets
19	4 22	7 39	8 43	4 28	7 43	8 28	4 30	7 41	8 36	4 33	7 28	8 32	4 43	7 18	8 25	4 52	7 9	8 16	4 59	7 3	8 7
20	4 22	7 39	9 26	4 29	7 44	9 21	4 31	7 41	9 29	4 34	7 28	9 25	4 43	7 18	9 17	4 52	7 10	9 9	4 59	7 3	9 1
21	4 22	7 39	10 20	4 29	7 44	10 15	4 31	7 41	10 13	4 34	7 28	10 10	4 43	7 18	10 10	4 52	7 10	9 56	4 59	7	9 49
22	4 22	7 39	10 59	4 29	7 44	10 55	4 31	7 41	10 54	4 34	7 28	10 51	4 44	7 19	10 45	4 52	7 10	10 40	4 59	7	10 34
23	4 22	7 39	11 31	4 29	7 44	11 29	4 31	7 41	11 28	4 34	7 29	11 26	4 44	7 19	11 22	4 52	7 11	11 18	4 59	7	11 14
24	4 22	7 40	moon	4 29	7 44	12 0	4 31	7 41	12 0	4 37	29	11 59	4 44	7 19	11 56	4 52	7 11	11 54	4 59	7	11 52
25	4 24	7 40	0 2	4 30	7 45	moon	4 32	7 42	moon	4 35	7 29	moon	4 44	7 19	moon	4 53	7 11	moon	5 07	4	moon
26	4 24	7 40	0 31	4 30	7 45	0 31	4 32	7 42	0 30	4 35	7 29	0 30	4 44	7 20	0 30	4 53	7 11	0 29	5 07	4	0 29
27	4 24	7 40	1 2	4 30	7 45	1 3	4 32	7 42	1 3	4 35	7 29	1 4	4 44	7 20	1 5	4 53	7 11	1 6	5 07	4	1 8
28	4 25	7 40	1 39	4 30	7 45	1 32	4 33	7 42	1 33	4 36	7 29	1 34	4 44	7 20	1 37	4 53	7 11	1 41	5 07	4	1 44
29	4 25	7 40	2 3	4 31	7 45	2 6	4 33	7 42	2 7	4 36	7 29	2 10	4 45	7 20	2 19	4 54	7 11	2 20	5 17	5	2 25
30	4 25	7 40	2 43	4 31	7 45	2 46	4 33	7 42	2 48	4 36	7 29	2 51	4 45	7 20	2 55	4 54	7 11	3 4	5 17	5	3 11
31	4 25	7 40	3 27	4 31	7 45	3 29	4 33	7 42	3 34	4 36	7 29	3 37	4 45	7 20	3 46	4 54	7 11	3 53	5 17	5	3 13

June 2, Terplanche's Point taken, 1779. June 4, St. Paul's, London, burnt, 1561. June 7, Mahomet d. 632. June 13, Bat. of Ghent, 1794. June 15, Washington commander-in-chief, 1775. June 18, United States declare war against England, 1812. June 22, Bonaparte's second abdication, 1815. June 23, Union of Utrecht formed, 1579. June 24, Kittenhouse d. 1796. June 25, Diet at Spire, 1526. June 28, Victoria crowned, 78. June 29, St. Peter crucified, 65.



Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phase.		Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. O. R'n.	Calendar for FOITLAND.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		D	H. m.	H. m.	Sun. Moon	Sun. Moon	Moon's	7 St's				Sun's	Sun Moon	Sun's																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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## PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &amp;c.

[1 55 even. *Battle of the Boyne*, 1690.

Moon lowest. High tides. Venus in meri.

Earth farthest from Sun 3 morn. [1642.

Saturn in meri 8 7 ev. *Mary de Medicis* d.Jupiter in meri 7 52 ev. *J. Adams and Jef.*Mercury gr. Hel. Lat. N. [*Jervon* d. 1836.Mars in merid. 4 3 ev. *Battle James River*.

Saturn in Aries. Jupiter in Libra. [1781.

Moon on equator. Mars dec. 6 dg. 38 m.

Jupiter at apogee 2 ev. L. tides. [*Temp'r* d. 1338.Moon at station. Uranus conj. moon. *Adrian*.

Venus conj. Meri 6 mo. Saturn conj. in u.

Mars conj. Callias. Moon near Alderbaran.

Jupit. in meri 7 17 ev. *J. Bernoulli* d. 1807.Mars in meri 3 48 ev. *Bat. Prague*, 1420.

Moon highest. Venus in merid. 3 8 ev.

High tides. Venus dec. 15 dg. north.

Venus near moon. Venus in meri. 0 25 ev.

Mercury near moon. Moon near Regulus.

Mars near moon. Jupit. dec. 14 dg. 55 m.

Venus inf. conj. Sun 4 mo. *Prudent* d. 1650.

Venus nearest the earth. Mars in Leo.

Moon Perig. 1 ev. Moon on equa. Sun ent.

Low tides. Moon east of Spica. [*Cancer*.

Jupiter ar. moon. Jupiter in meri. 6 34 ev.

Saturn dec. 14 dg. 39 m. N. Venus in Gemini.

Moon near Antares. *Coleridge died*, 1834.

Venus in Aphelon. Jupiter in Libra.

Moon lowest. Saturn in merid. 6 36 morn.

Mercury in descend. Node. Saturn in Aries.

High tides. Jupiter in meri. 6 12 ev. *Wm.*Uranus 90 deg. west of Sun. [*Penn* d. 1718.

## 2d Summer Month.]

## JULY, 1852.

## [Begins on Thursday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Ten- nessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES', S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Califor'n.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Loui- siana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	4 26	7 40	8 56	4 31	7 35	7 51	4 34	7 32	7 49	4 37	7 29	7 45	4 46	7 20	7 37	4 55	7 11	7 29	5 17	5	7 20
3	4 26	7 40	9 54	4 32	7 35	8 53	4 34	7 32	8 51	4 37	7 29	8 48	4 46	7 20	8 40	4 55	7 11	8 39	5 17	4	8 24
4	4 27	7 40	9 31	4 32	7 35	9 26	4 35	7 32	9 24	4 38	7 29	9 21	4 47	7 20	9 14	4 56	7 11	9 7	5 17	3	9 0
5	4 28	7 39	10 7	4 33	7 34	10 3	4 36	7 31	10 0	4 38	7 28	9 59	4 47	7 19	9 53	4 56	7 11	9 46	5 2	4	9 42
6	4 28	7 39	10 36	4 33	7 34	10 34	4 36	7 31	10 32	4 39	7 28	10 31	4 48	7 19	10 26	4 57	7 11	10 22	5 2	4	10 18
7	4 29	7 39	11 3	4 34	7 34	11 1	4 37	7 31	11 0	4 40	7 28	10 59	4 48	7 19	10 56	4 57	7 11	10 54	5 3	4	10 51
8	4 30	7 39	11 27	4 35	7 34	11 26	4 37	7 31	11 25	4 40	7 28	11 25	4 49	7 19	11 24	4 58	7 11	11 23	5 4	4	11 22
9	4 30	7 38	11 50	4 35	7 33	11 50	4 38	7 30	11 50	4 41	7 27	11 51	4 50	7 18	11 51	4 58	7 10	11 52	5 4	3	11 52
10	4 31	7 38	morn	4 36	7 33	morn	4 39	7 30	morn	4 42	7 27	morn	4 51	7 18	morn	4 59	7 10	morn	5 5	3	morn
11	4 32	7 38	0 14	4 37	7 33	0 15	4 39	7 30	0 15	4 42	7 27	0 16	4 52	7 18	0 18	5 0	7 10	0 20	5 5	3	0 22
12	4 33	7 37	0 32	4 38	7 32	0 40	4 40	7 29	0 41	4 43	7 26	0 42	4 52	7 18	0 46	5 0	7 10	0 49	5 6	3	0 53
13	4 33	7 37	1 6	4 39	7 32	1 9	4 41	7 29	1 11	4 44	7 26	1 13	4 53	7 17	1 14	5 1	7 9	1 23	5 6	2	1 28
14	4 34	7 36	1 38	4 39	7 31	1 42	4 42	7 29	1 43	4 45	7 25	1 46	4 53	7 17	1 53	5 1	7 9	1 59	5 7	2	2 0
15	4 35	7 35	2 15	4 40	7 31	2 19	4 43	7 28	2 21	4 45	7 25	2 24	4 54	7 17	2 31	5 2	7 9	2 40	5 7	2	2 47
16	4 36	7 35	3 0	4 41	7 30	3 5	4 43	7 28	3 8	4 46	7 24	3 11	4 55	7 16	3 20	5 2	7 8	3 27	5 7	2	3 36
17	4 37	7 34	3 53	4 42	7 29	3 59	4 44	7 27	4 1	4 47	7 24	4 4	4 55	7 16	4 13	5 3	7 8	4 21	5 7	1	4 30
18	4 38	7 34	sets	4 43	7 29	sets	4 45	7 27	sets	4 48	7 23	sets	4 56	7 15	sets	5 4	7 8	sets	5 10	7	sets
19	4 39	7 33	8 16	4 44	7 28	8 11	4 46	7 26	8 9	4 49	7 23	8 0	4 57	7 15	7 58	5 4	7 7	8 51	5 10	7	1 7
20	4 40	7 32	8 58	4 44	7 28	8 54	4 47	7 26	8 52	4 50	7 22	8 50	4 58	7 14	8 43	5 5	7 7	9 37	5 11	7	8 31
21	4 41	7 32	9 35	4 45	7 27	9 32	4 47	7 25	9 31	4 50	7 21	9 29	4 58	7 13	9 24	5 5	7 6	9 20	5 11	7	9 15
22	4 42	7 31	10 6	4 46	7 26	10 4	4 48	7 24	10 3	4 51	7 21	10 2	4 59	7 13	9 59	5 6	7 6	9 57	5 12	6	9 54
23	4 43	7 30	10 36	4 47	7 25	10 36	4 49	7 24	10 36	4 52	7 20	10 35	5 0	7 12	10 34	5 7	7 5	10 33	5 12	6	10 32
24	4 44	7 29	11 5	4 48	7 24	11 5	4 50	7 23	11 6	4 53	7 19	11 6	5 0	7 12	11 7	5 7	7 5	11 1	5 13	6	11 1
25	4 45	7 28	11 33	4 49	7 23	11 35	4 51	7 22	11 36	4 53	7 18	11 37	5 1	7 11	11 40	5 8	7 4	11 42	5 13	6	11 43
26	4 46	7 27	morn	4 50	7 22	morn	4 51	7 21	morn	4 54	7 17	morn	5 1	7 10	morn	5 8	7 3	morn	5 14	6	morn
27	4 47	7 26	0 6	4 50	7 22	0 6	4 52	7 20	0 10	4 55	7 17	0 11	5 2	7 10	0 16	5 9	7 3	0 20	5 15	6	0 25
28	4 48	7 25	0 40	4 51	7 21	0 44	4 53	7 20	0 46	4 56	7 16	0 49	5 3	7 9	0 55	5 10	7 2	1 0	5 16	6	1 7
29	4 49	7 24	1 22	4 52	7 20	1 27	4 54	7 19	1 28	4 56	7 15	1 31	5 4	7 8	1 29	5 11	7 1	1 46	5 16	6	1 54
30	4 50	7 23	1 50	4 53	7 19	1 35	4 55	7 18	1 32	4 57	7 14	1 31	5 4	7 7	2 30	5 11	7 0	2 07	5 16	6	2 42
31	4 51	7 22	3 4	4 54	7 18	3 12	4 56	7 17	3 14	4 58	7 14	3 18	5 5	7 7	3 30	5 12	7 0	3 34	5 17	6	3 43
32	4 52	7 21	4 7	4 55	7 17	4 12	4 57	7 16	4 14	4 59	7 13	4 17	5 6	7 6	4 46	5 13	6 59	4 34	5 18	6	4 43



8th Month.

AUGUST, 1852.

**[31 Days.**

[illegible]

3d Summer Month.]

AUGUST, 1852.

(Begins on Sunday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHIA, Pa., Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee; Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Mass., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Califor- nia.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun- ris's	Sun- sets.	Moon rises.	Sun- ris's	Sun- sets.	Moon rises.	Sun- ris's	Sun- sets.	Moon rises.	Sun- ris's	Sun- sets.	Moon rises.	Sun- ris's	Sun- sets.	Moon rises.	Sun- ris's	Sun- sets.	Moon rises.	Sun- ris's	Sun- sets.	Moon rises.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	4 52	7 10	8 35	4 56	7 19	8 32	4 58	7 14	8 30	5 0	7 12	8 29	5 0	7 10	8 26	4 53	6 58	8 19	5 19	6 53	8 14
2	4 53	7 19	9	4 57	7 15	9	4 59	7 13	8 27	5 0	7 11	8 29	5 0	7 10	8 26	4 53	6 57	8 22	5 19	6 52	8 19
3	4 54	7 16	9 28	4 58	7 12	9 28	5 0	7 10	8 27	5 0	7 10	8 29	5 0	7 10	8 26	4 53	6 57	8 22	5 20	6 51	9 21
4	4 55	7 16	9 52	4 59	7 12	9 52	5 0	7 11	8 31	5 0	7 10	8 31	5 0	7 10	8 26	4 53	6 57	8 22	5 20	6 51	9 21
5	4 56	7 16	10 15	5 0	7 12	10 16	5 0	7 11	8 31	5 0	7 10	8 31	5 0	7 10	8 26	4 53	6 57	8 22	5 20	6 51	9 21
6	4 57	7 16	10 40	5 0	7 11	10 42	5 0	7 10	8 31	5 0	7 10	8 31	5 0	7 10	8 26	4 53	6 57	8 22	5 20	6 51	9 21
7	4 58	7 13	11 5	5 0	7 11	11 8	5 0	7 10	8 31	5 0	7 10	8 31	5 0	7 10	8 26	4 53	6 57	8 22	5 20	6 51	9 21
8	4 59	7 11	11 34	5 0	7 11	11 37	5 0	7 10	8 31	5 0	7 10	8 31	5 0	7 10	8 26	4 53	6 57	8 22	5 20	6 51	9 21
9	5 0	7 10	moon	5 0	7 11	moon	5 0	7 10	8 31	5 0	7 10	8 31	5 0	7 10	8 26	4 53	6 57	8 22	5 20	6 51	9 21
10	5 0	7 9	0 18	5 0	7 10	0 23	5 0	7 9	0 25	5 0	7 9	0 25	5 0	7 9	0 25	4 53	6 56	8 35	5 20	6 50	9 49
11	5 0	7 9	0 49	5 0	7 10	0 54	5 0	7 9	0 56	5 0	7 9	0 56	5 0	7 9	0 56	4 53	6 56	8 35	5 20	6 50	9 49
12	5 0	7 7	1 26	5 0	7 7	1 45	5 0	7 7	1 47	5 0	7 7	1 47	5 0	7 7	1 47	4 53	6 55	8 44	5 20	6 49	10 24
13	5 0	7 7	2 40	5 0	7 7	2 41	5 0	7 7	2 43	5 0	7 7	2 43	5 0	7 7	2 43	4 53	6 55	8 44	5 20	6 49	10 24
14	5 0	7 4	3 43	5 0	7 6	3 48	5 0	7 6	3 50	5 0	7 6	3 50	5 0	7 6	3 50	4 53	6 54	8 53	5 20	6 48	11 5
15	5 0	7 2	sets	5 0	7 6	sets	5 0	7 6	sets	5 0	7 6	sets	5 0	7 6	sets	4 53	6 53	sets	5 20	6 47	sets
16	5 0	7 1	7 21	5 0	7 6	7 28	5 0	7 6	7 28	5 0	7 6	7 28	5 0	7 6	7 28	4 53	6 53	8 2	5 20	6 47	7 50
17	5 0	6 58	8 5	5 0	7 5	8 3	5 0	7 5	8 2	5 0	7 5	8 2	5 0	7 5	8 2	4 53	6 52	8 11	5 20	6 46	8 29
18	5 0	6 56	8 26	5 0	7 5	8 35	5 0	7 5	8 34	5 0	7 5	8 34	5 0	7 5	8 34	4 53	6 52	8 11	5 20	6 46	8 29
19	5 0	6 55	9 5	5 0	7 5	9 5	5 0	7 5	8 33	5 0	7 5	8 33	5 0	7 5	8 33	4 53	6 51	8 20	5 20	6 45	9 6
20	5 0	6 55	9 34	5 0	7 5	9 36	5 0	7 5	8 33	5 0	7 5	8 33	5 0	7 5	8 33	4 53	6 51	8 20	5 20	6 45	9 6
21	5 0	6 54	10 8	5 0	7 5	10 10	5 0	7 5	8 32	5 0	7 5	8 32	5 0	7 5	8 32	4 53	6 50	8 29	5 20	6 44	10 25
22	5 0	6 52	10 39	5 0	7 5	10 43	5 0	7 5	8 31	5 0	7 5	8 31	5 0	7 5	8 31	4 53	6 50	8 29	5 20	6 44	10 25
23	5 0	6 51	11 19	5 0	7 5	11 23	5 0	7 5	8 30	5 0	7 5	8 30	5 0	7 5	8 30	4 53	6 49	8 38	5 20	6 43	11 60
24	5 0	6 49	moon	5 0	7 5	moon	5 0	7 5	8 29	5 0	7 5	8 29	5 0	7 5	8 29	4 53	6 48	moon	5 20	6 42	moon
25	5 0	6 48	0 6	5 0	7 5	0 11	5 0	7 5	8 28	5 0	7 5	8 28	5 0	7 5	8 28	4 53	6 47	0 33	5 20	6 41	0 41
26	5 0	6 46	0 59	5 0	7 5	1 4	5 0	7 5	8 27	5 0	7 5	8 27	5 0	7 5	8 27	4 53	6 46	1 27	5 20	6 40	1 36
27	5 0	6 44	1 57	5 0	7 5	2 3	5 0	7 5	8 26	5 0	7 5	8 26	5 0	7 5	8 26	4 53	6 45	2 21	5 20	6 39	2 33
28	5 0	6 42	3 5	5 0	7 5	3 5	5 0	7 5	8 25	5 0	7 5	8 25	5 0	7 5	8 25	4 53	6 44	3 14	5 20	6 38	3 22
29	5 0	6 41	4 5	5 0	7 5	4 9	5 0	7 5	8 24	5 0	7 5	8 24	5 0	7 5	8 24	4 53	6 43	4 25	5 20	6 37	4 31
30	5 0	6 39	rise	5 0	7 5	rise	5 0	7 5	8 23	5 0	7 5	8 23	5 0	7 5	8 23	4 53	6 42	rise	5 20	6 36	rise
31	5 0	6 37	7 33	5 0	7 5	7 30	5 0	7 5	8 22	5 0	7 5	8 22	5 0	7 5	8 22	4 53	6 41	7 24	5 20	6 35	7 24

*Aug. 6, Ben Jonson d. 1637. Aug. 7, Bat. Thermopylae, 480 B.C. Aug. 8, Geo. Canning d. 1827. Aug. 10, Greenwich Ob.*



9th Month.]

SEPTEMBER, 1852.

[30 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.			Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orleans.	Calendar for PORTLAND.				
		Last Quar.	New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon	D	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Me., N.H., Vermont.	Riches' N.Y., G'n Bay.	Wisc., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.		
						6	1 53 ev.	1 50 ev.	1 38 ev.	1 34 ev.	1 26 ev.	1 19 ev.	1 14 ev.	0 24 ev.			
						13	5 37 ev.	5 04 ev.	5 42 ev.	5 38 ev.	5 30 ev.	5 23 ev.	5 18 ev.	4 38 ev.			
						20	8 26 mo.	8 33 mo.	8 21 mo.	8 17 mo.	8 9 mo.	8 2 mo.	7 57 mo.	7 17 mo.			
						28	1 48 mo.	1 40 mo.	1 28 mo.	1 24 mo.	1 16 mo.	1 9 mo.	1 4 mo.	0 24 mo.			

## PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &amp;c.

[mo. Venus highest. *Juno disco*, 1804.  
 Mercury conj. Ceres. Saturna in meri. 4 22  
 Ceres conj. Sun. Moon farthest from earth.  
 Mars this month appears in the west, and  
 Merc's inf. conj. Sun. [sets about 8 o'clock.  
 Moon near Aldebaran. *Bloody Bonner* d.  
 Venus in Cancer this month. [1860.  
 Mars in Virgo. Jupiter in meri. 3 56 ev.  
 Jupiter in Libra this month. *Harvard Coll.*  
 Saturna in Aries this month. [founder, 1835.  
 Moon near Venus. Venus in meri. 9 1 mo.  
 Moon near Regulus. *But. L. Champlain.*  
 Mercury stationary and near moon. (1814.  
 Uranus in Aries this month. *Quebec taken.*  
 Saturna in meri. d. 3 30 mo. [by Wolfe, 1759.  
 Moon nr. Mars & Spica, and nearest earth.  
 Mer's in ascend. N. Jupit. at night in west.  
 Jupiter near moon, and in meri. d. 3 23 ev.  
 Moon near Antares. *But. Deerfield, 1875.*  
 Jupiter in meri. d. 3 16 ev. [in the morn.  
 Mercury 17 deg. 51 m. W. Sun, and visible  
 Merc's nearest Sun. *Emmett Kungel*, 1803.  
 Sun enters Virgo. *But. of Mycote, 479 B.C.*  
 Juno opp. Sun. *Major Ande taken*, 1780.  
 Mars in Libra. Venus in meri. d. 8 55 moon.  
 Saturna in meri. d. 2 46 mo. *J. Willard*, d. 1804.  
 Jupiter in meri. d. 2 54 ev. *Constantinople*  
 Venus dec. 13 deg. 41 m. N. [founder, 329.  
 Jupiter dec. 17 deg. 28 m. S. [taken, 1526  
 Moon nr. Apogee. *Michoud's day, Rome*  
 Venus gr. elong. 46 deg. 11 m. west of Sun.

1st Full Month.]

SEPTEMBER, 1852.

[Begins on Wednesday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mch., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'TON, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'ia.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 24	6 30	8 7	5 27	6 33	8 7	5 28	6 32	8 7	5 29	6 31	8 7	5 32	6 28	8 7	5 36	6 25	8 7	5 37	6 23	8 7
2	5 26	6 35	8 8	5 29	6 38	8 8	5 29	6 31	8 8	5 30	6 30	8 8	5 33	6 24	8 8	5 35	6 24	8 9	5 37	6 22	8 8
3	5 27	6 33	9 9	5 29	6 30	9 9	5 30	6 28	9 9	5 31	6 28	9 11	5 34	6 25	9 15	5 36	6 22	9 19	5 38	6 21	9 23
4	5 28	6 31	9 33	5 30	6 29	9 37	5 31	6 26	9 38	5 32	6 27	9 41	5 35	6 23	9 46	5 37	6 21	9 52	5 38	6 19	9 57
5	5 29	6 30	10 4	5 31	6 27	10 9	5 32	6 26	10 9	5 33	6 25	10 11	5 36	6 22	10 21	5 38	6 20	10 27	5 39	6 18	10 34
6	5 30	6 28	10 44	5 32	6 26	10 48	5 33	6 25	10 51	5 34	6 24	10 54	5 36	6 21	11 2	5 38	6 19	11 9	5 39	6 17	11 17
7	5 31	6 26	11 28	5 33	6 24	11 33	5 34	6 24	11 35	5 35	6 23	11 39	5 37	6 19	11 47	5 39	6 18	11 55	5 40	6 16	12 04
8	5 32	6 25	12 09	5 34	6 23	12 09	5 35	6 22	12 11	5 36	6 21	12 15	5 37	6 18	12 23	5 40	6 16	12 31	5 40	6 15	12 40
9	5 33	6 23	12 09	5 35	6 21	12 07	5 35	6 21	12 07	5 36	6 20	12 31	5 38	6 16	12 39	5 40	6 15	12 47	5 41	6 13	12 55
10	5 34	6 21	1 20	5 36	6 19	1 26	5 36	6 19	1 26	5 37	6 18	1 27	5 39	6 15	1 37	5 41	6 14	1 47	5 42	6 12	1 55
11	5 35	6 19	1 28	5 37	6 18	1 28	5 37	6 18	1 28	5 38	6 17	1 27	5 40	6 13	1 44	5 42	6 12	1 51	5 42	6 11	2 08
12	5 36	6 17	3 43	5 38	6 16	3 45	5 38	6 16	3 44	5 39	6 15	3 47	5 41	6 12	3 54	5 43	6 11	4 0	5 43	6 10	2 18
13	5 37	6 16	4 58	5 39	6 14	4 58	5 39	6 14	4 58	5 40	6 13	4 58	5 41	6 10	5 03	5 43	6 9	5 45	6 8	5 45	6 7
14	5 38	6 14	7 5	5 40	6 12	7 4	5 40	6 12	7 4	5 41	6 12	7 7	5 42	6 9	7 35	5 44	6 8	7 35	5 44	6 7	7 2
15	5 39	6 12	7 33	5 41	6 10	7 34	5 41	6 10	7 34	5 41	6 10	7 34	5 42	6 8	7 36	5 45	6 7	7 37	5 44	6 6	7 30
16	5 40	6 11	8 8	5 42	6 8	8 7	5 42	6 8	8 7	5 42	6 8	8 9	5 43	6 6	8 15	5 45	6 6	8 16	5 45	6 5	8 0
17	5 41	6 9	8 38	5 43	6 7	8 42	5 43	6 7	8 44	5 43	6 7	8 45	5 44	6 5	8 52	5 46	6 5	8 57	5 45	6 4	8 9
18	5 42	6 7	9 19	5 44	6 6	9 23	5 43	6 5	9 24	5 44	6 5	9 27	5 45	6 4	9 35	5 47	6 4	9 41	5 45	6 3	9 46
19	5 43	6 5	10 3	5 45	6 4	10 9	5 44	6 4	10 11	5 44	6 4	10 14	5 46	6 3	10 22	5 47	6 3	10 20	5 46	6 2	10 38
20	5 44	6 4	10 55	5 46	6 2	11 1	5 45	6 2	11 3	5 45	6 2	11 6	5 47	6 1	11 15	5 48	6 1	11 22	5 47	6 1	11 32
21	5 45	6 2	11 52	5 47	6 1	11 57	5 46	6 1	11 59	5 46	6 1	12 03	5 48	6 0	12 09	5 48	6 0	12 15	5 47	6 0	12 25
22	5 46	6 0	12 58	5 48	5 59	12 59	5 47	5 59	12 59	5 47	5 59	0 1	5 48	5 58	0 11	5 49	5 59	0 19	5 48	5 58	0 28
23	5 47	5 58	0 53	5 49	5 57	0 57	5 48	5 57	1 0	5 48	5 57	1 3	5 49	5 57	1 11	5 50	5 57	1 18	5 48	5 57	1 26
24	5 48	5 56	1 55	5 50	5 55	2 0	5 49	5 56	2 0	5 49	5 55	2 4	5 50	5 55	2 11	5 50	5 55	2 17	5 49	5 56	2 24
25	5 49	5 54	2 59	5 51	5 53	3 2	5 50	5 53	3 4	5 50	5 53	3 8	5 51	5 54	3 10	5 51	5 54	3 16	5 50	5 54	3 21
26	5 50	5 52	4 1	5 52	5 52	4 4	5 51	5 52	4 5	5 51	5 52	4 8	5 51	5 54	4 11	5 52	5 54	4 13	5 50	5 54	4 17
27	5 51	5 50	4 58	5 53	5 50	5 51	5 52	5 50	5 51	5 52	5 50	5 52	5 53	5 50	5 52	5 53	5 51	5 52	5 51	5 51	5 53
28	5 52	5 49	6 21	5 54	5 48	6 21	5 53	5 49	6 22	5 53	5 49	6 22	5 53	5 48	6 22	5 53	5 50	6 23	5 51	5 50	6 23
29	5 54	5 47	6 40	5 55	5 47	6 47	5 54	5 47	6 47	5 54	5 47	6 48	5 54	5 47	6 50	5 54	5 48	6 52	5 52	5 49	6 54
30	5 55	5 45	7 8	5 56	5 37	7 10	5 55	5 45	7 11	5 55	5 45	7 12	5 56	5 45	7 16	5 55	5 47	7 20	5 52	5 48	7 24



10th Month.]

**OCTOBER, 1852.**

[31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases.		Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Phila.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Or'ns.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Roche- ster, N.Y., Gr'n Bay, W.Y., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.		
		Last Quar. New Moon First Quar. Full Moon	D	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Sun rise's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
1	Fr	10 43	10 58	0 49	3 49	10 31	2 0	Aries... 20	2 57	Moon near Saturn and 7 Stars. <i>M. Pons'.</i>		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Fr	11 12	11 26	1 18	4 10	10 50	2 43	Taurus... 2	5 53	Moon near Aldebaran. <i>Ante longed,</i> 1789.		5 56	4 47	7 32
3	0	11 40	11 56	1 46	4 46	11 7	3 28	Taurus... 15	6 59	Jupiter in Libra this month. <i>Lucas,</i> 1780.		6 59	4 38	8 14
4	M	11 40	11 56	1 46	4 46	11 25	4 16	Taurus... 20	6 49	Saturn in Aries this month. <i>Bat. German.</i>		6 59	5 26	9 10
5	W	0 37	0 47	2 47	5 47	11 43	5 46	Gemini... 8	2 41	Venus in Cancer this mo'th. <i>Barnier,</i> 1740.		6 15	3 04	4 4
6	Tu	1 6	1 29	3 26	6 30	12 1	5 58	Gemini... 20	3 37	Venus in Leo the rest of the month.		6 25	3 22	4 0
7	Th	1 54	2 25	4 14	7 14	12 18	6 53	Cancer... 3	3 33	Venus in Leo the rest of the month.		6 45	3 39	4 0
8	Fr	3 2	3 47	5 32	8 32	13 4	7 47	Cancer... 17	2 23	Moon near Regulus. <i>John Hancock</i> d. 1793.		6 55	3 59	4 0
9	Sa	4 53	5 19	6 53	9 53	13 12	8 41	Leo .... 1	2 23	Moon near Venus. <i>Baile Vershoren,</i> 1781.		6 56	3 57	4 14
10	Sa	6 1	6 39	8 21	11 21	13 5	9 35	Leo .... 15	2 22	Mars in the middle of Libra. <i>D. Gregory</i>		7 15	3 25	4 22
11	M	7 8	7 33	9 28	12 28	13 10	10 49	Virgo .... 1	2 18	Saturn in merid. 1 39 morn. ( <i>d.</i> 1710.)		6 56	3 22	4 35
12	Tu	7 55	8 18	10 15	1 15	13 30	11 22	Virgo .... 10	2 14	Moon near Mercury. (hour after the Sun.		6 10	3 22	5 2
13	W	8 29	9 00	10 59	1 59	13 50	12 16	Libra .... 1	2 10	During this month Jupiter sets about n.		6 11	3 20	5 5
14	Th	9 21	10 11	11 41	2 41	14 1	1 11	Libra .... 16	2 6	Moon near Mars. Venus in ascend. Node.		6 13	3 18	6 32
15	Fr	10 41	11 31	13 2	3 22	14 17	2 8	Scorpio... 1	2 2	Moon near Jupiter. Moon W. of Antares		6 14	3 17	7 10
16	Sa	11 44	11 31	14 3	4 44	14 29	3 7	Scorpio... 16	1 58	Venus in merid. 3 57 morn. <i>Lutimer born,</i> 1835		6 15	3 15	7 51
17	0	11 47	11 50	1 47	4 47	14 40	4 6	Scorpio... 30	1 54	Mercury sup. conj. Sun. [ <i>den united,</i> 1814.		6 16	3 15	8 42
18	1	0 05	0 12	2 32	5 32	14 52	5 4	Sagitta... 14	1 50	Uranus in merid. 0 32 mo. <i>Norwicz &amp; Sine</i>		6 18	3 12	9 33
19	2	0 35	0 39	3 19	6 19	15 2	5 6	Sagitta... 27	1 46	Saturn in meri. 1 5 mo. <i>H. K. H. Baile</i> d. 1706.		6 19	3 10	10 41
20	3	1 25	1 55	4 15	7 15	15 12	6 43	Capric'io 10	1 42	Uranus desc. 13 deg 21 m. north. [ <i>1492.</i>		6 20	3 11	11 44
21	Th	2 37	3 7	5 27	8 27	15 32	7 54	Capric'io 22	1 37	Jupiter in meri. 1 36 ev. <i>Americo discov'd.</i>		6 21	3 7	mo'n
22	Fr	3 53	4 40	7 0	10 7	15 30	8 30	Aquari'us 5	1 34	Jupl. and Mars set about one time this mo.		6 23	3 5	0 49
23	Sa	5 23	6 4	8 24	11 24	15 38	9 44	Aquari'us 17	1 30	Venus in meri. 8 59 mo. Sun enters Libra.		6 24	3 1	1 53
24	0	6 38	7 9	9 25	12 15	15 45	9 59	Aquari'us 29	1 27	Mer'y in descend. N. Sat. in meri. 0 44 mo.		6 25	2	2 55
25	1	7 29	7 51	10 11	1 25	15 52	10 36	Pisces... 11	1 23	Venus rises about 3 in morn. this month.		6 27	0	3 15
26	2	8 11	8 37	10 47	1 11	15 55	11 17	Pisces... 22	1 19	Jupiter desc. 18 deg 53 m. south.		6 28	4	3 55
27	3	8 49	8 58	11 18	1 47	15 56	11 58	Artemis... 5	1 15	Jupiter conj. Mars—only 1 deg. 12 m. apart.		6 29	4	5 05
28	4	9 14	9 30	11 50	2 18	16 7	12 49	Artemis... 17	1 11	Moon near Saturn. Venus in meri. 9 0 mo.		6 31	4	5 35
29	5	9 43	10 0	orn'm	2 50	16 10	14 41	Aries... 29	1 7	Uranus sup. conj. Sun. Moon near 7 Stars.		6 32	4	6 3
30	Sa	10 15	10 28	3 20	3 20	16 14	1 29	Taurus... 11	3	Saturn conj. Vesta. Moon near Aldebaran.		6 33	4	6 26
31	0	10 44	10 59	0 48	3 48	16 16	2 13	Taurus... 22	0 59	Sat. in meri. 0 15 mo. N. Worcester d. 1838.		6 35	4	7 1

2d Fall Month.]

OCTOBER, 1852.

[Begins on Friday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., Rt. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL- PHIA, Pa., N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Delaware, Virgin- ia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Ten- nessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Al- abama, Miss., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif., a.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.			
	Sun ris's sets.	Sun ris's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's sets.	Sun ris's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's sets.	Sun ris's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's sets.	Sun ris's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's sets.	Sun ris's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's sets.	Sun ris's sets.	Moon rises.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 56	5 43	7 35	5 56	5 43	7 38	5 56	5 43	7 39	5 56	5 43	7 41	5 55	5 44	7 46	5 54	5 45	7 51	5 53	5 45	7 56	5 53
3	5 57	5 42	8 3	5 57	5 42	8 7	5 57	5 42	8 9	5 57	5 42	8 12	5 56	5 42	8 18	5 56	5 44	8 25	5 54	5 45	8 31	5 54
4	5 58	5 40	8 38	5 58	5 41	8 49	5 58	5 41	8 45	5 58	5 40	8 48	5 56	5 41	8 56	5 55	5 43	9 3	5 54	5 44	9 11	5 54
5	5 59	5 39	9 19	5 59	5 39	9 24	5 59	5 39	9 27	5 59	5 39	9 28	5 57	5 40	9 39	5 56	5 42	9 46	5 55	5 43	9 55	5 55
6	6 0	5 38	10 5	6 0	5 38	10 14	6 0	5 38	10 16	6 0	5 38	10 19	5 58	5 39	10 28	5 56	5 41	10 26	5 56	5 42	10 45	5 56
7	6 0	5 36	11 5	6 0	5 37	11 10	6 0	5 37	11 13	6 0	5 37	11 16	5 59	5 37	11 24	5 57	5 40	11 32	5 56	5 41	11 41	5 56
8	6 0	5 34	morn	6 0	5 35	morn	6 0	5 35	morn	6 0	5 35	morn	6 0	5 35	morn	6 0	5 35	morn	6 0	5 35	morn	6 0
9	6 0	5 33	0 8	6 0	5 34	0 13	6 0	5 34	0 15	6 0	5 34	0 18	6 0	5 34	0 26	6 0	5 34	0 33	6 0	5 34	0 41	6 0
10	6 0	5 31	1 17	6 0	5 32	1 21	6 0	5 32	1 23	6 0	5 32	1 25	6 0	5 32	1 32	6 0	5 32	1 38	6 0	5 32	1 46	6 0
11	6 0	5 29	2 31	6 0	5 31	2 34	6 0	5 31	2 35	6 0	5 31	2 37	6 0	5 31	2 42	6 0	5 31	2 45	6 0	5 31	2 50	6 0
12	6 0	5 28	3 46	6 0	5 30	3 48	6 0	5 30	3 49	6 0	5 30	3 49	6 0	5 30	3 52	6 0	5 30	3 54	6 0	5 30	3 57	6 0
13	6 0	5 26	5 2	6 0	5 28	5 2	6 0	5 28	5 2	6 0	5 28	5 2	6 0	5 28	5 2	6 0	5 28	5 2	6 0	5 28	5 2	6 0
14	6 0	5 24	sets	6 0	5 26	sets	6 0	5 26	sets	6 0	5 26	sets	6 0	5 26	sets	6 0	5 26	sets	6 0	5 26	sets	6 0
15	6 10	5 20	6 34	6 9	5 25	6 37	6 9	5 25	6 39	6 9	5 25	6 41	6 9	5 25	6 48	6 9	5 25	6 49	6 9	5 25	6 54	6 9
16	6 12	5 19	7 13	6 10	5 23	7 17	6 10	5 23	7 19	6 10	5 23	7 21	6 9	5 23	7 29	6 9	5 23	7 33	6 9	5 23	7 40	6 9
17	6 13	5 17	7 55	6 11	5 22	8 0	6 11	5 22	8 2	6 11	5 22	8 5	6 9	5 22	8 13	6 9	5 22	8 16	6 9	5 22	8 28	6 9
18	6 14	5 16	8 46	6 12	5 20	8 51	6 12	5 19	8 54	6 12	5 19	9 51	6 9	5 22	9 56	6 9	5 21	10 3	6 9	5 21	9 57	6 9
19	6 15	5 14	9 44	6 13	5 18	9 50	6 13	5 18	9 52	6 13	5 18	9 55	6 9	5 20	10 11	6 9	5 20	10 14	6 9	5 20	10 26	6 9
20	6 16	5 13	10 45	6 14	5 17	10 50	6 14	5 16	10 52	6 14	5 17	10 56	6 9	5 20	11 4	6 9	5 20	11 7	6 9	5 20	11 20	6 9
21	6 18	5 11	11 48	6 15	5 15	11 52	6 15	5 14	11 54	6 15	5 15	11 57	6 9	5 19	morn	6 9	5 19	morn	6 9	5 19	morn	6 9
22	6 19	5 10	morn	6 16	5 14	morn	6 16	5 13	morn	6 16	5 13	morn	6 12	5 18	0 4	6 9	5 18	0 11	6 9	5 18	0 18	6 9
23	6 20	5 8	0 51	6 17	5 12	0 56	6 17	5 12	0 57	6 17	5 14	0 59	6 13	5 17	1 5	6 9	5 17	1 10	6 9	5 17	1 16	6 9
24	6 22	5 7	1 55	6 19	5 11	1 58	6 19	5 11	1 59	6 19	5 13	2 0	6 14	5 16	2 5	6 9	5 16	2 9	6 9	5 16	2 13	6 9
25	6 23	5 6	2 57	6 20	5 10	2 58	6 20	5 9	2 59	6 20	5 12	3 0	6 15	5 14	3 3	6 9	5 15	3 5	6 9	5 15	3 8	6 9
26	6 25	5 4	3 56	6 22	5 8	3 57	6 21	5 8	3 57	6 20	5 10	3 57	6 16	5 13	3 58	6 9	5 15	3 59	6 9	5 15	4 0	6 9
27	6 26	5 3	4 55	6 23	5 7	4 54	6 22	5 6	4 54	6 21	5 9	4 54	6 17	5 12	4 59	6 9	5 15	4 59	6 9	5 15	4 59	6 9
28	6 27	5 2	5 53	6 24	5 5	5 52	6 23	5 4	5 52	6 23	5 8	5 53	6 18	5 11	5 58	6 9	5 15	5 58	6 9	5 15	5 58	6 9
29	6 29	4 58	6 50	6 25	5 4	6 50	6 24	5 4	6 50	6 24	5 4	6 51	6 19	5 10	6 58	6 9	5 15	6 52	6 9	5 15	6 52	6 9
30	6 30	4 57	8 40	6 27	5 1	6 44	6 26	5 1	6 46	6 25	5 3	6 49	6 20	5 7	6 57	6 14	5 13	7 4	6 13	5 15	7 11	6 13
31	6 31	4 56	9 38	6 28	5 0	7 43	6 27	5 0	7 45	6 26	5 2	7 48	6 21	5 6	7 57	6 15	5 12	7 45	6 13	5 14	7 52	6 13



11th Month.]

NOVEMBER, 1852.

[30 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phases, Portland.			Boston.			N. York.			Philad'n.			Wash'n.			Raleigh.			Charles'n.			N. Orleans.			Calendar for PORTLAND.		
		Last Quar.	New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon	D	H. to.	H. to.	Sun.	Moon.	Moon's meri.	Place at P. M.	7 St.	meri.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Sun	Sun	Moon's meri.	
		PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.																										
		[Stamp-act enforced in America, 1766.																										
		Venus in Leo, 3 2 m. Moon highest.																										
		Venus in Leo. Mars in Libra. Bat. Chats.																										
		Jupit. in meri. 9 55 ev. Leo 1 d. 46l. (1812.																										
		Mercury in Aphelion. Sat'n in meri. 11 53 ev.																										
		Low tides. Moon near Regulus. [earth.																										
		Saturn brightest; opp. Sun. Saturn nearest																										
		Mars in Scorpio. Jupiter in Libra. [tor.																										
		Venus 4 deg. south moon. Venus on equa.																										
		Jupiter 21 3 dg. N. Mer'y. Moon E. Spica.																										
		Mars in merid. 1 4 ev. Spoutchard d. 1832.																										
		Moon Perigee. Venus in merid. 9 6 m.																										
		H. tides. Mer'y. Jupit. & Mars, conj. moon																										
		Jupiter in merid. 0 25 ev. [and Antares.																										
		Saturn in meri. 11 11 even. Moon lowest.																										
		Jupiter dec. 19 dg. 52 m. south. At English																										
		Sat'n and Uran. in Aries. [parliament, 1813.																										
		Venus in Perihelion. Queen Mer'y d. 1558.																										
		Mars 1 deg. 36 m. north of Mercury.																										
		Low tides. Jay's treaty signed, 1794.																										
		Mars in meri 0 56 ev. St. Paul ship'd d. 63.																										
		Jupiter in merid. 0 1 ev. Moon on equator.																										
		Venus 5 deg. N. Spica. Sun enters Scorpio.																										
		Moon Apogee. Saturn in meri. 10 33 even.																										
		Saturn conj. moon. Jupiter in Scorpio.																										
		Jupiter conj. Sun. Moon near 7 stars.																										
		Moon conj. Aldebaran. Venus in merid.																										
		High tides. Mars in Scorpio. (9 13 m.)																										
		Venus in Virgo. Mars dec. 23 deg. 56 m. S.																										
		Mars in meri. 0 50 ev. Moon highest. First																										
		Venus in meri. 9 16 m. [steampress, 1814.																										

## PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &amp;c.

[Stamp-act enforced in America, 1766. Venus in merid. 9 2 morn. Moon highest. Mars in Leo. Mars in Leo. Bot. Gaz. Jupl. in merid. 0 55 ev. Leo 1. d. 461. [1812. Mercury in Apellion. Sat'n in merid. 11 53 ev. Low tides. Moon near Regulus. [earth. Saturn brightest; opp. Sun. Saturn nearest Mars in Scorpio. Jupiter in Libra. [tor. Venus 4 deg. south moon. Venus on equator Jupiter 21 3 deg. N. Mer. Moon E. Spica. Mars in merid. 1 4 ev. Spurtham d. 1832. Moon Perigee. Venus in merid. 9 6 morn. H. tides. Mer. Jupl. & Mars conj. moon Jupiter in merid. 0 35 ev. [and Antares. Saturn in merid. 11 11 even. Moon lowest. Jupiter dec. 19 deg. 52 m. south. 1st English Sat'n and Uran. in Aries. [parliament, 1713. Venus in Perihelion. Queen Mary d. 1558. Mars 1 deg. 36 m. north of Mercury. Low tides. Jay's treaty signed, 1794. Mars in merid. 0 56 ev. N. Paul shipw'd. 63. Jupiter in merid. 0 1 ev. Moon on equator. Venus 5 deg. N. Spica. Sun enters Scorpio. Moon Apogee. Saturn in merid. 10 33 even. Saturn conj. moon. Jupiter in Scorpio. Jupiter conj. Sun. Moon near 7 stars. Moon conj. Aldebaran. Venus in merid. High tides. Mars in Scorpio. [9 13 m. Venus in Virgo. Mars dec. 23 deg. 56 m. 8. Mars in merid. 0 50 ev. Moon highest. First Venus in merid. 9 16 morn. [at present, 1814.]

Sun	Sun	Moon
ris's	sets.	risen.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 37	4 50	7 57
6 39	4 49	8 49
6 40	4 47	9 40
6 41	4 46	10 32
6 43	4 45	morn
6 44	4 44	0 6
6 45	4 42	1 18
6 47	4 41	2 30
6 48	4 40	3 43
6 49	4 39	5 7
6 51	4 38	6 21
6 52	4 37	7 34
6 53	4 36	8 47
6 55	4 35	9 59
6 56	4 34	11 12
6 57	4 33	12 25
6 59	4 32	10 56
7 0	4 31	11 43
7 1	4 30	morn
7 3	4 29	0 46
7 4	4 29	1 48
7 5	4 28	2 48
7 6	4 27	3 47
7 8	4 26	4 47
7 9	4 26	5 49
7 14	4 25	6 11
7 13	4 24	6 55
7 14	4 24	6 45
7 15	4 23	7 42

Last Full Month.]

NOVEMBER, 1852.

[Begins on Monday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., H. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn. sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so, P. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Dele, Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolin, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'n.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; and Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	ris's	sets.	risen.	ris's	sets.	risen.	ris's	sets.	risen.	ris's	sets.	risen.	ris's	sets.	risen.	ris's	sets.	risen.	ris's	sets.	risen.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 33	4 55	8	6 29	4 59	8	6 28	5 0	8	6 27	5 1	8	6 26	5 2	8	6 25	5 3	8	6 24	5 4	8
2	6 34	4 54	8 54	6 30	4 58	9	6 29	4 59	9	6 28	5 0	9	6 27	5 1	9	6 26	5 2	9	6 25	5 3	9
3	6 35	4 53	9 53	6 31	4 57	9 53	6 30	4 58	10	6 29	4 59	10	6 28	5 1	10	6 27	5 2	10	6 26	5 3	10
4	6 36	4 51	10 55	6 32	4 56	11 55	6 31	4 57	11	6 30	4 58	11	6 29	5 1	11	6 28	5 2	11	6 27	5 3	11
5	6 38	4 50	morn	6 34	4 54	morn	6 33	4 55	morn	6 31	4 57	morn	6 30	4 56	morn	6 29	4 55	morn	6 28	4 54	morn
6	6 39	4 49	0 9	6 35	4 53	0 13	6 34	4 54	0 14	6 32	4 56	0 16	6 31	4 55	0 18	6 30	4 54	0 20	6 29	4 53	0 22
7	6 40	4 48	1 20	6 36	4 51	1 22	6 35	4 53	1 23	6 33	4 55	1 24	6 32	4 54	1 26	6 31	4 53	1 28	6 30	4 52	1 30
8	6 42	4 46	2 34	6 38	4 50	2 35	6 37	4 52	2 36	6 34	4 54	2 36	6 33	4 53	2 38	6 32	4 52	2 40	6 31	4 51	2 42
9	6 43	4 45	3 48	6 39	4 49	3 48	6 39	4 51	3 48	6 36	4 52	3 48	6 35	4 51	3 48	6 34	4 50	3 47	6 33	4 49	3 46
10	6 44	4 44	5 5	6 40	4 48	5 5	6 40	4 50	5 3	6 37	4 52	5 2	6 36	4 51	5 2	6 35	4 50	5 1	6 34	4 49	5 0
11	6 45	4 43	sets	6 42	4 47	sets	6 41	4 49	sets	6 39	4 51	sets	6 38	4 50	sets	6 37	4 49	sets	6 36	4 48	sets
12	6 47	4 42	5 45	6 43	4 46	5 45	6 42	4 48	5 41	6 40	4 50	5 44	6 39	4 49	5 43	6 38	4 48	5 42	6 37	4 47	5 41
13	6 48	4 41	6 52	6 44	4 45	6 53	6 43	4 47	6 40	6 41	4 49	6 43	6 39	4 48	6 42	6 38	4 47	6 41	6 37	4 46	6 40
14	6 50	4 40	7 32	6 46	4 44	7 38	6 45	4 46	7 40	6 42	4 48	7 44	6 39	4 46	7 53	6 39	4 45	7 58	6 38	4 44	7 59
15	6 51	4 39	8 30	6 47	4 43	8 39	6 46	4 45	8 37	6 43	4 47	8 41	6 37	4 45	8 50	6 38	4 44	9 05	6 37	4 43	9 10
16	6 52	4 38	9 34	6 48	4 42	9 39	6 47	4 44	9 41	6 44	4 46	9 44	6 38	4 43	9 52	6 39	4 43	9 59	6 38	4 42	10 7
17	6 53	4 37	10 40	6 49	4 41	10 44	6 48	4 43	10 46	6 45	4 45	10 48	6 39	4 41	10 55	6 39	4 41	11 05	6 38	4 40	11 7
18	6 54	4 35	11 45	6 50	4 40	11 49	6 49	4 42	11 50	6 46	4 44	11 51	6 40	4 41	11 56	6 39	4 40	12 01	6 38	4 39	12 04
19	6 55	4 35	morn	6 51	4 39	morn	6 50	4 40	morn	6 47	4 44	morn	6 41	4 40	morn	6 40	4 39	morn	6 39	4 38	morn
20	6 57	4 35	0 6	6 53	4 38	0 49	6 51	4 40	0 50	6 48	4 42	0 53	6 43	4 40	0 55	6 39	4 38	0 58	6 38	4 37	0 61
21	6 59	4 34	1 49	6 54	4 38	1 50	6 52	4 40	1 50	6 49	4 43	1 50	6 45	4 41	1 50	6 41	4 38	1 53	6 40	4 37	1 56
22	6 59	4 33	2 47	6 55	4 37	2 47	6 53	4 39	2 47	6 50	4 42	2 47	6 46	4 40	2 47	6 43	4 38	2 47	6 42	4 37	2 47
23	7 0 43	3 46	3 46	6 56	4 36	3 43	6 54	4 38	3 45	6 51	4 42	3 44	6 44	4 40	3 43	6 41	4 38	3 42	6 40	4 37	3 41
24	7 2 38	3 45	4 57	6 57	4 36	4 43	6 55	4 37	4 43	6 52	4 41	4 41	6 45	4 42	4 37	6 42	4 38	4 34	6 41	4 37	4 33
25	7 3 31	3 41	5 47	6 58	4 35	5 44	6 56	4 37	5 43	6 53	4 41	5 40	6 46	4 42	5 36	6 43	4 36	5 31	6 42	4 36	5 29
26	7 4 30	3 39	6 59	6 59	4 34	6 55	6 57	4 36	6 55	6 54	4 41	6 51	6 47	4 37	6 39	6 40	4 35	6 35	6 41	4 35	6 32
27	7 5 30	3 38	8 18	7 0 4	3 34	8 21	7 08	3 38	8 23	7 05	4 41	7 06	6 48	4 37	6 34	6 41	4 35	6 30	6 42	4 35	6 30
28	7 6 30	3 33	9 6	7 1 33	3 31	9 5	7 09	3 35	9 8	7 06	4 40	6 11	6 49	4 37	6 24	6 42	4 35	6 29	6 36	4 35	6 30
29	7 7 29	3 29	9 56	7 2 33	3 28	9 50	7 04	3 36	9 58	7 07	4 40	7 8	6 50	4 37	7 11	6 43	4 35	7 19	6 37	4 35	7 28
30	7 9 29	3 29	7 47	7 4 33	3 27	7 52	7 2 35	3 27	7 56	7 08	4 40	7 58	6 51	4 37	8 8	6 44	4 35	8 14	6 37	4 35	8 23



12th Month.]

DECEMBER, 1852.

[31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phase, Portland.			Boston.			N. York.			Philad'a.			Wash'n.			Raleigh.			Charles'n.			N. Orleans.			Calendar for PORTLAND.		
		h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.
		Last Quarr.			New Moon			First Quarr.			Full Moon															Me., N.H., Vermont, Rocke't N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wyo., Toronto, U.C. & Oregon.		
		10	11	50	10	11	50	10	11	50	10	11	50	10	11	50	10	11	50	10	11	50	10	11	50	10	11	50
		12	3	58	12	3	58	12	3	58	12	3	58	12	3	58	12	3	58	12	3	58	12	3	58	12	3	58
		16	8	28	16	8	28	16	8	28	16	8	28	16	8	28	16	8	28	16	8	28	16	8	28	16	8	28
		18	8	28	18	8	28	18	8	28	18	8	28	18	8	28	18	8	28	18	8	28	18	8	28	18	8	28
		20	8	28	20	8	28	20	8	28	20	8	28	20	8	28	20	8	28	20	8	28	20	8	28	20	8	28
		22	8	28	22	8	28	22	8	28	22	8	28	22	8	28	22	8	28	22	8	28	22	8	28	22	8	28
		24	8	28	24	8	28	24	8	28	24	8	28	24	8	28	24	8	28	24	8	28	24	8	28	24	8	28
		26	8	28	26	8	28	26	8	28	26	8	28	26	8	28	26	8	28	26	8	28	26	8	28	26	8	28
		28	8	28	28	8	28	28	8	28	28	8	28	28	8	28	28	8	28	28	8	28	28	8	28	28	8	28
		30	8	28	30	8	28	30	8	28	30	8	28	30	8	28	30	8	28	30	8	28	30	8	28	30	8	28
		31	8	28	31	8	28	31	8	28	31	8	28	31	8	28	31	8	28	31	8	28	31	8	28	31	8	28
		1	8	28	1	8	28	1	8	28	1	8	28	1	8	28	1	8	28	1	8	28	1	8	28	1	8	28
		3	8	28	3	8	28	3	8	28	3	8	28	3	8	28	3	8	28	3	8	28	3	8	28	3	8	28
		5	8	28	5	8	28	5	8	28	5	8	28	5	8	28	5	8	28	5	8	28	5	8	28	5	8	28
		7	8	28	7	8	28	7	8	28	7	8	28	7	8	28	7	8	28	7	8	28	7	8	28	7	8	28
		9	8	28	9	8	28	9	8	28	9	8	28	9	8	28	9	8	28	9	8	28	9	8	28	9	8	28
		11	8	28	11	8	28	11	8	28	11	8	28	11	8	28	11	8	28	11	8	28	11	8	28	11	8	28
		13	8	28	13	8	28	13	8	28	13	8	28	13	8	28	13	8	28	13	8	28	13	8	28	13	8	28
		15	8	28	15	8	28	15	8	28	15	8	28	15	8	28	15	8	28	15	8	28	15	8	28	15	8	28
		17	8	28	17	8	28	17	8	28	17	8	28	17	8	28	17	8	28	17	8	28	17	8	28	17	8	28
		19	8	28	19	8	28	19	8	28	19	8	28	19	8	28	19	8	28	19	8	28	19	8	28	19	8	28
		21	8	28	21	8	28	21	8	28	21	8	28	21	8	28	21	8	28	21	8	28	21	8	28	21	8	28
		23	8	28	23	8	28	23	8	28	23	8	28	23	8	28	23	8	28	23	8	28	23	8	28	23	8	28
		25	8	28	25	8	28	25	8	28	25	8	28	25	8	28	25	8	28	25	8	28	25	8	28	25	8	28
		27	8	28	27	8	28	27	8	28	27	8	28	27	8	28	27	8	28	27	8	28	27	8	28	27	8	28
		29	8	28	29	8	28	29	8	28	29	8	28	29	8	28	29	8	28	29	8	28	29	8	28	29	8	28
		31	8	28	31	8	28	31	8	28	31	8	28	31	8	28	31	8	28	31	8	28	31	8	28	31	8	28

## PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &amp;c.

[1797. Alexander, emp's Russia d. 1855.

Venus in merid. 9 16 mo. *Oliver* Wale t. d.

Mercury gr. elong. E. Moon near Regulus.

Mars in meri. 0 47 ev. *Flight James H.* 1858.Jupiter in meri. 11 22 mo. *Gemma* sur. 1746

Jupiter in Scorpio. Moon on equator.

Saturn in meri. 9 38 ev. Moon near Spica.

Venus in Libra. Uranus in Aries. [Antares.

Moon conj. Venus. Mars in Scorp. *Jupi.* nr.Moon Perigee. Mars nr. Antares. *Pine IV.*

Jupiter conj. Moon. Merc's stat. [d. 1865.

Mars and Merc's conj. moon. Mars lowest.

Sat'n in meri. 9 13 ev. Moon lowest. [1842.

Venus in meri. 9 25 mo. *N. Zealand* decies.Jupiter in meri. 10 49 mo. *Washington* d.

Mercury 1 deg. 37 m. north Mars. [1799.

Jupiter's dec. 21deg. 8 m. south. *Great fire*

Mars in meri. 0 39 ev. [in N. York, 1835.

Saturn in meri. 8 42 ev. [on equator.

Jupiter in Scorpio. Saturn in Aries. Moon

Mercury inf. conj. Sun. *Ignatius* kil'd. 107.

Moon Apog. Uranus conj. moon. Sun ent.

Moon nr. 7 stars. [Sagit. Sat. conj. moon.

Moon near Aldebaran. *Sam. Cooper* d. 1783.

Mars dec. 23deg. 56 m. S.; farthest fm earth.

Mars in meri. 0 34 ev. *Newton* h. 1642.Moon eclipsed, vis. *Jupi.* in meri. 10 16 mo.

Venus in meri. 9 40 moon. Moon high.

Venus in Regulus. Mars in Sagitta. [1778.

Moon W. Regulus 8 deg. *Naxos* taken.

Sun nearest earth. Mercury stat. [1384.

Venus dec. 20 deg. 6 m. south. *Wickliff* d.

1st Winter Month.]

DECEMBER, 1852.

[Begins on Wednesday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., so. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del. re, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana, and Ill- inois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Ten- nessee, Arkan- sas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no. pt. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif'o'a.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana, and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	ris's	sets.	ris.	ris's	sets.	ris.	ris's	sets.	ris.	ris's	sets.	ris.	ris's	sets.	ris.	ris's	sets.	ris.	ris's	sets.	ris.
	h.	m.	h.	h.	m.	h.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	h.	m.	h.	h.	m.	h.	h.	m.	h.	m.
1	7	10	4	7	5	4	7	4	7	4	7	4	7	4	7	4	7	4	7	4	7
2	7	11	4	7	6	4	7	5	7	5	6	7	5	6	7	5	6	7	5	6	7
3	7	12	4	7	7	4	7	6	7	6	5	7	6	5	7	6	5	7	6	5	7
4	7	13	4	7	8	4	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	6	7
5	7	14	4	7	9	4	7	8	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7
6	7	15	4	7	10	4	7	9	7	9	7	8	8	7	8	7	7	8	7	7	8
7	7	16	4	7	11	4	7	10	7	10	7	9	9	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9
8	7	17	4	7	12	4	7	11	7	11	7	10	10	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	10
9	7	18	4	7	13	4	7	12	7	12	7	11	11	10	11	10	10	11	10	10	11
10	7	19	4	7	14	4	7	13	7	13	7	12	12	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12
11	7	20	4	7	15	4	7	14	7	14	7	13	13	12	13	12	12	13	12	12	13
12	7	21	4	7	16	4	7	15	7	15	7	14	14	13	14	13	13	14	13	13	14
13	7	22	4	7	17	4	7	16	7	16	7	15	15	14	15	14	14	15	14	14	15
14	7	23	4	7	18	4	7	17	7	17	7	16	16	15	16	15	15	16	15	15	16
15	7	24	4	7	19	4	7	18	7	18	7	17	17	16	17	16	16	17	16	16	17
16	7	25	4	7	20	4	7	19	7	19	7	18	18	17	18	17	17	18	17	17	18
17	7	26	4	7	21	4	7	20	7	20	7	19	19	18	19	18	18	19	18	18	19
18	7	27	4	7	22	4	7	21	7	21	7	20	20	19	20	19	19	20	19	19	20
19	7	28	4	7	23	4	7	22	7	22	7	21	21	20	21	20	20	21	20	20	21
20	7	29	4	7	24	4	7	23	7	23	7	22	22	21	22	21	21	22	21	21	22
21	7	30	4	7	25	4	7	24	7	24	7	23	23	22	23	22	22	23	22	22	23
22	7	31	4	7	26	4	7	25	7	25	7	24	24	23	24	23	23	24	23	23	24
23	7	32	4	7	27	4	7	26	7	26	7	25	25	24	25	24	24	25	24	24	25
24	7	33	4	7	28	4	7	27	7	27	7	26	26	25	26	25	25	26	25	25	26
25	7	34	4	7	29	4	7	28	7	28	7	27	27	26	27	26	26	27	26	26	27
26	7	35	4	7	30	4	7	29	7	29	7	28	28	27	28	27	27	28	27	27	28
27	7	36	4	7	31	4	7	30	7	30	7	29	29	28	29	28	28	29	28	28	29
28	7	37	4	7	32	4	7	31	7	31	7	30	30	29	30	29	29	30	29	29	30
29	7	38	4	7	33	4	7	32	7	32	7	31	31	30	31	30	30	31	30	30	31
30	7	39	4	7	34	4	7	33	7	33	7	32	32	31	32	31	31	32	31	31	32
31	7	40	4	7	35	4	7	34	7	34	7	33	33	32	33	32	32	33	32	32	33
32	7	41	4	7	36	4	7	35	7	35	7	34	34	33	34	33	33	34	33	33	34
33	7	42	4	7	37	4	7	36	7	36	7	35	35	34	35	34	34	35	34	34	35
34	7	43	4	7	38	4	7	37	7	37	7	36	36	35	36	35	35	36	35	35	36
35	7	44	4	7	39	4	7	38	7	38	7	37	37	36	37	36	36	37	36	36	37
36	7	45	4	7	40	4	7	39	7	39	7	38	38	37	38	37	37	38	37	37	38
37	7	46	4	7	41	4	7	40	7	40	7	39	39	38	39	38	38	39	38	38	39
38	7	47	4	7	42	4	7	41	7	41	7	40	40	39	40	39	39	40	39	39	40
39	7	48	4	7	43	4	7	42	7	42	7	41	41	40	41	40	40	41	40	40	41
40	7	49	4	7	44	4	7	43	7	43	7	42	42	41	42	41	41	42	41	41	42
41	7	50	4	7	45	4	7	44	7	44	7	43	43	42	43	42	42	43	42	42	43
42	7	51	4	7	46	4	7	45	7	45	7	44	44	43	44	43	43	44	43	43	44
43	7	52	4	7	47	4	7	46	7	46	7	45	45	44	45	44	44	45	44	44	45
44	7	53	4	7	48	4	7	47	7	47	7	46	46	45	46	45	45	46	45	45	46
45	7	54	4	7	49	4	7	48	7	48	7	47	47	46	47	46	46	47	46	46	47
46	7	55	4	7	50	4	7	49	7	49	7	48	48	47	48	47	47	48	47	47	48
47	7	56	4	7	51	4	7	50	7	50	7	49	49	48	49	48	48	49	48	48	49
48	7	57	4	7	52	4	7	51	7	51	7	50	50	49	50	49	49	50	49	49	50
49	7	58	4	7	53	4	7	52	7	52	7	51	51	50	51	50	50	51	50	50	51
50	7	59	4	7	54	4	7	53	7	53	7	52	52	51	52	51	51	52	51	51	52
51	7	60	4	7	55	4	7	54	7	54	7	53	53	52	53	52	52	53	52	52	53
52	7	61	4	7	56	4	7	55	7	55	7	54	54	53	54	53	53	54	53	53	54
53	7	62	4	7	57	4	7	56	7	56	7	55	55	54	55	54	54	55	54	54	55
54	7	63	4	7	58	4	7	57	7	57	7	56	56	55	56	55	55	56	55	55	56
55	7	64	4	7	59	4	7	58	7	58	7	57	57	56	57	56	56	57	56	56	57
56	7	65	4	7	60	4	7	59	7	59	7	58	58	57	58	57	57	58	57	57	58
57	7	66	4	7	61	4	7	60	7	60	7	59	59	58	59	58	58	59	58	58	59
58	7	67	4	7	62	4	7	61	7	61	7	60	60	59	60	59	59	60	59	59	60
59	7	68	4	7	63	4	7	62	7	62	7	61	61	60	61	60	60	61	60	60	61
60	7	69	4	7	64	4	7	63	7	63	7	62	62	61	62	61	61	62	61	61	62
61	7	70	4	7	65	4	7	64	7	64	7	63	63	62	63	62	62	63	62	62	63
62	7	71	4	7	66	4	7	65	7	65	7	64	64	63	64	63	63	64	63	63	64
63	7	72	4	7	67	4	7	66	7	66	7	65	65	64	65	64	64	65	64	64	65
64	7	73	4	7	68	4	7	67	7	67	7	66	66	65	66	65	65	66	65	65	66
65	7	74	4	7	69	4	7	68	7	68	7	67	67	66	67	66	66	67	66	66	67
66	7	75	4	7	70	4	7	69	7	69	7	68	68	67	68	67	67	68	67	67	68
67	7	76	4	7	71	4	7	70	7	70	7	69	69	68	69	68	68	69	68	68	69
68	7	77	4	7	72	4	7	71	7	71	7	70	70	69	70	69	69	70	69	69	70
69	7	78	4	7	73	4	7	72	7	72	7	71	71	70	71	70	70	71	70	70	71
70	7	79	4	7	74	4	7	73	7	73	7	72	72	71	72	71	71	72	71	71	72
71	7	80	4	7	75	4	7	74	7	74	7	73	73	72	73	72	72	73	72	72	73
72	7	81	4	7	76	4	7	75	7	75	7	74	74	73	74	73	73	74	73	73	74
73	7	82	4	7	77	4	7	76	7	76	7	75	75	74	75	74	74	75	74	74	75
74	7	83	4	7	78	4	7	77	7	77	7	76	76	75	76	75	75	76	75	75	76
75	7	84	4	7	79	4	7	78	7	78	7	77	77	76	77	76	76	77	76	76	77
76	7	85	4	7	80	4	7	79	7	79	7	78	78	77	78	77	77	78	77	77	78
77	7	86	4	7	81	4	7	80	7	80	7	79	79	78	79	78	78	79	78	78	79
78	7	87	4	7	82	4	7	81	7	81	7	80	80								



# GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, *President of the United States*..Salary \$25,000.

## THE CABINET.

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, <i>Secretary of State</i> .....	Salary \$6,000
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i> .....	" 6,000
ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i> .....	" 6,000
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i> .....	" 6,000
CHARLES M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, <i>Secretary of War</i> .....	" 6,000
NATHAN K. HALL, of New York, <i>Postmaster-General</i> .....	" 6,000
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, <i>Attorney-General</i> .....	" 4,000

## THE JUDICIARY.

### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, <i>Chief Justice</i> .....	Salary \$5,000.
JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, <i>Associate Justice</i> .....	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, <i>Associate Justice</i> .....
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " " .....	SAMUEL NELSON, of New York, " " .....
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " " .....	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania, " " .....
JOHN MCKINLEY, of Kentucky, " " .....	BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Massachusetts, " " .....

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500.

## XXXIId CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION assembled Monday, December 1st, 1851.

SECOND SESSION assembles Monday, December 6, 1852.....Expires March 3, 1853.

### SENATE.—62 Members.

WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, *President pro tem*.

[Whigs in *Italics*, 23; Opposition in Roman. 34; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 3: Vacancies, 2. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term closes.

ALABAMA.  
1853..Jeremiah Clemens,  
1855..William R. King.  
ARKANSAS.  
1853..William K. Sebastian,  
1855..Solon Borland.  
CALIFORNIA.  
1855..William M. Gwin,  
1857..[Vacancy.]  
CONNECTICUT.  
1855..Truman Smith,  
1857..[Vacancy.]  
DELAWARE.  
1853..Presley Spruance,  
1857..James A. Bayard.  
FLORIDA.  
1855..Jackson Morton,  
1857..Stephen R. Mallory.  
GEORGIA.  
1853..John M. Berrien,  
1855..William C. Dawson.  
INDIANA.  
1855..James Whitcomb,  
1857..Jesse D. Bright.  
ILLINOIS.  
1853..Stephen A. Douglas,  
1855..James Shields,  
IOWA.  
1853..George W. Jones,  
1855..Augustus C. Dodge.  
KENTUCKY.  
1853..Joseph R. Underwood,  
1855..Henry Clay.

LOUISIANA.  
1853..Solomon U. Downs,  
1855..Pierre Soulé.  
MAINE.  
1853..James W. Bradbury,  
1857..Hannibal Hamlin.  
MASSACHUSETTS.  
1853..John Davis,  
1857..\*CHARLES SUMNER.  
MARYLAND.  
1855..James A. Pearce,  
1857..Thomas G. Pratt.  
MICHIGAN.  
1853..Alpheus Felch,  
1857..Lewis Cass.  
MISSISSIPPI.  
1853..Henry S. Foote,  
1857..John J. McRea.  
MISSOURI.  
1855..David R. Atchison,  
1857..\*Henry S. Geyer.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
1853..JOHN P. HALE,  
1855..Moses Norris, jr.  
NEW YORK.  
1855..William H. Seaward,  
1857..\*Hamilton Fish.  
NEW JERSEY.  
1853..Jacob W. Miller,  
1857..\*Robert F. Stockton.

NORTH CAROLINA.  
1853..Willie P. Mangum,  
1855..George E. Badger.  
OHIO.  
1855..SALMON P. CHASE,  
1857..\*Benjamin F. Wade.  
PENNSYLVANIA.  
1855..James Cooper,  
1857..\*Richard Brodhead, jr.  
RHODE ISLAND.  
1853..John H. Clarke,  
1857..\*Charles T. James.  
SOUTH CAROLINA.  
1853..R. Barnwell Rhett,  
1855..Andrew P. Butler.  
TENNESSEE.  
1853..John Bell,  
1857..\*James C. Jones.  
TEXAS.  
1853..Samuel Houston,  
1857..Thomas J. Rusk.  
VERMONT.  
1855..William Upham,  
1857..\*Solomon Foot.  
VIRGINIA.  
1853..Robert M. T. Hunter,  
1857..James M. Mason.  
WISCONSIN.  
1855..Isaac P. Walker,  
1857..Henry Dodge.

\* Had not seats in the XXXIst Congress.

† Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy till the Legislature meets.

‡ Father of Senator Dodge of Iowa.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—233 Members.

LINN BOYD, KY., Speaker.

JOHN W. FORNEY, PA., Clerk.

ALABAMA.

1 John Bragg, [S. R.]

2 James Abercrombie, [U.]

3 \*S. W. Harris, [S. R.]

4 William R. Smith, [U.]

5 Geo. S. Houston, [U.]

6 \*W. R. W. Cobb, [U.]

7 Alexander White, [U.]

ARKANSAS.

\*R. W. Johnson, [S. R.]

CALIFORNIA.

1 Edward C. Marshall,

2 Joseph W. McCorkle.

CONNECTICUT.

1 Charles Chapman,

2 Colin M. Ingersoll,

3 \*C. F. Cleveland, [F. S.]

4 Origen S. Seymour.

DELAWARE.

George Read Riddle,

FLORIDA.

\*Edu. C. Cabell, [U.]

GEORGIA.

1 \*Jos. W. Jackson, [S. R.]

2 James Johnson, [U.]

3 David J. Bailey [S. R.]

4 Charles Murphy, [U.]

5 Elij. W. Chastain, [U.]

6 Junius Hillyer, [U.]

7 \*Alex. H. Stephens, [U.]

8 \*Robert Toombs, [U.]

ILLINOIS.

1 \*William H. Bissell,

2 Willis Allen,

3 Orlando B. Ficklin,

4 Richard S. Molony,

5 \*Wm. A. Richardson,

6 Thompson Campbell,

7 Richard Yates.

INDIANA.

1 James Lockhart,

2 \*Cyrus L. Dunham,

3 \*John L. Robinson,

4 Samuel W. Parker,

5 Thomas A. Hendricks,

6 \*Willis A. Gorman,

7 John G. Davis,

8 Daniel Mace,

9 \*Graham N. Fitch,

10 Samuel Brenton, [F. S.]

IOWA.

1 Lincoln Clark,

2 Bernhart Henn.

KENTUCKY.

1 \*Linn Boyd,

2 Ben Edwards Grey,

3 Presley Ewing,

4 William T. Ward,

5 James W. Stone,

6 Addison White,

7 \*Humphrey Marshall,

8 John C. Breckenridge

9 \*John C. Mason,

10 \*Richard H. Stanton.

LOUISIANA.

1 Louis St. Martin, [S. R.]

2 J. Aristide Landry,

MAINE.

1 Alexander G. Penn,

4 John Moore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 Moses McDonald,

2 John Appleton,

3 Robert Goodenow,

4 Charles Andrews,

5 Ephraim K. Smart,

6 Israel Washburn, jr.,

7 \*Thos. J. D. Fuller.

MARYLAND.

1 \*Richard I. Bowie,

2 \*Wm. T. Hamilton,

3 \*Edward Hammond,

4 Thos. Yates Walsh,

5 \*Alexander Evans,

6 Joseph S. Cottman.

MISSISSIPPI.

1 William Appleton,

2 Ro. Rantoul, jr., [F. S.]

3 \*James H. Duncan,

4 Benjamin Thompson,

5 \*CHAS. ALLEN, [F. S.]

6 George T. Davis,

7 John Z. Goodrich,

8 \*HORACE MANN, [F. S.]

9 \*Orin Fowler, [F. S.]

10 Zeno Scudder.

MICHIGAN.

1 Eben\* J. Penniman,

2 Charles E. Stuart,

3 James L. Conger.

MISSOURI.

1 John F. Darby,

2 Gilchrist Porter,

3 John G. Miller,

4 \*Willard P. Hall,†

5 \*John S. Phelps.

MISSISSIPPI.

1 D. B. Nabors, [U.]

2 John A. Wilcox, [U.]

3 John D. Freeman, [U.]

4 \*Albert G. Brown, [U.]

NEW JERSEY.

1 Nathan T. Stratton,

2 Charles Skelton,

3 Isaac Wildrick,

4 George H. Brown,

5 Rodman M. Price.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 \*T. L. Clingman, [S. R.]

2 \*Joseph P. Caldwell,

3 Alfred Dockery,

4 James T. Morehead,

5 \*A. W. Venable, [S. R.]

6 \*John R. J. Daniel,

7 William S. Ashe,

8 \*Edward Stant,

9 \*David Outlaw.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 \*AMOS TUCK, [F. S.]

2 Chas. H. Penslee,

3 Jared Perkins, [F. S.]

4 \*Harry Hibbard.

NEW YORK.

1 John G. Floyd,

2 Obadiah Boune,

OHIO.

1 \*David T. Disney,

2 \*J. D. Campbell, [F. S.]

3 Hiram Bell,

4 Benjamin Stanton,

5 Alfred P. Edgerton,

6 Frederick Green,

7 Nelson Barrere,

8 \*John L. Taylor,

9 \*Edson B. Olds,

10 \*Charles Sweetser,

11 George H. Busby,

12 \*John Welch,

13 James M. Gaylord,

14 Alexander Harper,

15 Wm. F. Hunter, [F. S.]

16 John Johnson, [Ind.]

17 \*Joseph Cable,

18 \*David K. Carter,

19 Eben Newton, [F. S.]

20 \*J. R. GIDDINGS, [F. S.]

21 N. S. Townshend [F. S.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 Thomas B. Florence,

2 \*Joseph R. Chandler,

3 \*Henry D. Moore,

4 \*John Robbins, jr.,

5 John McNair,

6 \*Thomas Ross,

7 John A. Morrison,

8 \*Thaddeus Stevens,

9 J. Glancy Jones,

10 \*Milo M. Dimmick,

11 \*Henry M. Fuller,

12 Galusha A. Grow,

RHODE ISLAND.

1 \*George G. King,

2 Benj. B. Thurston.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 \*Daniel Wallace [S. R.]

2 \*James L. Orr, [S. R.]

3 \*J. A. Woodward, [S. R.]

4 \*John McQueen [S. R.]

5 \*Armistead Burt [S. R.]

6 William Aiken, [S. R.]

7 \*Wm. F. Colcock [S. R.]

TENNESSEE.

1 \*Andrew Johnson,

2 \*Albert G. Watkins,

3 Wm. M. Churchwell,

4 \*John H. Savage,

5 \*George W. Jones,

6 William H. Polk,

7 \*Meredith P. Gentry,

8 William Cudlum,

9 Isham G. Harris,

10 \*Frederick P. Stanton

11 \*Christo. H. Williams.

TEXAS.

1 Richardson Scurry,

2 \*Volney E. Howard.

VERMONT.

1 Ahiman L. Miner,

2 \*William Hebard,

3 \*James Meacham,

4 T. Bartlett, jr., [F. S.]

VIRGINIA.

1 \*John S. Millson,

2 \*Richard K. Meade,

3 \*Thomas H. Averett,

4 \*Thomas S. Bocock,

5 \*Paulus Powell,

6 John S. Caskie,

7 \*Thomas H. Bayly,

8 \*Alex. R. Holliday,

9 James F. Strother,

10 Charles Jas. Faulkner,

11 John Letcher,

12 \*Hen. A. Edmundson,

13 \*Fayette McMullen,

14 \*James M. H. Beale,

15 Geo. W. Thompson.

WISCONSIN.

1 \*CHAS. DURKEE, [F. S.]

2 Ben C. Eastman,

3 \*Jas. Duane Doty [In.]

DELEGATES.

Oregon—Joseph Lane.

N. Mex.—R. H. Weighm'n

Minnesota—\*H. H. Sibley

Utah—John M. Bernhis

[Whigs in *Italics*, 88; Opposition in Roman, 140; Distinctive Free Soilers in *small caps*, 5—Total, 933. There are also four Delegates from Territories, who can speak, but not vote. The figures prefixed to the names indicate the Congressional Districts. \*Members of the XXXIst Congress. †Seats contested. U. Union. S. R. Southern Rights. F. S. Free Soil.

States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.
Alabama.....	3	Illinois.....	6	Maryland.....	4	New Jersey.....	1	South Carolina.....	7
Arkansas.....	5	Indiana.....	3	Massachusetts.....	9	New York.....	17	Tennessee.....	4
California.....	2	Iowa.....	3	Michigan.....	2	North Carolina.....	6	Texas.....	2
Connecticut.....	1	Kentucky.....	5	Mississippi.....	3	Ohio.....	11	Vermont.....	3
Delaware.....	1	Louisiana.....	2	Missouri.....	3	Pennsylvania.....	15	Virginia.....	13
Florida.....	1	Maine.....	2	New Hampshire.....	2	Rhode Island.....	1	Wisconsin.....	3
Georgia.....	3	In the above classification, Messrs. Mann and Allen, of Massachusetts, Giddings, of Ohio, and Tuck, of New Hampshire, are placed in the Whig column, and Durkee, of Wisconsin, in the Opposition. Union and Southern Rights members are classed according to former politics.							



## CONSTRUCTIVE MILEAGE.

In 1841, a single Senator of the United States was, for the first time, allowed Mileage for a journey he was known not to have made. *George Evans* had been a Member of the House for several years preceding the 4th of March, 1841, when he took his seat in the Senate then convened to act on General Harrison's appointments on his inauguration, and was allowed Mileage as if he had come from Maine on purpose. The subject does not seem to have attracted any public attention. *John Tyler* was Vice-President, and probably certified that the accounts of the several Senators were correct.

In March, 1845, a new Senate was in like manner convened, on Mr. Polk's accession; and, for the first time, a general allowance of Constructive Mileage was made, *G. M. Dallas* being now Vice-President, and officially passing the accounts, which were made out by Mr. Dickens, the Secretary of the Senate. About half the Senators thus liberally compensated for a journey they had not performed refused their several quotas, though two or three of these afterward relented, and took the money. The amount of Mileage thus allowed for journeys never made was some Forty Thousand Dollars.

In March, 1849, there was another Called Session of the Senate, on the occasion of General Taylor's accession; and the accounts of Senators for their attendance on that Session were again made out as before. Mr. *Fillmore* had now become Vice-President, and his opinion as to the justice and legality of this 'Constructive' allowance was informally sought, and freely given. It was adverse to the whole job. In consequence of this, the accounts were not officially presented to him for approval, but held back until he had vacated the Chair of the Senate, to enable that body to choose a President *pro tem.*, as is its uniform custom. Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, was thus chosen, and by him the accounts were passed as made up, Constructive Mileage included, Mr. Atchison's individual share thereof being \$1,696.

At the close of the regular Session of 1850, '1, another Extra Session of the Senate was found necessary and called, for the dispatch of Executive business, laid over at the regular Session for want of time. Meantime, a provision of law had been passed, cutting off Constructive Mileage in future; but so worded as not to prevent the allowance of such Mileage at this Session. The accounts were made up by Mr. Dickens, as before, *Col. King*, of Ala., being now President *pro tem.*, and he, though he did not take the allowance himself, enabled others to do so by the following certificate:—

..... "WASHINGTON, March 13, 1851.  
"I certify that the compensation allowed by the foregoing schedule, to Senators of the United States, is according to law.

"WILLIAM R. KING,  
"President of the Senate, *pro tempore.*"

Whereupon *twenty-five* Senators who had not traveled the journey for which this allowance was made, nevertheless took the money, viz:—

Senators.	Miles.	Mileage.
David R. Atchison, Mo.....	4,240	\$1,696.00
Solon Borland, Ark.....	4,520	1,808.00
Jeremiah Clemens, Ala.....	2,600	1,040.00
James Cooper, Penn.....	460	184.00
Augustus C. Dodge, Iowa.....	3,600	1,440.00
Henry Dodge, Wisc.....	3,960	1,584.00
Stephen A. Douglas, Ill.....	2,710	1,084.00
Solomon W. Downs, Lou.....	5,600	2,240.00
Alpheus Felch, Mich.....	2,242	896.80
Henry S. Foote, Miss.....	5,160	2,064.00
William M. Gwin, Cal.....	10,020	4,008.00
JOHN P. HALE, N.H.....	1,134	453.60
Hannibal Hamlin, Me.....	1,478	590.40
Samuel Houston, Texas.....	6,240	2,496.00
George W. Jones, Iowa.....	4,000	1,600.00
Jackson Morton, Fla.....	3,340	1,336.00
Moses Norris, Jr., N.H.....	1,180	472.00
R. Barnwell Rhett, S.C.....	1,280	512.00
Thomas J. Rusk, Texas.....	5,868	2,347.20
Wm. K. Sebastian, Ark.....	3,800	1,520.00
James Shields, Ill.....	3,354	1,341.60
Pierre Soule, Lou.....	5,188	2,074.40
William Upham, Vt.....	1,300	520.00
Isaac P. Walker, Wisc.....	3,960	1,584.00
James Whitcomb, Ind.....	2,032	812.80

Whigs, in *Italics*, three; Free Soil Independent (Hale), one. Total received by all these, \$2,493.60. The twenty-one remaining are called Democrats, though between *R. Barnwell Rhett* and *Pierre Soule* on the one hand, and *Hannibal Hamlin* and *Isaac P. Walker* on the other, there can not be any very thorough coincidence of opinion. The aggregate amount received by these twenty-one is \$33,226.20.

*Twenty-four* Senators, who also held over, did not accept this Constructive Mileage at the time, and we trust have for ever rejected it. Their names and the amounts offered them are as follows:—

Senators.	Miles.	Mileage.
George E. Badger, N.C.....	610	\$244.00
John Bell, Tenn.....	2,244	897.60
John M. Berrien, Ga.....	1,520	608.00
James W. Bradbury, Me.....	1,350	540.00
Jesse D. Bright, Ind.....	1,862	744.80
Andrew P. Butler, S.C.....	1,398	559.20
Lewis Cass, Mich.....	2,162	864.80
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.....	1,436	574.40
John H. Clarke, R.I.....	900	360.00
Henry Clay, Ky.....	1,120	448.00
John Davis, Mass.....	880	352.00
Jefferson Davis, Miss.....	3,970	1,588.00
William C. Dawson, Ga.....	1,550	620.00
Robert M. T. Hunter, Va.....	230	92.00
William R. King, Ala.....	2,200	880.00
Willie P. Mangum, N.C.....	660	264.00
James M. Mason, Va.....	286	114.40
Jacob W. Miller, N. J.....	564	225.60
James A. Pearce, Md.....	260	104.00
Thomas G. Pratt, Md.....	84	33.60
Willam H. Seward, N.Y.....	1,108	443.20
Truman Smith, Conn.....	720	288.00
Presley Spruance, Del.....	300	120.00
Joseph R. Underwood, Ky.....	1,480	592.00

— This whole subject is eminently deserving of public attention, and we trust will receive it.



## WHY I AM A WHIG.

## REPLY TO AN INQUIRING FRIEND.

MY DEAR P—,

You have been pleased to express your surprise that I, whom you consider in other respects Liberal and Progressive, should yet sympathize and act with the American Whig party rather than its great antagonist. The time and place chosen for this expression precluded an immediate and circumstantial reply; you will excuse, therefore, the medium and method of my answer. I hope to be able to present to your mind, or at least to the minds of others less prejudiced against my conclusions, some considerations hitherto overlooked, or inadequately weighed and regarded. May I not fairly claim of you a patient and, if possible, a candid hearing?

— Two grand and fruitful ideas attract and divide the political world. On the one hand Liberty, on the other Order, is the watchword of a mighty host, impatient of resistance and eager for universal dominion. Each has had its reign—nay, its reigns—of terror; and the butcheries of Catiline and Marius, of Marat and Robespierre, have been fully paralleled by those of Alva and Claverhouse, of Suwarrow and Haynau. An infinity of cruelty and crime has been perpetrated in the abused name of Order, and hardly less in that equally abused of Liberty. But neither of these suffices without the other. Each is indispensable to general contentment, prosperity, and happiness. No good is secure in the absence of either. If without Liberty human existence is bitter and irksome, without Order it is precarious and beset with constant perils. Few men will clear, and plant, and build, without a reasonable assurance that they shall likewise reap, and inhabit, and enjoy. For Liberty, a nation wisely and nobly discards present tranquillity, thrift, and peace, just as it welcomes the tempest and the thunderbolt rather than endure eternal drouth and consequent sterility, but, having achieved Freedom, it finds itself compelled to rebuild the shattered bulwarks

of Order, and reëfirm the sacred majesty of Law. Anarchy or mob-rule is the worst of despotisms,—it is the rule of thousands of savage tyrants instead of one—it is the carnival of unbridled lust, brutality, and ruffianism. As an escape from this, the governments even of Egypt or Naples would be joyfully accepted by all who prefer to walk in the quiet paths of industry and virtue.

Now republics have their peculiar perils no less than monarchies, and they, though diverse, are not unrelated. What the sycophant, the courtier, is to the Sovereign Prince, the demagogue is to the Sovereign People. The maxim that 'The King can do no wrong' is as mischievous in a free state as in any other. Nations, as well as kings, have their weaknesses, their vices, their temptations; they, too, need to be frequently reminded of the Macedonian's admonition—'Remember, Philip, thou art mortal!' They, too, are subject to the illusion of false glory. They are often impelled to kill or to enslave their neighbors under the pretense of liberating them; they are in danger of mistaking the promptings of ambition or covetousness for those of philanthropy or destiny. Nowhere is there greater need of Conservatism than in a young, powerful, and martial Republic.

It was by no accident, or fortuitous concurrence of events, therefore, that Washington, Knox, Hamilton, and the great majority of those who had battled bravely and perseveringly for American Independence during the Revolution, became afterward the founders and champions of the more conservative and less popular party under the Federal Constitution. When the country needed defense against foreign tyranny, and again when it required guidance through the perils of domestic anarchy, they were found at the post of danger and of duty. That they committed errors in either case is quite probable; but the patriotic instinct which summoned them to the defense of enfeebled Order was identical



with that which had previously called them to battle under the flag of Liberty.

And while it is quite possible to err on the side of Order as well as that of Liberty, the tendency, the temptation, in a Democracy like ours, is almost wholly on the side of the latter. Where the king is 'the fountain of honor,' the self-seeker flatters and panders to the monarch; where the People are the source of power, the courtier becomes a demagogue, and labors to ingratiate himself with that active, daring, reckless minority, who habitually attend political gatherings, give tone to the public sentiment of bar-rooms, always vote and solicit votes at elections, direct the most efficient party machinery, and thus virtually stand for what they assume to be—the People. The danger of erring lies inevitably on the same side with the temptation.

Strictly speaking, there is but one organized, disciplined party in our country—that which assumes to be the champion and embodiment of Democracy. This party enjoys certain vast advantages in a contest over any which can be mustered against it. In the first place, it has the more popular name—one which the most ignorant comprehends, in which the most depressed finds promise of hope and sympathy, and which the humble and lowly immigrant, just landed from his Atlantic voyage, recognises as the watchword of liberty in the beloved land whence he is for liberty's sake, an exile. Of course he rallies under the flag so invitingly inscribed, and suffers his prejudices to be enlisted on behalf of one party before he knows wherein and why it differs from the other. Not one-fourth of our voters of European birth ever primarily considered the claims of the two parties respectively to their support, and gave an impartial judgment between them. They were never fairly in a position to do so. Here are half a million votes to begin with secured to the self-styled Democracy by their name, and there are at least as many natives of our soil who vote 'the regular ticket' because of its name, and would at least as heartily support Protection to Home Labor, River and Harbor Improvements, &c., as they now oppose them, if the democratic label were taken from the one side, and

affixed to the other. This vast dead-weight fastened in one scale naturally attracts thither a large class of young lawyers and other aspirants who are more anxious to be on the winning than on the right side, and whose gaze is fascinated and fixed by the prospect of judgeships, seats in the legislature, &c., &c. Thus the party termed Democratic commences a struggle for ascendancy with nearly or quite one-third of the votes attached to its standard, not by any enlightened, unprejudiced judgment that the Country will be benefited by its success, but by considerations quite foreign to this; whilst its antagonist obtains few or no votes but those of reading or thinking men, who, judging from experience, and the doctrines propounded and measures promoted on either side, earnestly believe the ascendancy of that self-styled Democratic party fraught with evil to the nation. And yet, in spite of its immense advantages aside from the merits of the case, in spite also of the *prestige* of former triumphs, almost unbroken, that Democratic party has been beaten in two of the three last Presidential elections, and barely succeeded in the other. Could such have been the fact, if its distinctive principles and practices had not been decidedly adverse to the plain requirements of the public weal?

Let me here briefly indicate, according to my understanding of the facts, what those distinctive characteristics are:—

1. The party styling itself Democratic is, as regards Foreign Powers, the more belligerent and aggressive party. It takes delight in shaking its fists in the face of mankind in general. It made all the foreign wars in which our country has been involved since her independence was acknowledged. In its secret councils the wresting of Texas from Mexico, and her annexation to this country, were plotted. There the Mexican war was precipitated by the absurd claim that Texas extended to the Rio Grande del Norte, and by sending General Taylor down to take post in the very heart of a Mexican department, under the guns of its capital. In those councils peace was refused to Mexico after she had been beaten into a concession of the Rio Grande boundary, unless she would



further consent to sell us for money vast areas of territory which it was not even pretended that she owed us, which, by offering her fifteen millions therefor, our rulers plainly confessed that we had no just claim to. In those councils were plotted the several invasions of Cuba, under the pretense that her inhabitants pined for deliverance from Spanish ascendancy—a pretense thoroughly exploded by the event. Thence originated the mob-gatherings in our cities, to raise men and money in aid of Lopez; thence also the shameful riots in New Orleans, wherein the property of peaceful and harmless Spanish residents was destroyed, their safety endangered, and their consul barely saved from a violent death by taking refuge in a prison. For these shameful outrages Democracy had never a word of regret, though it was eager enough to drive our government into hostile demonstrations against Spain, because her war-steamer had compelled our Falcon to heave to and satisfy them that she was not engaged in landing invaders on the Cuban coast. This harmless act of maritime police, which no captain of a war-steamer, under like circumstances, would have been justified in omitting, and which none who carried the American flag would ever have thought of omitting, had Spaniards been the invaders and our coast the scene of action, has been trumpeted through the land as a wanton and lawless aggression, for which the fullest reparation should be exacted, and which our Whig Cabinet evinced great pusillanimity in not promptly resenting. This is a fair sample of the spirit by which that party is animated. Nearly twenty years ago, it threatened France with war, in case the money she owed our merchants for spoiliations committed under her flag, since 1800, were not promptly paid; though an equal amount due our merchants for French spoiliations before 1800, and which our government for a valuable consideration, by it received, had promised a half century since to discharge, though often petitioned for, then remained unpaid, and still remains so, one bill providing for its payment having been vetoed by a 'Democratic' President, and another defeated in the House by a 'Democratic' opposition. And so from first

to last partisan 'Democracy' has steadily evinced a disposition to bully other nations for the payment of doubtful debts, while refusing on frivolous pretexts to pay indisputable debts of our own.

No reproach has been more commonly applied to the Whig party by its enemies than that of being a 'peace party,' and of 'taking the side of the enemy,' and nothing could be said, which, rightly regarded, redounds more to its praise. It is easy and popular, in case of international disputes, to take extreme ground, to insist on all the points which favor our own country and slur over those which make for its antagonist—easy to rouse the dogs of war, and cry havoc amidst the shouts of excited and admiring multitudes. But to urge that there is another side to the picture, which also demands consideration—that men are not necessarily demons because they live across a river, or speak a different language from ourselves—that we have not only endured wrong but done wrong, and that the claims put forth on our behalf are beyond the measure of justice,—this is not the way to win huzzas nor elections, yet it is the course often dictated by duty and genuine patriotism. Honor, then, to that party which has repeatedly dared to stem the mad torrent of revenge and lust of conquest, and to receive into its own bosom the darts aimed at foreign Peoples, States, and Nations, and calculated to stir up revengeful passions in their breasts in turn! 'Blessed are the peacemakers,' and blessed also are they who for half a century have stood forth the unshrinking antagonists of Aggression and War! 'We are a land-stealing race!' was once exultingly pronounced in Tammany Hall, by a chief actor in the theft of Texas, who is now a formidable aspirant for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. With our covetous, aggressive propensities thus broadly proclaimed, who shall say that credit is not due to that party which dares entrench itself across the path of national rapacity, and receive the first charge of the headlong host upon its own thinned ranks, rather than permit it to pour itself unchecked across the inviting possessions of our neighbors?

— Opposed to the instinct of boundless



acquisition stands that of Internal Improvement. A nation can not simultaneously devote its energies to the absorption of others' territories and the improvement of its own. In a state of war, not law only is silent, but the pioneer's axe, the canal-digger's mattock, and the house-builder's trowel also. Vainly should we hope to clear, and drain, and fence, and fertilize our useless millions of acres, at the same time that we are intent on bringing the whole vast continent under our exclusive dominion. It is by no accident, therefore, but by an instinct profounder than any process of reasoning that the Democratic party arrays itself against the prosecution of Internal Improvements. Individuals in that party may remember, and local or personal interests may overbear party tenets and tendencies; but it is none the less true that 'the party' is essentially hostile to the Improvement policy. We see this evinced in its votes against and vetoes of river and harbor improvement bills, in its epudiations, its hostility to corporations, &c., &c. Individuals in the party will pretend to be in favor of the prosecution of such improvements, but not by the General government, nor by the State government, nor yet by a company of citizens, unless clogged with conditions which render such prosecution morally impossible. Thus, New-Hampshire, under Democratic guidance, undertook to saddle all corporations with the individual liability of each stockholder for the full amount of every debt incurred by the Company, thus repelling men of large capital or caution, and effectually obstructing progress. To this succeeded a party attempt to make every railroad company buy every foot of land it was compelled to cross at the owner's valuation, in effect giving one rapacious or perverse landholder on the line of a projected railroad a power to prevent its construction. This ground was finally receded from, when the combination of local interest with Whig resistance threatened to revolutionize the State; but the spirit which dictated the effort still lives and reigns, though deterred by fear of consequences from that particular mode and measure of self-exhibition.

I watched with intense and painful interest the last hours of the late Congress. A bill

had passed the House, supported by a few 'Democratic' and nearly all the Whig votes, making appropriations for the further improvements of rivers and harbors throughout the country. That bill came up in course to be acted on in the Senate. Every question involved in its passage had been heretofore discussed in either House, so as to be perfectly understood from the outset, and nothing could be effected by its discussion but the consumption of time. But though a decided majority of the Senate was of the party termed 'Democratic,' yet that majority included a number who, if this bill were pressed to a final vote, would be impelled by local interest or personal conviction to support it, so that such a vote would insure its passage; while several 'Democratic' Senators, representing States deeply interested in the prosecution of these improvements, but themselves aspirants to the Presidency, and depending on anti-Improvement support, were unwilling to vote either for or against the bill. In this dilemma, an understanding was had, in caucus, that the bill should be talked to death, no matter at what cost. In pursuance of this plot, day after day was wasted in time-killing talk; amendment after amendment was moved, merely to hang speeches upon; and even old reports and veto-messages sent to the clerk, to be read through. Nearly all the important business of the session remained unperfected. At length, on the last evening of the session, Mr. Clay, on behalf of the friends of the bill, rose and said substantially: "Gentlemen opposite! We know you can talk this bill to death if you will; and it is understood that you have agreed to do so. If this be your determination, tell us so frankly, and I myself will move that this subject be laid on the table, and the Appropriation bills taken up instead." He paused, but no one responded. The men who had no scruple as to the deed were ashamed of its appearance, or afraid of its responsibility. So the debate went on, and the game of standing off was persisted in, until four o'clock of the morning after the session should have closed, when all hopes of its passage having died out, a majority voted to lay the Harbor bill on the table, and proceed with the ordinary appropriations,



which were rushed through somehow by noon or a little after. Can a party which thus fights Internal Improvement and skulks from responsibility, have any just claim to be distinguished as Democratic?

— So with the question of Protection to Home Industry. I am tolerably acquainted with all that has been urged on behalf of the policy known as Free Trade; but it has never shaken my conviction that a tariff of duties, wisely adjusted so as to afford both Revenue and Protection, is essential to the national growth and well-being. What do we mean by Protection? Simply the restriction of importations of foreign manufactures to such an extent that their younger and less hardy American rivals may take root and flourish. How far do we propose to prosecute this policy? Until our country's legitimate wants are supplied by her own labor, so far as Nature may have interposed no impediment. We never proposed nor intended to naturalize here any branch of industry for which Nature had indicated a different soil or climate than our own, such as the growing of coffee, or spices, or tropical fruits; but wherever Nature is as propitious to the production on our own soil as any other, we maintain that self-interest and the interest of Labor universally demand the encouragement and fostering of Home Production, up to that point where such production shall be found to equal the Home Consumption. In other words, we hold it the interest of Labor universally, that producer and consumer should everywhere be placed in as simple and direct relations as possible, so as to relieve them from the necessity of paying transportation and three or four profits upon the interchange of their mutual products in different hemispheres, when those products might with as little labor have been produced in the same neighborhood. We contend that in this great work of bringing consumer and producer nearer each other, and thus diminishing the cost of a factitious commerce, Government has an important and beneficent function assigned it, which it can not abjure without gross dereliction and serious detriment to the public weal.

Now that Protection, wisely directed, has

greatly benefited and enriched our own and other countries, I can no more doubt than I can my own existence. I defy any of its adversaries to point out an instance wherein a branch of industry, required for the supply of our own legitimate wants, has been naturalized among us by means of Protection, where such transfer has not decidedly conduced to the general welfare of our people. The reason of this is too plain to escape the discernment of any who with unprejudiced eyes will attempt to see. That our Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Beef, Pork, &c., come cheaper to their consumers in this country than they would if we imported them, is not more self-evident than that the Cloths, Silks, Wares, Crockery, &c., which we now import, *would* cost us less, if made on our own soil than they do while imported from Europe. For to make them, whether in Europe or America, requires substantially the same amount of labor, which, in either case, must be paid for by our farmers, &c., with the fruits of *their* labor; but, so long as they are made in and imported from Europe, another large amount of labor will be required from one class or both classes of producers, to pay the heavy cost of transportation from producer to consumer, and to carry back our heavy staples, in which the payment must mainly be made. It may easily be, that the nominal or money price of our wares and fabrics shall be lower, while they are mainly produced abroad, and yet their real cost be far higher. We say, the farmer pays so many dollars for his Cloths, his Wares, his Tea and Coffee; but practically he does not pay money, but grain or meat, even though he sell the latter for cash, and hands that over for his goods. The vital question with him is, 'Under which policy can I buy what I need, not for the least money, but for the least aggregate of my own labor, as applied to the improving and tilling of my land?' and this question the money-test does not conclusively answer. Suppose an Illinois or Wisconsin farmer could supply his annual needs of Cloths, Wares, and Groceries, for eighty dollars while we buy them mainly abroad, while it would cost him one hundred to buy them if produced (under stringent Protection) at home—what then? 'Then he



saves twenty dollars by sticking to Free Trade,' says an advocate of that policy. Ah no, sir! You have answered quite too hastily. For the change from Free Trade to Protection inevitably brings markets for his own products nearer and nearer to his farm, increasing their cash value, and extending his range of profitable production. With Free Trade and 'our workshops in Europe,' he had no choice but to grow wheat and cattle for exportation, and to take such prices for them as the competition of all the world in the open markets of Great Britain would allow, less the cost of transportation from his farm to Liverpool; but let Protection supplant Free Trade, and now he begins to feel the stimulus of near and nearer markets urging him to produce other articles far more profitable than wheat-growing for the English market. Should a manufactory of any kind be established within a few miles of him, he finds there a market for Wood, Vegetables, Poultry, Veal, Fresh Butter, Hay, &c., &c., at prices much better than he could have obtained while we were buying our goods in Europe; his labor produces more annual value; his farm is worth more than it was or could be while we were dependent on Europe for a market. Many things are now turned off from his farm at good prices, which had no money value while an ocean rolled between him and his market; he becomes thrifty, and buys more, far more, than formerly, because he is able to buy far more. Instead of one or two hundred dollars' worth of Wheat or Pork to sell at one particular season, he is turning off a hundred dollars' worth of Milk, Fruit, Timber, Vegetables, &c., each month, keeping out of debt at the store and elsewhere, and laying up money. He improves his buildings, and thus gives a job to his neighbor, the carpenter; he fills up his house with furniture, to the satisfaction of his neighbor, the cabinet-maker; he sends his children to a seminary, and thus increases the income of the teacher. On every side, the farmer's prosperity overflows, and conduces to the prosperity of his townsmen. And the basis of all this is the fact that, by a benignant policy, adequate markets have been brought nearer his doors, whereby he receives eighty or

ninety instead of forty or fifty per cent, of what the consumer of his products pays for them, and is enabled advantageously to grow many articles which, with our workshops in Europe, must have rotted on his hands, had he grown them. Every dollar thus saved in the expense of needless transportation, by drawing the manufacturers nearer and nearer to the side of the farmer, is a new stimulus to production; and the hundred acres which gave scanty employment as herdsman and wheat-growers to two or three hands, afford ample employment for a dozen to twenty, when, by reason of the neighborhood of manufactories, wheat and grass have been in great part supplanted by gardens, fruit, and vegetables. There is no more mystery in the increase of Production and Prosperity under a judiciously-directed Protective Policy, than in the fact, that a team immediately before a wagon will draw a heavier load than it would if fastened forty rods ahead of the load. *Protection diverts Labor from non-productive to productive employments*—that is the whole story. By diversifying industry, it calls into active exercise a wider range of capacities, and develops powers which would otherwise have lain dormant and unsuspected. Thousands who, in a community wholly agricultural or wholly manufacturing, would find nothing to do, are satisfactorily employed and remunerated where diverse pursuits are being prosecuted all around them—Protection and Internal Improvement work from opposite directions to one common end—namely, the diminution of expense in the transportation from producer to consumer—Protection aims to bring the consumer, wherever this may be practicable, to the side of the producer; Internal Improvement essays, where that is not practicable, to bring the product from the latter to the former at the least possible cost.

— Now there was a time when, out of the narrow circle of Importing influence, these truths were admitted and acted upon by the whole American People—at least, throughout the Free States. Nobody pretended that Protection was anti-Democratic fifty, forty, thirty, or even twenty-five years ago. On the contrary, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, then ranked among the most 'Democratic'



States, were the earliest and most decided champions of Protection, throughout the earlier decades of the struggle. Even Jackson, when a candidate for President, and even after he had been transformed from a 'Federal' into the 'Democratic' candidate, was vaunted by his friends a sturdy Protectionist. His letter to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina, was repeatedly published to sustain the claim. The Tariff of 1828 (the highest and most Protective we have ever had) was framed by a Jackson Committee, passed by a Jackson Congress, and boasted of as a Jackson measure. Party exigencies, and the supposed necessity of retaining the good-will of the Cotton-growing interest, have since veered the 'Party' completely off the Protective track, but it is none the less essentially 'Democratic' on that account. Men are mutable, but Principles are eternal. Protection is just as Democratic to-day, as if it had been endorsed and commended by five regiments of ravenous office-seekers, styling themselves Democratic National Conventions.

— There underlies the practical politics of our time and country a radical diversity of sentiment respecting the appropriate sphere of Government. On the one hand, Republican Government is regarded as the natural friend and servant of the People, whose proper function it is to lighten their burdens, to increase their facilities of intercourse or intelligence, and to contribute in all practicable ways to their progress, comfort, and happiness. On the other, Government is regarded with jealousy and distrust, as an enemy to be watched, an evil to be restricted within the narrowest limits. The mottoes of this latter school are significant: 'The world is governed too much,'—'The best Government is that which governs least,'—'*Laissez faire*' ('Let us alone'), &c., &c. Now these maxims seem to me unwisely transferred from Governments directed by despots to Governments controlled by and existing for the People. They are nowhere recognized by the Democracy of Europe, which plainly contemplates the institution of Governments more pervasive and efficient than the world has yet known. Free Education, Insurance by the State, the Right to Labor,—these are but a part of the ideas of

like tendency, which the European Democracy stands ready to realize whenever it shall have the power. Its policy is constructive, creative, and beneficent, while that of our self-styled 'Democracy' is repulsive, chilling, nugatory,—a bundle of negations, restrictions, and abjurations. Can there be a rational doubt as to which of these is the true Democracy? Who does not see that the fundamental ideas of our party Democracy are as radically hostile to Common Schools, and to tax-sustained Common Roads, as to a Protective Tariff, a National Bank, or to the National Improvement of our Rivers and Harbors, if it dare but follow where its principles lead?

— There is another point on which I must speak frankly; and I ask you not to take offense at, but earnestly ponder it. You and I prefer the society and counsel of those who walk, so far as we may judge, in the ways of Virtue, to that of the reckless, ostentatious servitors of Vice. You, I am confident, will not stigmatize this preference as Aristocratic, nor seek to confound Poverty with Vice, in the paltry hope of making capital out of the natural indignation of the former. The great city of my residence is, perhaps, a fair sample politically of the whole country—its parties almost equal in numbers, and each composed of rich and poor, native and foreign-born, informed and ignorant. Doubtless, the great mass, of whatever party, sincerely desire the public welfare; doubtless, rogues and libertines are to be found in the ranks of each of the great parties. But point wherever you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten—given up in great part to debauchery and vice—whose voters subsist mainly by keeping policy-offices, gambling-houses, grog-shops, and darker dens of infamy,—and that district will be found at nearly or quite every election giving a large majority for that which styles itself the 'Democratic' party. Thus, the 'Five Points' is the most 'Democratic' district of our City; 'The Hook' follows not very far behind it, and so on. Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine-tenths of their master-spirits active partisans of that same 'Democracy'



What is the instinct, the sympathetic chord, which attaches them so uniformly to this party? Will you consider?

Democracy is, I know full well, a word of power. I know that it has a charm for the hopeful, the generous, the lowly, and the aspiring, as well as for many darker spirits. I know that he who aspires to influence, office, and honors, rather than to usefulness and an approving conscience, will naturally be led to enlist under its banner, often drugging his moral sense with the sophistry that he who would do good must put himself in a position where the power to do good will most probably attach to him. But I know also that names must lose their potency as intelligence shall be diffused more and more widely. I know that to be truly Democratic is of more importance than to win and wear the advantages connected with the name. Of that Democracy which labors to protect the feeble and uplift the fallen I will endeavor not to be wholly destitute, while of that which claims a monopoly of office and honors as the due reward of its devotion to equality, I am content to be adjudged lacking. Of that Democracy which robs the effeminate Mexican of half his broad domains, and regards with a covetous eye the last of Spain's declining valuable possessions—which plants its heel on the neck of the abject and powerless negro, and hurls its axe after the flying form of the plundered, homeless, and desolate Indian,—may it be written on my grave that I never was a follower, and lived and died in nothing its debtor!

— My friend, I think you now understand what are my political convictions, and why I cherish them. If they differ widely from yours, I can but hope that time and reflection may bring us nearer together, and that in whatever your views are humaner, more conducive to general well-being, more truly Democratic than mine, I shall learn of you, and become filled with your wisdom and imbued with your spirit. That our common country may discern and follow that path which leads through Truth and Right to Prosperity and enduring Greatness, is ever the prayer of Yours truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, October 1st, 1851.

## PUBLIC DEBTS AND STANDING ARMIES OF EUROPE.

States.	Debts.	Army.	Ves'ls.	Guns.
Great Britain.....	\$5,000,000,000	129,000	678	18,000
Spain.....	1,300,000,000	160,000	50	721
Austria.....	1,000,000,000	300,000	156	6,000
Russia and Poland.....	733,000,000	700,000	175*	7,000
The Netherlands.....	731,000,000	50,000	125	2,500
Prussia.....	180,000,000	121,000	47	114
France.....	1,330,000,000	265,463	528	8,000
Belgium.....	165,000,000	90,000	5	36
Portugal.....	160,000,000	38,000	36	700
Papal States.....	120,000,000	19,000	5	24
Sardinia.....	120,000,000	38,000	60	900
Naples.....	100,000,000	48,000	15	484
Bavaria.....	82,000,000	57,000		
Denmark.....	80,000,000	20,000	33	1120
Saxony.....	43,500,000	25,000		
Turkey.....	40,000,000	220,000	66	800
City of Hamburg.....	34,000,000	1,800		
Duchy of Baden.....	33,000,000	18,000		
Hanover.....	30,360,000	21,000		
Wurtemberg.....	28,000,000	19,000		
Greece.....	25,000,000	8,900	34	131
Mech'g Schwerin.....	10,000,000	4,700		
Tuscany.....	10,000,000	12,000	10	150
City of Frankfurt.....	7,000,000	1,300		
Duchy of Brunswick.....	6,800,000	3,000		
Hesse Darmstadt.....	6,200,000	42,000		
Electoral Hesse.....	6,000,000	11,000		
City of Lubec.....	6,000,000	490		
Saxe-Weimar.....	4,000,000	2,000		
Schleswig & Holstein.....	4,000,000	no army		
Anhalt Dessau, &c.....	3,500,000	700		
City of Bremen.....	3,000,000	500		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	2,556,000	1,200		
Saxe-Meiningen.....	2,500,000	2,400		
Duchy of Nassau.....	2,000,000	3,500		
Duchy of Parma.....	1,800,000	5,000		
Anhalt-Bernburg.....	1,500,000	300		
Saxe-Altenburg.....	1,500,000	1,000		
Norway.....	1,500,000	23,000	160	560
Oldenburg.....	1,200,000	600		
Hesse Homburg.....	860,000	350		
Schwarzbg Rudolstadt.....	250,000	540		
Schwarzbg Sonderh'n.....	60,000	450		
Danubian Principalities.....	240,000†	6,800		
Servia.....	160,000†	3,000		
Sweden.....	no debt	34,000	340	2,400
Modena.....	" "	3,500		
Lippe-Deimold.....	" "	820		
Mecklenburg Strelitz.....	" "	800		
Princip. of Reuss.....	" "	745		
" Lippe-Schaumb'g.....	" "	430		
" Waldeck.....	" "	520		
" Lichtenstein.....	" "	60		
Switzerland.....	" "	69,500		
Rep. of San Marino.....	" "	no army.		

The total public debt of Europe amounts to \$11,897,096,000, of which Great Britain, without her colonies, owes nearly one half. The paper-money in actual circulation in Europe represents a value of \$1,261,428,520.

The above figures represent the military forces of the several countries in time of peace; but many of them are now on the war-footing, and consequently much larger than here represented. The Austrian force in actual service is probably nearer 500,000 than 300,000. That of France is also much larger than the table represents it.

The vessels referred to are of course government or war vessels. Of these Great Britain has about two-fifths in number, and nearly one half in force.

Of the standing armies of Europe that of Russia is nearly or quite one-third in numerical force.

\* Also 440 gun-boats.

† Annual tribute to Turkey.



## UNITED STATES LAWS FOR 1851.

## TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS,

*Passed at the 2d Session of the XXXIst Congress.*

*An Act to grant the Right of Preëmption to certain Purchasers and Sellers on the "Maison Rouge Grant," in the event of the final Adjudication of the Title in favor of the United States.*—This act authorizes certain purchasers under the Maison Rouge Grant, or their legal representatives, in case of the confirmation of the title of the United States to the tract, to enter the land so purchased, prior to the 1st of March, 1849, giving the claimants twelve months, after due notice, to enter and pay for the land at the minimum price of the Government lands.

*To Settle and Adjust the Expenses of the People of Oregon, in defending themselves against the Cayuse Indians, in 1847-8.*—Appropriates one hundred thousand dollars, to carry the act into effect.

*To Create Additional Collection Districts in Oregon, and for other Purposes.*—Creates three Collection Districts in the Territory of Oregon, with a port of entry to each, viz.: Umpqua, embracing the territory lying between 42d and 44th degrees of North latitude, with Scottsville for the port of entry and delivery; the District of Oregon, embracing that portion of the territory lying between 44th and 46th degrees of North latitude, on the east side of the coast range of mountains, and extending to the 48th degree of North latitude on the west side of said mountains, with Astoria for the port of entry; and the District of Puget's Sound, extending north from the District of Oregon to the British Possessions, with Olympia as a port of entry and delivery. Nasqually and Portland are continued as ports of delivery, with Surveyors to reside thereat.

*To amend an Act entitled 'An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon,' and 'An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Minnesota'*—Authorizes the Legislative Assemblies of Oregon and Minnesota to employ a clerk for each branch thereof.

*To authorize the Legislative Assemblies of Oregon and Minnesota to take charge of the School Lands in said Territories and for other purposes.*—Appropriates two townships of land in Minnesota for the support of a University in that Territory.

*To prescribe the Mode of Obtaining Evidence in cases of Contested Elections.*—Provides that any person intending to contest any Election for Member of the House of Representatives shall give notice to his opponent of such intention within thirty days after the election is declared, and that the member on whom such notice may be served shall answer within thirty days thereafter, admitting or denying the facts alleged, and stating specifically any other grounds upon which he rests the validity of his election, and shall serve a copy of his answer upon the contestant. Testimony may be taken before any Judge, Justice, Mayor, or Recorder, in the Congressional District, both

parties to the contest being present. The person before whom evidence may be taken has power to require the production of papers pertaining to the contest, and is required to transmit the evidence taken to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Rules of testimony are prescribed, and heavy penalties attached to the wilful neglect of witnesses to attend and testify.

*An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*—This Act makes the following appropriations:

For Deficiencies in the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Post-office, and Interior .....	\$670,144
For the Payment of Pensions .....	349,828
For Fulfilling Treaties with various Indian Tribes .....	1,238,709
For Miscellaneous Purposes .....	496,964

Total Deficiencies.....\$2,755,645

*Making Appropriations for the Payment of Revolutionary and other Pensions of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1852.*—Appropriates \$2,151,900, for carrying the act into effect.

*Making Appropriations for the Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with the various Tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1852.*—This Act provides for the following Appropriations, viz.:

Pay of Superintendents, Agents, &c....	\$121,500
Payments to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi .....	70,800
Payments to the Ottowas and Chippewas .....	89,840
Payments to the Pottawatomies .....	85,180
Payments to the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi .....	73,680
Other tribes, &c., &c.....	363,545

Total Indian Appropriations.. \$804,545

*An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postage in the United States, and for other Purposes.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:—For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated, in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles, when the postage upon such letter shall have been prepaid, three cents, and five cents when the postage thereon shall not have been prepaid; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, double those rates. For every such single letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over twenty-five hundred miles, twenty cents, and for any distance under twenty-five hundred miles ten cents, (excepting, however,



all cases where such postages have been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention already concluded or hereafter to be made; and for a double letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a treble letter treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage. And all drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for, in any post-office, shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit:—All newspapers published weekly only, shall circulate in the mail free of postage within the county where published, and that the postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper published weekly, for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county where published, shall be five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding fifty miles and not exceeding three hundred miles, ten cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding three hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand miles, fifteen cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding one thousand miles and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding two thousand miles and not exceeding four thousand miles, twenty-five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding four thousand miles, thirty cents per quarter; and all newspapers published monthly, and sent to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, shall be charged with one fourth the foregoing rates; and on all such newspapers published semi-monthly shall be charged with one half the foregoing rates; and papers published semi-weekly shall be charged double those rates; tri-weekly, treble those rates; and oftener than tri-weekly, five times those rates. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and which it may be lawful to transmit through the mail, of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance not exceeding five hundred miles, one cent; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent; for any distance exceeding five hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand five hundred miles, double those rates; for any distance exceeding one thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding two thousand five hundred miles, treble those rates; for any distance exceeding two thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, four times those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, five times those rates. Subscribers to all periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage in advance, and in all such cases the postage shall be one half the foregoing rates. Bound books, and parcels of printed matter not weighing over thirty-two ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter under the provisions of this section. And the postage on all printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, to be prepaid; and in ascertaining the weight of newspapers for the purpose of determining the amount of postage

chargeable thereon, they shall be weighed when in a dry state. And whenever any printed matter on which the postage is required by this section to be prepaid, shall, through the inattention of postmasters or otherwise, be sent without prepayment, the same shall be charged with double the amount of postage which would have been chargeable thereon if the postage had been prepaid; but nothing in this act contained shall subject to postage any matter which is exempted from the payment of postage by any existing law. And the Postmaster-General, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, shall be, and he hereby is, authorized to reduce or enlarge, from time to time, the rates of postage upon letters and all other mailable matter conveyed between the United States and any foreign country, for the purpose of making better postal arrangements with other governments, or counteracting any adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with foreign countries; and postmasters at the offices of delivery are hereby authorized, and it shall be their duty, to remove the wrappers and envelopes from all printed matter and pamphlets not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such printed matter, or in such package, any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon. And all publishers of pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, and newspapers, which shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight, shall be allowed to interchange their publications reciprocally, free of postage: *Provided*, That such interchange shall be confined to a single copy of each publication: *And provided, also*, That said publishers may enclose in their publications the bills for subscriptions thereto, without any additional charge for postage: *And provided further*, That in all cases where newspapers shall not contain over three hundred square inches, they may be transmitted through the mails by the publishers to *bona fide* subscribers, at one fourth the rates fixed by this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to provide and furnish to all deputy postmasters, and to all other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable postage stamps, of the denomination of three cents, and of such other denominations as he may think expedient, to facilitate the prepayment of postages provided for in this act; and any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp provided or furnished under the provisions of this or any former act, whether the same are impressed or printed on, or attached to, envelopes or not, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or shall make or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession with intent to use or sell, any such false, forged, or counterfeited die, plate, engraving, or postage stamp, or who shall make or print or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage stamps of the kind provided and furnished by the Postmaster-General as aforesaid, without the especial authority and direction of the post-office department, or who, after such postage stamps have been printed, shall, with intent to defraud the revenues of the post-office department, deliver any postage stamps to any person or persons other than such as shall be authorized to receive the same by an instrument of writing, duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster-General and the seal of the post-office department, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the expenses of procuring and providing all such postage stamps and envelopes as are provided for or authorized by this act, shall be paid, after being adjusted by the auditor of the post-office department, on the



certificate of the Postmaster-General, out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of the post-office department.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct, all postage stamps attached to letters deposited in his office for delivery, or to be sent by mail; and if any postmaster sending letters in the mail with postage stamps attached shall omit to deface the same, it shall be the duty of the postmaster, to whose office such letters shall be sent for delivery, to deface the stamps and report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster-General. And if any person shall use, or attempt to use, in prepayment of postage, any postage stamp which shall have been before used for a like purpose, such person shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in the name of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any post-office, in any city, town, or village where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper which, being issued weekly or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of the said office to be decided by the postmaster at such office, at such times, and under such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, and at a charge of one cent for each letter advertised. And the postmaster at such office is hereby directed to post in a conspicuous place in his office, a copy of such list, on the day, or day after the publication thereof; and if the publisher of any such paper shall refuse to publish the list of letters as provided in this section, the postmaster may designate some other paper for such purpose. Such lists of letters shall be published once in every six weeks, and as much oftener, not exceeding once a week, as the Postmaster-General may specially direct; *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, direct the publication of German and other foreign letters in any newspaper printed in the German, or any other foreign language, which publication shall be either in lieu of or in addition to the publication of the list of such letters in the manner first in this section provided, as the Postmaster-General shall direct.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That to any postmaster whose commissions may be reduced below the amount allowed at his office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and whose labors may be increased, the Postmaster-General shall be authorized, in his discretion, to allow such additional commissions as he may deem just and proper: *Provided*, That the whole amount of commissions allowed such postmaster during any fiscal year shall not exceed by more than twenty per centum the amount of commissions at such office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no post-office now in existence shall be discontinued, nor shall the mail service on any mail route in any of the States or Territories be discontinued or diminished, in consequence of any diminution of the revenues that may result from this act; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to establish new post-offices, and place the mail service on any new mail routes established, or that may hereafter be established, in the same manner as though this act had not passed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to the post-office department, in further payment and compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter, the sum of five

hundred thousand dollars per year, which shall be paid quarterly out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the moneys appropriated to the post-office department by the twelfth section of the act "to establish certain post routes and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and remaining undrawn in the treasury, shall continue subject to the requisition of the Postmaster-General for the service of the post-office department, notwithstanding the same may have so remained undrawn for more than two years after it became subject to such requisition.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to supply any deficiency that may arise in the post-office department.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be in the power of the Postmaster-General, at all post-offices where the postmasters are appointed by the President of the United States, to establish post routes within the cities or towns, to provide for conveying letters to the post-office, by establishing suitable and convenient places of deposit, and by employing carriers to receive and deposit them in the post-office; and at all such offices it shall be in his power to cause letters to be delivered by suitable carriers, to be appointed by him for that purpose, for which not exceeding one or two cents shall be charged, to be paid by the person receiving or sending the same, and all sums so received shall be paid into the post-office department: *Provided*, The amount of compensation allowed by the Postmaster-General to carriers shall in no case exceed the amount paid into the treasury by each town or city, under the provisions of this section.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful to coin at the mint of the United States and its branches, a piece of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three hundredths of a dollar, to be composed of three fourths silver and one fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three eighths of a grain; that the said coin shall bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coins, and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription United States of America, and its denomination and date; and that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under. And that no ingots shall be used for the coinage of the three-cent pieces herein authorized, of which the quality differs more than five thousandths from the legal standard; and, that in adjusting the weight of the said coin, the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded, namely, one half of a grain in the single piece, and one pennyweight in a thousand pieces.

*Making Appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, and for other purposes.*—This act authorizes the appropriation of the following sums:

For transporting the mails at home..	\$3,476,000
For transporting mails from New York to Bremen and Havre .....	467,000
For compensation to postmasters....	1,875,000
For clerks in offices of postmasters...	425,000
For advertising.....	80,000
For other items.....	427,000

Total Post-office appropriations.. \$6,750,000  
The act authorizes the Postmaster-General to appoint letter-carriers for the delivery of letters and papers in California and Oregon, at a rate of compensation not exceeding five cents for letters, and two cents for papers.



*An Act making Appropriations for the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1852*—Appropriates \$130,524 for that purpose.

*Making Appropriations for Naval Pensions for the year ending June 30, 1852*—Forty thousand dollars appropriated.

*To Divide the District of Arkansas into two Judicial Districts.*

*For the Settlement of certain classes of 'Private Land Claims,' within the limits of the 'Baron De Bastrop Grant,' and for allowing Preëmptions to certain actual settlers, in the event of the final adjudication of the title of the said De Bastrop in favor of the United States.*

*Making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1852, and for other purposes.*—This act provides for the following appropriations:

For Pay and mileage of Congressmen	\$835,040
Contingent expenses of Senate and House of Representatives.....	416,831
Compensation of the President.....	25,000
Expenses of State Department.....	83,394
Expenses of Treasury Department.....	405,122
Expenses of the Home Department.....	293,733
Expenses of the War Department.....	126,940
Expenses of the Navy Department.....	92,105
Expenses of the Post-office Department	227,550
Inter-course with Foreign Nations.....	284,900
Relief of American seamen abroad.....	125,000
Expenses of U. S. Mint and branches	187,600
Expenses of the U. S. Judiciary.....	744,547
Expenses of the Light-house Establishment.....	529,267
Appropriations for Marine Hospitals.....	90,427
For building Custom-houses.....	889,556
Appropriations for Coast Surveys.....	310,000
For Deficiency in fund for Relief of Sick Seamen.....	200,000
For Expenses of Loans, &c.....	25,000
For Salaries of Sub-Treasurers, &c.....	45,100
Pay of Surveyors-General and Clerks	63,920
Territorial Expenses of Oregon, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Utah.....	140,000
For Surveying the Public Lands.....	300,100
For completing East Wing of Patent-office Building.....	200,000
For Repairs of Public Buildings and Improvement of Capitol Grounds.....	169,715
Expenses of Public Land Offices.....	172,200
For Running Mexican Boundary Line	100,000
For Expenses of Settling Land Claims in California.....	50,000
Miscellaneous Expenditures.....	206,237

**Total Civil and Dep. Expenditures \$7,339,384**

*To found a Military Asylum for the Relief and Support of Invalid and Disabled Soldiers of the Army of the United States.*—This bill provides for the purchase or erection of suitable buildings for a hospital for such soldiers of the United States army as shall have done or may do 20 years' service, or who shall have suffered by reason of disease or wounds incurred in the line of their duty. Pensioners are entitled to the privileges of the asylum, on transferring their pensions while availing themselves of it. The General-in-Chief of the army, the Generals of the eastern and western divisions, the Quartermaster-

General, the Commissary-General of Subsistence, the Paymaster-General, the Surgeon-General, and the Adjutant-General, are to be, *ex officio*, a Board of Commissioners for the general government of the Asylum, which is to be under the immediate management of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Secretary, to be taken from the army, appointed and removed by the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners. The funds set apart for the benefit of this institution are \$118,791, levied by the commanding general in Mexico during the late war; the unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the benefit of discharged and disabled soldiers; all stoppages or fines adjudged against soldiers; forfeitures on account of desertion; unclaimed estates of deceased soldiers; 25 cents per month to be deducted from the pay of each non-commissioned officer and private; and some other unimportant items.

*Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1852.*—This act makes the following appropriations:

Pay of the Army.....	\$2,096,670
Other Army Expenditures.....	5,360,898

**Total Army Appropriations.... \$7,457,568**

*Making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending June 30, 1852*—Appropriates as follows:

Pay of Officers and Men.....	\$2,771,448
Other Naval Expenditures.....	5,133,366

**Total Naval Expenditures..... \$7,904,814**

*Authorizing the Payment of Interest to the State of Georgia for Advances made for the Suppression of Indian Hostilities.*—Authorizes the Secretary of War to allow to the State of Georgia six per cent. per annum on advances made to the United States, for the suppression of difficulties with the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Indians, in 1836, '7, and '8. Interest to be paid from the date the money was advanced till the same was or shall be paid by the United States, on such sums only as Georgia either paid or lost interest.

*Authorizing the Payment of Interest upon Advances made by the State of Maine, for the Use of the United States in the Protection of the North-Eastern Frontier.*—Provides for the payment to Maine of interest on the amount expended in the protection of the North-Eastern Frontier during the years 1839, '40, and '41.

*Making Appropriations for Light-houses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the Erection and Establishment of the same, and for Other Purposes.*—Appropriates the sum of \$245,235 for the purpose.

*To amend the Act regulating the Appraisement of Imported Merchandise, and for Other Purposes.*—This act provides that in assessing *ad-valorem* duties on imports, the wholesale market prices in the country from which the importation is made, with costs and charges, shall be the guide. The certificate of any of the appraisers of the United States, or any other revenue officers, to whom is committed the estimating and collection of duties, of the dutiable value of imported merchandise shall be deemed and taken as the appraisement of such merchandise, and in cases of appeal.



as provided for in the Tariff Act of 1842, the collector is required to select one discreet and experienced merchant, to be associated with one of the appraisers, who together shall appraise the goods in question; and in case of disagreement, the collector shall decide between them: the appraisement thus determined to be final. The act provides for the appointment of four appraisers of merchandise, with a salary of \$2,500 and travelling fees each, to be employed in visiting such ports of entry, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be deemed useful for the security of the revenue. The act took effect on the 1st of April, 1851.

*To amend the Act to change the Time of Holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Ohio.*—Provides that the term of the Courts heretofore commencing on the third Tuesday of May, shall hereafter commence on the third Tuesday of April of each year.

*To change the Terms of the Circuit Courts for the Eastern and Western Districts of Pennsylvania.*

*To ascertain and settle the Private Land Claims in the State of California.*—This act provides for a Commission composed of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President and Senate, and to continue for three years, whose duty it shall be to proceed to California, and there hear and decide all claims to land in that state. The commissioners are to receive each a salary of \$6,000 per annum, and attached to the Commission are to be a Secretary, learned in the English and Spanish languages, who is to act as interpreter and keep a record of the proceedings, at a salary of \$4,000 per annum, and five clerks, at a salary of 1,500 each. Provision is also made for the services of an agent, who shall attend all the meetings of the Board, and act as the attorney of the United States. The Board will hold sessions at such times and places as the President may direct, of which due notice will be given. All persons claiming lands in California, by virtue of title derived from the Spanish or Mexican governments, are required to present such claims, with the evidence of title, to the Board, who shall decide upon their validity, and certify the same, within thirty days after the decision, to the United States Attorney for the district in which the decision shall be rendered. Provision is made for appeal from the decisions of the Board to the United States District Court, and ultimately to the Supreme Court of the United States. In their decisions the Board and the Court are to be governed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Law of Nations, the laws, usages, and customs of the government from which the claim is derived, the principles of equity, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as these are applicable. All lands to which titles shall not be established, and to which claims shall not be presented within two years after the passage of this act, are to be deemed a part of the public domain of the United States. Each claimant who shall establish his title to land will receive a patent therefor. The Surveyor-General of California is required to survey all confirmed claims and furnish plots thereof. Special Provision is made in cases where more than one party claim the same land. In cases where lands have been

granted for the establishment of towns or cities by the Spanish or Mexican governments, the claims are to be presented by the corporate authorities of such towns or cities, instead of the individual owners of the lots. The decrees of the commissioners are to be conclusive only between the United States and the claimant, and will not affect the interests of third parties. The Commissioners are required to report to the Secretary of the Interior the tenure by which the Mission lands are held, also those lands held by Civilized Indians, also those occupied by Pueblos or Rancheros Indians.

*To amend an Act entitled an 'Act allowing Compensation to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to Delegates of the Territories,' and repealing all other Laws on the subject.*—This act is designed to put an end to the constructive mileage swindle, in cases of called Sessions of the Senate on the 4th of every fourth March.

*To limit the Liability of Shipowners and for other purposes.*—This act provides that shipowners shall not be liable for damage by fire to freight, unless such fire shall be caused by the owners' design or neglect; but parties may vary their liability by special contract. Owners are not liable for the loss of certain valuables, such as platinum, gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, banknotes, diamonds, &c., unless the shipper give notice in writing of the true character and value thereof, and have the same entered on the bill of lading. In case of loss by embezzlement or destruction by the master, officers, mariners, &c., of a vessel, or any other loss incurred without the privity or knowledge of the owner, his liability shall not exceed his interest in such vessel and freight. In case of losses by several shippers, when the value of the vessel and freight are insufficient to make full compensation to each, they shall receive in proportion to their respective losses, to the extent of the value of such vessel and freight. The charterer of any vessel which he may navigate shall be liable for losses, the same as if he were the owner. The remedy of shippers against masters, mariners, &c., for misconduct, remains as before the passing of this act. Any person shipping oil of vitriol, unlaked lime, inflammable matches, or gunpowder, without giving due notice in writing of the true character of such merchandise, shall forfeit \$1,000 to the United States. This act does not apply to inland navigation.

*Providing for an additional Term of the United States Circuit and District Courts at Chicago.*

*To establish certain Post-Roads in the United States and Territories thereof.*—This act establishes new post-roads in nearly every State of the Union, and authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for transporting the mails thereon.

Among the Resolutions at the second Session of the XXXIst Congress, was one authorizing the President to place at the disposal of Kossuth, and his companions in captivity, a national vessel, in which to emigrate from the Turkish dominions to those of the United States. He embarked with his companions on board the U. S. steamer Mississippi, on the 7th of September, and arrived at New York, amid great demonstrations of joy, on the 6th of December.



## CALIFORNIA IN 1851.

DURING the past year the development of industry, in connection with the mineral wealth of the State, has proceeded with rapid pace, fully confirming the golden promise by which California has attracted the attention of the world.

On the 14th of December, 1850, San Francisco was visited with another conflagration, which at first threatened to destroy a considerable portion of the city. The whole population rushed quickly to the spot where it broke out, and by dint of the most vigorous efforts succeeded in staying the flames. The value of property consumed did not exceed the amount of \$50,000.

A far more destructive conflagration occurred at San Francisco on the night of May 3d, 1850, consuming 1,500 houses, and other property, to the amount of \$12,000,000. The spectacle was one of terrible sublimity. With great difficulty, the shipping in the harbor was protected from the flames. The city recovered from the blow with incredible rapidity. Within ten days from the termination of the fire, no less than 357 buildings were commenced, the greater part of which were completed during that period.

The city of Stockton was ravaged by a fire on the 12th of May, which destroyed a large amount of property.

A third fire took place in San Francisco on the 22d of June, being the sixth within two years, destroying property to the amount of between two and three millions of dollars.

The prevalence of crime in San Francisco led to the formation of a voluntary association in the month of June, called the Vigilance Committee, which, assuming the authority and functions of the law, gave several terrible examples of the summary rigor of retribution which they deemed necessary to the support of society. The first instance of their sway was the execution of a robber, who was tried, condemned to death, and hung on the same night.

Quartz-mining has been attempted in many places with encouraging success, and several companies have been formed for pursuing that enterprise on a large scale.

In addition to the Gold Placers, several mines of silver were discovered at about the close of the year 1850, which have since proved rich in that precious metal.

A railroad has been commenced between San Francisco and San José, with a capital of

\$1,500,000, of which \$150,000 has already been subscribed.

The amount of gold shipped in 1850 was \$29,441,583, which, added to \$12,000,000, which it is estimated went forward by private hands, and \$6,000,000 retained for circulation, gives an aggregate of \$48,000,000, a sum exceeding one-third the total of all the products of the United States exported during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, and nearly one-third the amount of imports. During the same period, 1,743 vessels entered the harbor of San Francisco from all foreign ports, and 1,461 vessels were cleared. The number of passengers arriving at San Francisco was 35,333 males, and 4,248 females. The number which left during the same time by sailing vessels and steamers was 26,593 males, and 8 females. The clearances for one year from San Francisco were nearly half those from New York, and the arrivals 368 more than half. As compared with New Orleans, the difference in favor of San Francisco is, in clearances, 330, and in arrivals, 645. Compared with Philadelphia, the difference is still greater in favor of San Francisco, being, in clearances, 922, and in arrivals, 1,137.

We have not yet received an authentic statement of the production of gold in the year 1851. From estimates based on the Customhouse statistics, it is supposed that the yield will exceed \$75,000,000. The actual exports from San Francisco for the months of July, August, September, and October, amounted to \$17,155,391, which, added to the estimates for passengers, \$8,000,000, make a total of over \$25,000,000.

Nor has the devotion to the pursuit of gold destroyed all interest in the more important occupations of agriculture. Many portions of California are remarkably adapted to agricultural industry; the soil is fertile and easy of cultivation; the climate is agreeable and salubrious; and the labors of the husbandman are rewarded with the richest harvests. On a single farm, consisting of 800 acres of land, in the Santa Clara Valley, the crops of the last year amounted to \$200,000, at a cost of about \$50,000. Among them were 120,000 bushels of potatoes, 6,000 bushels of onions, 30 tons of pumpkins, 5,000 bushels of barley, 108,000 solid-headed cabbages, 600 chickens, 1,200 dozen eggs, and over 1,000 pounds of garden-seeds.



## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

FROM THE CENSUS OF 1850 AND OF 1840.

## MAINE.

Countries.	1850.	1840.
Aroostook .....	12,535	9,413
Cumberland .....	79,549	68,660
Franklin .....	20,027	20,800
Hancock .....	34,372	28,646
Kennebec .....	62,521	55,804
Lincoln .....	74,875	63,512
Oxford .....	39,663	38,339
Penobscot .....	63,089	45,705
Piscataquis .....	14,735	13,138
Somerset .....	35,561	38,912
Waldo .....	47,230	41,535
Washington .....	38,810	28,309
York .....	50,101	54,023

Total.....563,088 501,796

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Belknap .....	17,721	17,968
Carroll .....	20,156	19,973
Cheshire .....	30,144	26,429
Coccos .....	11,653	9,849
Grafton .....	42,343	42,811
Hillsborough .....	57,477	42,494
Merrimac .....	38,445	36,253
Rockingham .....	50,966	45,771
Strafford .....	29,354	23,166
Sullivan .....	19,375	20,340

Total.....317,864 284,574

## VERMONT.

Addison .....	26,549	23,583
Bennington .....	18,589	16,872
Caledonia .....	23,066	21,891
Chittenden .....	29,036	22,977
Essex .....	4,650	4,226
Franklin .....	28,566	24,531
Grand Isle .....	4,145	3,883
Lamoille .....	10,872	10,475
Orange .....	27,296	27,873
Orleans .....	15,707	13,634
Rutland .....	33,059	30,699
Washington .....	24,654	23,506
Windham .....	29,062	27,442
Windsor .....	38,320	40,356

Total.....313,611 291,948

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable .....	35,276	32,548
Berkshire .....	49,592	41,745
Bristol .....	74,577	60,164
Dukes .....	4,540	3,958
Essex .....	131,300	94,987
Franklin .....	30,870	28,812
Hamden .....	51,231	37,366
Hampshire .....	35,792	30,897
Middlesex .....	161,363	106,611
Nantucket .....	8,452	9,012
Norfolk .....	78,992	53,140
Plymouth .....	55,697	47,373
Suffolk .....	144,507	95,773
Worcester .....	130,739	95,313

Total.....822,828 737,609

## RHODE ISLAND.

Countries.	1850.	1840.
Bristol .....	8,514	6,476
Kent .....	15,068	13,063
Newport .....	20,017	16,874
Providence .....	87,625	58,073
Washington .....	16,430	14,324

Total.....147,654 108,830

## CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield .....	59,775	49,917
Hartford .....	69,966	55,629
Litchfield .....	45,253	40,440
Middlesex .....	30,680	24,879
New Haven .....	62,126	48,619
New London .....	51,821	44,463
Tolland .....	20,091	17,980
Windham .....	31,079	26,080

Total.....370,791 310,015

## NEW YORK.

Albany .....	93,279	68,593
Allegany .....	37,808	40,975
Broome .....	30,660	22,338
Cattaraugus .....	38,950	29,872
Cayuga .....	55,458	50,339
Chautauque .....	50,493	47,975
Chemung .....	28,821	20,732
Chemango .....	40,311	40,785
Clinton .....	40,047	28,137
Columbia .....	43,073	43,252
Cortland .....	25,140	24,607
Delaware .....	39,834	35,396
Dutchess .....	58,992	52,368
Erie .....	100,993	62,465
Essex .....	31,148	23,634
Franklin .....	25,102	16,518
Fulton .....	20,171	18,493
Genesee .....	28,488	59,597
Greene .....	53,126	30,446
Hamilton .....	2,188	1,907
Herkimer .....	38,244	57,477
Jefferson .....	68,153	60,994
Kings .....	138,882	47,613
Lewis .....	24,564	17,830
Livingston .....	40,875	35,140
Madison .....	43,072	40,008
Monroe .....	87,630	64,902
Montgomery .....	31,992	35,618
New York .....	515,547	512,710
Niagara .....	42,276	31,132
Oneida .....	89,566	85,310
Onondaga .....	85,890	67,911
Ontario .....	43,929	43,501
Orange .....	57,145	50,739
Orleans .....	28,501	25,127
Oswego .....	62,198	49,628
Otsego .....	48,632	43,619
Pulham .....	14,138	12,825
Queens .....	36,833	30,324
Rensselaer .....	73,363	60,295
Richmond .....	18,061	10,965
Rockland .....	16,962	11,975
St. Lawrence .....	68,617	56,706
Saratoga .....	45,616	40,533

Countries.	1850.	1840.
Schenectady .....	20,054	17,587
Schoharie .....	33,548	32,356
Seneca .....	25,441	24,374
Suffolk .....	36,922	32,469
Steuben .....	63,771	46,138
Sullivan .....	25,088	15,029
Tioga .....	24,880	20,527
Tompkins .....	38,746	37,948
Ulster .....	59,384	45,822
Warren .....	17,199	13,422
Washington .....	44,750	41,080
Wayne .....	44,933	42,057
Westchester .....	58,263	48,686
Wyoming .....	31,981	new co
Yates .....	20,590	20,444

Total.....3,097,394 2,428,967

## NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic .....	8,961	8,726
Bergen .....	14,725	13,223
Burlington .....	43,263	32,631
Camden .....	25,422	new co
Cape May .....	6,433	5,324
Cumberland .....	17,189	14,374
Essex .....	75,950	44,621
Gloucester .....	14,655	25,438
Hudson .....	21,821	9,488
Hunterdon .....	28,989	24,789
Mercer .....	27,902	21,502
Middlesex .....	28,635	21,893
Monmouth .....	30,313	32,909
Morris .....	30,158	25,344
Ocean .....	10,032	16,734
Passaic .....	22,575	16,734
Salem .....	19,467	16,024
Somerset .....	19,688	17,455
Sussex .....	22,969	21,770
Warren .....	22,358	20,966

Total.....489,555 573,306

## MARYLAND.

Alleghany .....	22,769	15,690
Anne Arundel .....	32,393	29,532
Baltimore City .....	169,054	102,313
Baltimore County .....	41,592	32,088
Calvert .....	9,646	9,229
Caroline .....	9,692	7,906
Carroll .....	20,616	new co
Cecil .....	18,939	17,232
Charles .....	16,162	16,023
Dorchester .....	18,877	18,843
Frederick .....	40,967	56,405
Harford .....	19,356	17,120
Kent .....	11,386	10,842
Montgomery .....	15,860	14,669
Prince George's .....	21,550	19,589
Queen Anne's .....	14,484	12,633
Somerset .....	22,456	19,508
St. Mary's .....	13,698	13,224
Talbot .....	13,811	12,080
Washington .....	30,848	28,350
Worcester .....	18,859	18,377

Total.....563,035 469,352



## PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Adams	25,981	23,044
Allegheny	138,290	81,235
Armstrong	29,560	28,365
Beaver	26,689	29,368
Bedford	23,052	29,335
Berks	77,129	64,569
Blair	21,777	new co
Bradford	42,631	32,769
Bucks	56,091	48,107
Butler	30,346	22,378
Cambria	17,773	11,256
Carbon	15,886	new co
Centre	23,355	20,492
Chester	66,432	57,515
Clarion	23,565	new co
Clearfield	12,586	7,831
Clinton	11,297	8,323
Columbia	17,710	21,267
Crawford	57,649	31,724
Cumberland	84,327	39,953
Dauphin	35,754	30,118
Delaware	24,679	19,791
Elk	5,531	new co
Erie	38,742	31,344
Fayette	39,112	33,574
Forest	561	new co
Franklin	39,904	37,793
Fulton	7,567	new co
Greene	22,136	19,147
Huntingdon	24,786	35,443
Indiana	27,170	20,782
Jefferson	12,937	7,253
Juniata	13,029	11,080
Lancaster	93,944	84,203
Lawrence	21,079	new co
Lebanon	26,071	21,072
Lehigh	32,479	25,785
Luzerne	56,072	44,066
Lycum	26,257	22,649
McKean	5,254	2,975
Mercer	33,172	32,873
Mifflin	14,580	13,092
Monroe	13,270	9,879
Montgomery	53,291	47,241
Montour	13,239	new co
Northampton	40,235	40,996
Northumberland	23,272	20,027
Perry	20,688	17,096
Philadelphia	49,762	253,687
Pike	5,831	3,932
Potter	6,748	3,371
Schuylkill	69,713	29,053
Somerset	24,416	19,630
Susquehanna	26,683	21,195
Sullivan	3,694	new co
Tioga	23,987	15,498
Union	26,083	22,787
Venango	18,310	17,900
Warren	18,671	9,278
Washington	44,939	41,279
Wayne	21,890	11,848
Wyoming	10,655	new co
Westmoreland	51,726	42,699
York	57,450	47,910

Total.....2,311,786 1,724,031

## DELAWARE.

Kent	22,816	19,872
New Castle	42,784	33,120
Sussex	29,935	25,093

Total.....91,535 78,085

## District of Columbia.

Washington city	40,001	23,964
Tot. pop. of district	51,687	33,745

## VIRGINIA.

## EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Accomac	17,890	17,096
Albemarle	25,300	22,924
Appomattox	9,193	new co
Amherst	12,699	12,576
Annella	9,770	10,320
Alexandria*	10,008	new co
Brunswick	13,984	14,946
Bedford	24,080	20,293
Buckingham	13,837	18,766
Culpepper	12,282	11,993
Cumtland	9,751	10,389
Charlottesville	13,955	11,505
Caroline	18,456	17,013
Chesapeake	17,489	17,148
Charles City	5,200	4,774
Campbell	23,245	21,030
Drumwiddie	25,118	22,558
Essex	10,206	11,309
Elizabeth City	4,586	3,706
Fauquier	20,868	21,677
Franklin	17,430	15,032
Fairfax	10,882	9,570
Fluvanna	9,487	8,312
Greene	4,400	4,232
Greenville	5,639	6,366
Goochland	10,352	9,760
Gloucester	10,527	10,715
Henrico	43,572	35,076
Hanover	15,153	14,963
Halifax	25,962	25,936
Henry	8,872	7,335
James City	4,020	3,679
Jame of Wight	9,353	9,972
King and Queen	10,319	10,062
King George	5,971	5,927
King William	8,779	9,258
Louisa	16,691	15,433
Lunenburg	11,692	11,055
Lancaster	4,708	4,628
Loudoun	22,079	20,431
Madison	9,331	8,107
Mecklenburg	20,630	20,724
Mathews	6,714	7,442
Middlesex	4,394	4,392
Northumberland	7,346	7,924
Nansemond	12,293	10,795
Northampton	7,498	7,715
New Kent	6,064	6,230
Nottoway	8,437	9,719
Nelson	12,758	12,287
Norfolk	33,036	27,569
Orange	10,007	9,125
Patrick	9,609	8,082
Pittsylvania	28,796	26,398
Powhatan	8,178	7,924
Prince Edward	11,837	14,069
Prince George	7,596	7,175
Prince William	8,129	8,144
Princess Ann	7,669	7,285
Rappahannock	9,752	9,257
Richmond	6,448	5,069
Spottsylvania	14,911	15,161
Southampton	13,521	14,525
Stafford	8,044	8,454
Surry	5,679	6,480
Sussex	9,820	11,229
Warwick	1,546	1,436
Westmoreland	8,080	8,019
York	4,460	4,720

Total E. Virginia 856,698 806,942

Of the population of E. Virginia, 409,295 are slaves, while in W. Va. there are only 63,233 slaves.

\* This county formerly belonged to the District of Columbia.

## WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Alleghany	3,515	2,748
Augusta	24,610	19,628
Barbour	9,005	new co
Bath	3,426	4,300
Berkeley	11,771	10,972
Brooke	5,054	7,948
Braxton	4,212	2,575
B Boone	3,237	new co
Botetourt	14,908	11,678
Cabell	6,299	8,163
Carroll	5,909	new co
Clarke	7,352	7,833
Doddridge	2,750	new co
Fayette	3,955	3,924
Floyd	6,458	4,453
Frederick	15,975	14,242
Giles	6,570	5,507
Gilmer	3,475	new co
Grayson	6,677	9,087
Greenbrier	10,022	8,935
Hampshire	14,036	12,295
Hancock	4,050	new co
Hardy	9,543	7,622
Harrison	11,728	17,069
Highland	4,227	new co
Jackson	6,544	4,890
Jefferson	15,337	14,082
Kanawha	15,333	13,567
Lee	10,267	8,441
Lewis	19,031	8,151
Logan	3,620	4,309
Marion	10,552	new co
Marshall	10,138	6,937
Mason	7,539	6,777
Mercer	4,222	2,233
Monongalia	12,387	17,368
Monroe	10,304	8,422
Montgomery	8,359	7,405
Morgan	3,557	4,253
Nicholas	3,963	2,515
Ohio	18,006	13,357
Page	7,600	6,194
Pendleton	5,795	6,940
Pocahontas	3,598	2,922
Preston	11,708	6,866
Pulaski	5,118	3,739
Raleigh	5,335	new co
Randolph	1,765	new co
Ritchie	5,245	6,308
Ross	3,902	new co
Ross	8,477	5,499
Rockbridge	16,045	14,284
Rockingham	20,294	17,344
Russell	11,919	7,878
Scott	9,829	7,303
Shenandoah	13,768	11,618
Smyth	8,162	6,522
Taylor	5,367	new co
Tazewell	9,942	6,290
Tyler	5,498	6,954
Warren	6,607	5,627
Washington	14,012	13,001
Wayne	4,760	new co
Wetzel	4,284	new co
Wirt	3,333	new co
Wood	9,450	7,323
Wyoming	1,645	new co
Wythe	12,024	9,375

Total W. Virginia 564,963 432,855

Total population of Virginia: In 1850, 1,421,661; in 1840, 1,239,797.

Of the present population of Virginia, 467,530 are white males; 443,752 white females; 25,843 free colored males; 27,986 do. females; and 472,528 slaves.



**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

Counties.	1850.	1860.
Abbeville	32,518	29,351
Anderson	10,561	18,493
Barnwell	26,606	21,471
Beaufort	36,219	35,784
Charleston	83,644	82,661
Chester	18,638	17,747
Chesterfield	10,790	8,574
Colleton	28,466	25,548
Darlington	16,830	14,822
Edgefield	39,262	32,852
Fairfield	21,404	20,165
Georgetown	20,547	18,274
Greenville	20,156	17,839
Horry	7,646	5,755
Kershaw	14,473	12,281
Lancaster	10,988	9,907
Laurens	23,407	21,584
Lexington	12,930	12,111
Marion	17,407	13,932
Marlboro'	10,789	8,408
Newbury	26,143	18,350
Orangeburg	23,582	18,519
Pickens	16,904	14,356
Richland	26,243	16,397
Spartanburg	26,400	23,669
Sumter	33,220	27,892
Union	19,852	18,936
Williamsburg	12,447	10,327
York	19,433	18,383

Total.....668,507 594,398

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

Alamance	11,444	new co
Alexander	5,220	new co
Anson	13,489	15,077
Ashe	8,777	7,467
Beaufort	13,816	12,225
Bertie	12,851	12,175
Bladen	9,767	8,022
Brunswick	7,272	5,265
Buncombe	13,425	10,884
Burke	7,772	15,799
Cabarrus	9,747	9,259
Caldwell	6,317	new co
Camden	6,049	5,663
Carteret	6,803	6,581
Caswell	15,269	14,933
Catawba	8,862	new co
Chatham	18,449	16,242
Chowan	6,721	6,690
Cleveland	10,396	new co
Columbus	5,909	8,941
Craven	14,709	13,438
Cumberland	20,610	15,284
Currituck	7,236	6,703
Cherokee	6,838	3,427
Duplin	13,514	11,182
Davis	7,866	7,574
Davidson	15,320	14,606
Edgecomb	17,189	15,708
Franklin	11,713	10,980
Forsythe	11,168	new co
Gates	8,426	8,161
Granville	21,249	18,817
Greene	6,619	6,595
Guilford	19,754	19,175
Gaston	8,073	new co
Halifax	16,589	16,865
Haywood	7,074	4,973
Henderson	6,853	5,129
Hertford	8,142	7,484
Hyde	7,636	6,458
Iredell	14,719	15,885
Johnston	13,726	10,599
Jones	5,038	4,945
Lenoir	7,828	7,605
Lincoln	7,746	25,160

Counties.	1850.	1860.
Martin	8,307	7,637
McDowell	6,246	new co
Mecklenburg	13,914	18,273
Montgomery	6,872	10,780
Moore	9,542	7,988
Macon	6,389	4,969
Nash	10,657	9,047
New Hanover	17,668	13,312
Northampton	13,335	13,369
Onslow	8,283	7,527
Orange	17,055	24,356
Pasquotank	8,950	8,514
Perquimans	7,331	7,346
Person	10,781	9,790
Pitt	13,397	11,806
Randolph	15,832	12,875
Richmond	9,818	8,909
Rowan	13,870	12,109
Robeson	12,826	10,370
Rockingham	14,495	13,442
Rutherford	13,550	19,202
Sampson	14,585	12,157
Stokes	9,266	16,265
Surry	18,443	15,079
Stanly	6,922	new co
Tyrrell	5,133	4,637
Union	10,651	new co
Wake	24,887	21,118
Warren	13,912	12,929
Washington	5,666	4,525
Wilkes	12,099	12,577
Watauga	3,400	new co
Wayne	13,486	10,891
Yancy	8,205	5,962

Total.....868,903 753,419

**GEORGIA.**

Appling	2,949	2,052
Baker	8,120	4,226
Baldwin	8,148	7,250
Bibb	12,699	9,802
Bryan	3,424	3,182
Bulloch	4,300	3,102
Burke	16,100	13,176
Butts	6,488	5,308
Camden	6,319	6,075
Campbell	7,232	5,370
Carroll	9,857	5,252
Cass	13,300	9,390
Chatham	23,901	18,801
Chattooga	6,815	3,438
Cherokee	12,800	5,895
Clarke	11,119	10,522
Cobb	13,843	7,539
Columbia	11,961	11,356
Coweta	13,635	10,364
Crawford	9,984	7,981
Dade	2,630	1,364
Decatur	8,262	5,672
De Kalb	14,328	10,467
Dooley	8,361	4,427
Early	7,246	5,444
Effingham	3,864	3,075
Elbert	12,950	11,125
Emanuel	4,577	3,129
Fayette	8,709	6,181
Floyd	8,205	4,441
Forsyth	8,850	5,619
Franklin	11,513	9,886
Gilmer	8,440	2,536
Glynn	4,933	5,302
Gordon	5,984	new co
Greene	13,068	11,690
Gwinnett	11,257	10,804
Habersham	8,895	7,961
Hall	8,713	7,875
Hancock	11,578	9,650
Harris	14,721	13,933

Counties.	1850.	1860.
Heard	6,223	5,329
Henry	14,738	11,756
Houston	16,450	9,711
Irwin	3,384	2,036
Jackson	9,768	8,522
Jasper	11,486	11,111
Jones	10,224	10,069
Jefferson	9,131	7,254
Laurens	6,442	5,585
Lee	6,659	4,520
Liberty	7,928	7,241
Lincoln	8,998	5,895
Lowndes	8,351	5,574
Lumpkin	8,954	5,671
Macon	7,052	5,045
Madison	5,603	4,516
Marion	10,280	4,812
McIntosh	6,028	5,369
Meriwether	16,476	14,132
Monroe	16,985	16,275
Montgomery	2,154	1,616
Morgan	10,744	9,121
Murray	14,433	4,695
Muscogee	18,578	11,699
Newton	13,296	11,628
Oglethorpe	12,259	10,868
Paulding	7,039	2,556
Pike	14,305	9,176
Pulaski	6,627	5,389
Putnam	10,794	10,360
Rabun	2,448	1,912
Randolph	12,968	8,276
Richmond	16,246	11,932
Scriven	6,847	4,794
Stewart	16,027	12,933
Sumter	10,322	5,759
Talbot	16,534	15,627
Taliaferro	5,146	5,190
Tatnall	3,227	2,724
Telfair	3,026	2,793
Thomas	10,103	6,766
Troup	16,879	15,733
Twiggs	8,179	8,422
Union	7,234	3,152
Upson	9,424	9,408
Walker	13,109	6,572
Walton	10,621	10,209
Ware	3,888	2,323
Warren	12,425	9,789
Washington	11,766	10,565
Wayne	1,499	1,258
Wilkinson	8,212	6,842
Wilkes	12,107	10,148

Total.....905,999 691,392

**FLORIDA.**

Alachua	2,524	2,282
Benton	926	new co
Calhoun	1,377	1,142
Columbia	4,808	2,102
Dade	159	446
Duval	4,539	4,156
Escambia	4,351	3,993
Franklin	1,561	1,030
Gadsden	8,783	5,992
Hamilton	2,469	1,464
Hillsborough	2,877	452
Holmes	1,644	new co
Jackson	6,639	4,681
Jefferson	7,718	5,713
Leon	11,442	10,713
Levy	465	new co
Madison	5,490	2,644
Marion	3,338	new co
Monroe	2,613	688
Musquito	dropped	73
Nassau	2,164	1,892
Orange	468	new co



Counties.	1850.	1840.
Putnam	687	new co
St. John	2,525	25,94
St. Lucie	139	new co
Santa Rosa	2,883	new co
Wakulla	1,955	new co
Walton	1,979	1,461
Washington	1,950	859
Total	87,401	54,477

## ALABAMA.

Autauga	15,023	14,342
Baldwin	4,414	2,951
Barbour	29,632	12,024
Benton	17,163	14,260
Bibb	9,969	8,284
Blount	7,367	5,570
Butler	10,236	8,885
Chambers	23,960	17,333
Cherokee	13,884	8,773
Choctaw	8,339	new co
Clarke	9,786	8,640
Coffee	5,940	new co
Conecuh	9,322	8,197
Coosa	14,543	6,995
Covington	3,645	2,435
Dale	6,346	7,397
Dallas	29,727	25,199
De Kalb	8,245	5,929
Fayette	9,681	6,942
Franklin	19,610	14,270
Greene	31,441	24,024
Hancock	1,542	new co
Henry	9,019	5,787
Jackson	14,038	15,715
Jefferson	8,989	7,131
Lauderdale	17,172	14,485
Lawrence	15,258	13,313
Limestone	16,483	14,374
Lowndes	21,915	19,539
Macon	26,898	11,247
Madison	26,427	25,706
Marengo	27,831	17,264
Marion	7,833	5,847
Marshall	8,846	7,553
Mobile	27,600	18,741
Monroe	12,013	10,680
Montgomery	29,795	24,574
Morgan	10,125	8,941
Perry	22,285	19,086
Pickens	21,512	17,118
Pike	15,920	10,108
Randolph	11,531	4,973
Russell	19,548	13,513
Shelby	9,536	6,112
St. Clair	6,829	5,638
Sumter	22,250	29,937
Talladega	18,624	12,587
Tallapoosa	15,594	6,444
Tuscaloosa	18,056	16,583
Walker	5,134	4,032
Washington	2,718	5,300
Wilcox	17,352	15,278
Total	771,671	590,756

## TENNESSEE.

## EASTERN TENNESSEE.

Anderson	6,938	5,658
Bladsoe	5,959	5,676
Blount	12,382	11,745
Bradley	12,259	7,585
Campbell	6,068	6,149
Carter	6,296	5,372
Chaborn	9,269	9,474
Cocke	8,300	6,992
Grainger	12,570	10,572

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Greene	17,824	16,076
Hamilton	10,075	8,175
Hancock	5,660	new co
Hawkins	13,370	15,035
Jefferson	13,304	12,076
Johnson	3,705	2,658
Knox	18,755	15,485
Marion	6,314	6,070
Meigs	4,879	4,794
Monroe	10,874	12,056
Morgan	3,430	2,660
McMinn	13,906	12,719
Polk	6,338	3,570
Rhea	4,415	3,985
Roane	12,185	10,948
Scott	1,905	new co
Sevier	6,920	6,442
Sullivan	11,742	10,736
Washington	13,861	11,751
Total	260,303	221,259

## MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Bedford	21,512	20,546
Cannon	8,982	7,193
Coffee	8,351	8,184
Davidson	38,881	30,509
Dickson	8,404	7,074
De Kalb	8,016	5,868
Fentress	4,454	5,500
Franklin	13,768	12,033
Giles	25,949	21,494
Grundy	2,773	new co
Hickman	9,397	8,618
Humphreys	6,422	5,195
Jackson	15,673	12,672
Lawrence	9,280	7,121
Lewis	4,438	new co
Lincoln	23,492	21,493
Macon	6,948	new co
Marshall	15,616	14,555
Maury	29,520	28,186
Montgomery	21,045	16,927
Overton	11,211	9,279
Robertson	16,145	13,801
Rutherford	29,122	24,282
Smith	18,412	21,179
Steward	9,719	8,567
Sumner	22,717	22,445
Van Buren	2,674	new co
Warren	10,179	10,803
Wayne	8,170	7,705
White	11,444	10,747
Williamson	27,201	27,006
Wilson	27,444	24,460
Total	477,359	411,710

## WESTERN TENNESSEE.

Benton	6,315	4,772
Carroll	15,967	12,962
Decatur	6,003	new co
Dyer	6,361	4,484
Fayette	26,719	21,501
Gibson	19,548	15,689
Haywood	17,259	19,070
Henderson	13,164	11,875
Hardeman	17,456	14,563
Hardin	10,328	8,245
Henry	18,233	14,906
Lauderdale	5,169	3,435
Madison	21,470	16,330
McNairy	21,864	9,385
Obion	7,633	4,814
Perry	5,822	7,419
Shelby	31,157	14,721
Tipton	8,887	6,800
Weakley	14,608	9,870

Total.....264,963 193,241

## KENTUCKY.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Adair	9,898	8,456
Allen	8,742	7,329
Anderson	6,260	5,452
Ballard	8,486	new co
Barren	20,240	17,288
Bath	12,115	9,763
Boone	11,185	10,034
Bourbon	14,468	14,478
Boyle	9,116	new co
Breathitt	3,785	2,195
Brecken	8,903	7,053
Breckenridge	10,593	8,944
Bullitt	6,774	6,334
Butler	5,755	5,898
Caldwell	13,048	10,365
Callaway	8,098	9,794
Campbell	13,127	5,214
Carroll	5,528	3,966
Carter	6,241	2,905
Casey	6,556	4,939
Christian	19,580	15,587
Clark	12,683	10,802
Clay	5,421	4,607
Clinton	4,389	3,863
Crittenden	6,351	new co
Cumberland	7,005	6,090
Daviess	12,353	8,331
Edmondston	4,088	2,914
Estill	5,985	5,535
Fayette	22,735	22,194
Fleming	13,914	13,268
Floyd	5,714	6,302
Franklin	12,462	9,420
Fulton	4,446	new co
Gallatin	5,137	4,003
Garrard	10,237	10,480
Grant	6,531	4,192
Graves	11,397	7,465
Grayson	6,837	4,461
Green	9,090	14,212
Greenup	9,654	6,297
Hancock	3,833	2,561
Hardin	14,525	16,387
Harlan	4,268	3,915
Harrison	12,964	12,472
Hart	9,083	7,031
Henderson	12,171	9,548
Henry	11,442	10,615
Hickman	4,791	3,968
Hopkins	12,441	9,171
Jefferson	59,831	36,346
Jessamine	10,249	9,396
Johnson	3,873	new co
Kenton	17,038	7,816
Knox	7,050	5,722
Laurel	4,145	3,979
La Rue	5,839	new co
Lawrence	6,281	4,730
Letcher	2,512	new co
Lewis	7,302	6,306
Lincoln	10,093	10,187
Livingston	6,878	9,025
Logan	16,281	13,615
Madison	15,727	16,355
Marion	11,763	11,032
Mason	18,344	15,719
Marshall	5,293	new co
McCracken	6,087	4,745
Mende	7,308	5,780
Mercer	14,087	18,720
Monroe	7,738	6,326
Montgomery	9,908	9,332
Morgan	7,830	4,808
Muhlenburg	10,908	6,964
Nelson	14,780	13,637
Nicholas	10,361	7,745
Ohio	9,749	6,592
Oldham	7,839	7,390



Counties.	1880.	1890.
Owen	10,444	8,232
Owsley	3,774	new co
Pendleton	6,774	4,455
Perry	2,192	3,089
Pike	5,365	3,567
Pulaski	14,195	9,620
Rockcastle	4,697	3,409
Russell	5,349	4,238
Scott	14,946	13,668
Shelby	17,095	17,768
Simpson	7,733	6,537
Spencer	6,842	6,581
Taylor	7,250	new co
Todd	12,268	9,991
Trigg	10,129	7,716
Trimble	5,963	4,480
Union	9,012	6,673
Warren	15,123	15,446
Washington	12,194	10,596
Wayne	8,692	7,399
Whitley	7,447	4,673
Woodford	12,423	11,740

Total.....962,405 779,828

## OHIO.

Adams	18,883	13,183
Allen	12,109	9,079
Ashland	23,792	new co
Ashtabula	28,766	23,724
Athens	18,215	19,109
Auglaize	11,388	new co
Belmont	34,600	30,901
Brown	27,882	22,715
Butler	30,789	28,173
Carroll	17,685	18,018
Champaign	19,762	18,721
Clark	22,178	16,882
Clermont	30,455	25,108
Clinton	18,888	15,719
Columbiana	83,621	40,378
Coshocton	25,674	21,590
Crawford	18,177	18,152
Cuyahoga	48,099	26,506
Darke	20,274	16,282
Defiance	6,996	new co
Delaware	21,817	22,060
Erie	18,568	12,599
Fairfield	30,264	31,924
Fayette	12,726	10,984
Franklin	42,910	25,949
Fulton	7,781	new co
Gallia	17,063	13,444
Geauga	17,827	16,297
Greene	21,946	17,528
Guernsey	30,438	27,748
Hamilton	156,843	90,145
Hancock	16,751	9,986
Hardin	8,251	4,598
Harrison	20,157	20,099
Henry	5,435	2,563
Highland	25,781	22,269
Hooking	14,119	9,741
Holmes	20,452	18,088
Huron	26,203	23,933
Jackson	12,721	9,744
Jefferson	29,132	25,030
Knox	28,873	29,579
Lake	14,654	9,738
Lawrence	15,246	13,719
Licking	58,846	35,096
Logan	13,162	14,015
Lorain	26,086	18,467
Lucas	12,263	9,382
Madison	10,915	9,025
Mahoning	23,735	new co
Marion	12,618	14,785
Medina	24,441	18,352

Counties.	1880.	1890.
Melgs	17,971	14,452
Mercer	7,712	8,277
Miami	24,996	19,698
Monroe	28,351	18,521
Montgomery	38,219	31,938
Morgan	28,585	20,832
Morrow	20,280	new co
Muskingum	45,049	38,749
Ottawa	3,308	2,248
Paulding	1,768	1,034
Perry	20,775	19,344
Pickaway	21,008	19,725
Pike	10,953	7,826
Portage	24,419	22,965
Preble	21,736	19,482
Putnam	7,221	5,189
Richland	30,879	44,532
Ross	32,074	27,460
Sandusky	14,305	10,182
Scioto	18,428	11,192
Seneca	27,105	18,128
Shelby	15,958	12,154
Stark	39,878	34,603
Summit	27,485	22,560
Trumbull	30,490	38,107
Tuscarawas	31,761	25,631
Union	12,204	8,422
Van Wert	4,813	1,577
Vinton	9,353	new co
Warren	25,561	23,141
Washington	29,540	20,823
Wayne	32,981	35,008
Williams	8,018	4,465
Wood	9,157	5,337
Wyandott	11,292	new co

Total.....1,980,401 1,519,467

## MICHIGAN.

Allegan	5,125	1,788
Barry	5,072	1,078
Berrien	11,417	5,011
Branch	12,472	5,715
Calhoun	19,162	10,599
Cass	10,907	5,710
Chippewa	898	534
Clinton	5,102	1,614
Eaton	7,058	2,379
Genesee	12,091	4,368
Hilledale	16,159	7,240
Houghton	708	new co
Huron	210	new co
Ingham	8,631	2,498
Ionia	7,597	1,923
Jackson	19,431	13,130
Kalamazoo	13,179	7,380
Kent	12,016	2,587
Lapeer	7,029	4,265
Lenawee	26,372	17,889
Livingston	13,485	7,430
Macomb	15,530	923
Marquette	136	new co
Michilimackinac	3,598	9,716
Mason	93	new co
Midland	65	new co
Montcalm	891	new co
Monroe	14,698	9,922
Newaygo	510	new co
Oakland	31,270	23,646
Oceana	300	208
Ontonagon	389	new co
Ottawa	5,587	496
Saginaw	2,609	2,103
Sauk	2,112	new co
St. Clair	10,420	4,608
St. Joseph	12,725	7,068
Schoolcraft	16	new co
Shiawassee	5,230	2,103

Counties.	1880.	1890.
Tuscola	291	new co
Van Buren	5,800	1,910
Washtenaw	28,587	23,571
Wayne	42,786	24,173

Total.....307,854 212,276

## WISCONSIN.

Adams	187	new co
Brown	6,212	2,107
Calumet	1,743	275
Chippewa	614	new co
Columbia	9,565	new co
Crawford	2,496	1,502
Dane	10,641	3,114
Dodge	19,138	67
Fond du Lac	14,468	139
Grant	16,170	3,926
Greene	8,563	933
Iowa	9,530	3,978
Jefferson	15,317	914
Kenosha	10,732	new co
Lafayette	11,541	new co
La Pointe	489	new co
Marquette	8,842	18
Marathon	508	new co
Milwaukee	31,077	5,605
Manitowoc	3,702	235
Portage	1,250	1,623
Racine	14,973	3,475
Richland	906	new co
Rock	20,706	1,701
Sauk	4,371	102
Sheboygan	8,378	133
St. Croix	624	801
Walworth	17,861	2,611
Washington	19,484	343
Waukesha	19,174	new co
Winnebago	10,129	185

Total.....305,191 30,945

## IOWA.

Allamakee	777	new co
Appanoose	3,131	new co
Benton	672	new co
Black Hawk	135	new co
Boone	735	new co
Buchanan	517	new co
Cedar	3,941	1,233
Clark	79	new co
Clayton	3,873	1,101
Clinton	2,822	821
Dallas	854	new co
Davis	7,261	new co
Decatur	965	new co
Delaware	1,759	168
Des Moines	12,987	5,575
Dubuque	10,841	3,059
Fayette	825	new co
Freemont	1,244	new co
Henry	8,707	3,772
Iowa	822	new co
Jackson	7,210	1,411
Jasper	1,280	new co
Jefferson	9,904	2,773
Johnson	4,472	1,491
Jones	3,007	471
Keokuk	4,822	new co
Lee	18,860	6,063
Linn	5,444	1,373
Louis	4,939	1,927
Lucas	471	new co
Madison	1,179	new co
Malaka	5,889	new co
Marion	5,482	new co



Countries.	1850.	1840.
Marshall	338 new co	
Monroe	2,884 new co	
Muscataine	5,731 1,942	
Paze	551 new co	
Polk	4,515 new co	
Pottawatomie	7,828 new co	
Poweshick	615 new co	
Scott	5,990 2,140	
Tama	8 new co	
Taylor	204 new co	
Van Buren	12,270 6,148	
Wapello	8,471 new co	
Warren	981 new co	
Washington	4,957 1,594	
Wayne	340 new co	
Winnesbick	548 new co	

Total.....192,214 43,111

### INDIANA.

Adams	5,797	2,264
Allen	16,919	5,942
Bartholomew	12,428	10,046
Benton	1,144 new co	
Blackford	2,860	1,226
Boone	11,631	8,121
Browne	4,846	2,964
Carroll	11,015	7,819
Cass	11,021	5,480
Clark	15,828	15,595
Clay	7,941	5,567
Clinton	11,869	7,508
Crawford	6,524	5,282
Daviess	10,532	6,720
Dearborn	20,168	19,327
Decatur	15,107	12,171
De Kalb	8,251	1,968
Delaware	10,845	8,845
Dubois	6,321	3,632
Elkhart	12,690	6,660
Fayette	10,217	9,837
Floyd	14,875	9,454
Fountain	13,253	11,218
Franklin	17,968	13,349
Fulton	5,982	1,983
Gibson	10,771	8,977
Grant	11,092	4,875
Greene	12,313	8,321
Hamilton	12,684	9,855
Hancock	9,698	7,538
Harrison	15,286	12,459
Hendricks	14,063	11,264
Henry	17,605	15,128
Howard	6,657 new co	
Huntington	7,850	1,579
Jackson	11,047	8,961
Jasper	3,540	1,287
Jay	7,047	3,863
Jefferson	23,918	16,614
Jennings	12,096	8,829
Johnson	12,101	9,352
Knox	10,657	10,657
Kosciusko	10,243	4,170
La Grange	8,387	3,664
Lake	3,991	1,468
La Porte	12,145	8,184
Lawrence	12,097	11,782
Madison	12,375	8,874
Marion	24,013	16,080
Marshall	5,318	1,651
Martin	5,911	3,875
Miami	11,304	3,048
Monroe	11,286	10,143
Montgomery	18,084	14,438
Morgan	14,576	10,741
Noble	7,948	2,702
Ohio	5,308 new co	
Orange	16,809	9,602

Countries.	1850.	1840.
Owen	12,106	8,359
Parke	14,968	13,489
Perry	7,288	4,655
Pike	7,720	4,769
Porter	5,234	2,162
Posey	12,549	9,683
Pulaski	2,595	561
Putnam	18,615	16,843
Randolph	14,725	10,684
Ripley	14,820	10,392
Rush	16,445	16,456
Scott	5,885	4,242
Shelby	15,502	12,005
Spencer	8,616	6,305
Stark	557	149
Steuben	6,104	2,578
St. Joseph	10,954	6,425
Sullivan	10,141	8,315
Switzerland	12,932	9,920
Tippecanoe	19,377	13,724
Tipton	5,532 new co	
Union	6,944	8,017
Vanderburg	11,414	6,250
Vermillion	8,661	8,274
Vigo	12,289	12,076
Wabash	12,138	2,756
Warren	7,387	5,656
Warwick	8,811	6,321
Washington	17,040	15,265
Wayne	25,320	23,290
Wells	6,152	1,822
White	4,761	1,832
Whitely	5,190	1,237

Total.....988,416 685,866

### ILLINOIS.

Adams	26,598	14,476
Alexander	2,484	3,313
Bond	6,144	5,060
Boone	7,628	1,705
Brown	7,198	4,183
Bureau	8,841	3,067
Calhoun	3,231	1,741
Carroll	4,586	1,023
Cass	7,253	2,981
Champaigne	2,649	1,475
Christian	3,302	1,878
Clark	9,532	7,453
Clay	4,289	3,228
Clinton	5,139	3,718
Coles	9,335	9,616
Cook	43,385	10,201
Crawford	7,135	4,422
Cumberland	3,720 new co	
De Kalb	7,540	1,697
De Witt	5,002	3,247
Du Page	9,290	3,535
Edgar	10,692	8,225
Edwards	3,524	3,070
Efingham	3,789	1,675
Fayette	8,075	6,328
Franklin	5,681	3,682
Fulton	22,508	13,142
Gallatin	5,448	10,760
Green	12,429	11,951
Grundy	3,023 new co	
Hamilton	6,382	3,945
Hancock	14,652	9,946
Hardin	2,837	1,378
Henderson	4,612 new co	
Henry	3,807	1,261
Iroquois	4,149	1,695
Jackson	5,862	3,566
Jafer	3,220	1,472
Jefferson	8,109	5,762
Jersey	7,354	4,535
Jo Daviess	18,604	6,180

Countries.	1850.	1840.
Johnson	4,113	3,826
Kane	16,763	6,571
Kendall	7,730 new co	
Knox	19,279	7,060
Lake	14,226	2,634
La Salle	17,815	9,348
Lawrence	6,121	7,692
Lee	5,292	2,065
Livingston	1,552	759
Logan	5,128	2,333
Macon	3,988	3,059
Macoupin	12,355	7,826
McLean	10,163	6,565
McDonough	7,616	5,308
McHenry	14,979	2,578
Madison	20,438	14,433
Marion	6,726	4,742
Marshall	5,180	1,849
Mason	5,921 new co	
Massac	4,092 new co	
Menard	6,340	4,431
Mercer	5,240	2,852
Montgomery	6,276	4,497
Monroe	6,679	4,481
Moultrie	3,234 new co	
Morgan	16,064	19,549
Ogle	10,020	3,479
Peoria	17,547	6,153
Perry	5,278	3,222
Platt	1,606 new co	
Pike	18,819	11,728
Pope	3,975	4,094
Pulaski	2,365 new co	
Putnam	3,924	2,131
Randolph	11,079	7,944
Richland	4,012 new co	
Rock Island	6,937	2,610
Saline	5,588 new co	
Sangamon	19,228	14,716
Scott	7,914	6,215
Schuyler	10,573	6,972
Shelby	7,807	6,659
Stark	3,710	1,573
St. Clair	20,181	13,631
Stevenson	11,693	2,809
Tazewell	12,052	7,221
Union	7,615	5,534
Vermillion	11,492	9,373
Wabash	4,630	4,240
Warren	8,176	6,739
Washington	6,933	4,810
Wayne	6,825	5,133
White	8,925	7,919
Whitesides	5,561	2,514
Will	16,703	10,167
Williamson	7,216	4,457
Winnebago	11,773	4,609
Woodford	4,416 new co	

Total.....851,469 476,183

### MISSOURI.

Adair	2,342	1,949
Andrew	9,433 new co	
Atchison	1,678 new co	
Audrain	3,566 new co	
Barry	3,467	4,795
Bates	3,669 new co	
Benton	5,015	4,205
Boone	14,979	13,561
Buchanan	12,975	6,237
Buier	1,616 new co	
Caldwell	2,316	1,458
Callaway	13,827	11,765
Camden	2,338 new co	
Cape Girardeau	13,912	9,350
Carroll	5,441	2,426
Cass	6,000	4,693



Counties.	1850.	1840.	Counties.	1850.	1840.	Counties.	1850.	1840.
Cedar.....	3,361	new co	Texas.....	2,312	new co	Franklin.....	5,901	4,775
Chariton.....	7,514	4,746	Warren.....	5,063	4,253	Green.....	2,018	1,636
Clarke.....	5,527	2,846	Washington.....	8,611	7,218	Hancock.....	3,672	3,367
Clay.....	10,332	8,282	Wayne.....	4,518	3,443	Harrison.....	4,875	new co
Clinton.....	3,786	2,724	Wright.....	3,367	new co	Hinds.....	25,340	19,098
Cole.....	6,696	9,286				Holmes.....	13,928	9,452
Cooper.....	12,550	10,444				Issaquena.....	4,478	new co
Crawford.....	6,397	3,561				Itawamba.....	13,528	5,375
Dade.....	4,246	new co				Jackson.....	3,196	1,965
Dallas.....	3,648	new co				Jasper.....	6,184	3,958
Davies.....	5,298	2,756				Jefferson.....	13,193	11,650
De Kalb.....	2,675	new co				Jones.....	2,164	1,258
Dodge.....	533	new co				Kemper.....	12,517	7,683
Dunklin.....	1,229	new co				Lafayette.....	14,069	6,331
Franklin.....	11,021	7,515				Lauderdale.....	8,717	5,358
Gasconade.....	4,996	5,330				Lawrence.....	6,478	5,920
Gentry.....	4,248	new co				Leake.....	5,533	2,162
Greene.....	13,735	5,372				Lowndes.....	19,544	14,513
Grundy.....	3,006	new co				Madison.....	18,173	15,530
Harrison.....	2,447	new co				Marion.....	4,410	3,630
Henry.....	4,052	4,726				Marshall.....	29,689	17,528
Hickory.....	2,329	new co				Monroe.....	21,172	9,250
Holt.....	5,957	new co				Neshoba.....	4,728	2,437
Howard.....	13,969	13,108				Newton.....	4,465	2,527
Jackson.....	14,000	7,612				Noxubee.....	16,299	9,975
Jasper.....	4,223	new co				Okfuskee.....	9,171	4,276
Jefferson.....	6,928	4,296				Panola.....	11,444	4,657
Johnson.....	7,464	4,771				Perry.....	2,438	1,887
Knox.....	2,894	new co				Pike.....	7,360	6,151
Laclede.....	2,498	new co				Pontotoc.....	17,112	4,491
Lafayette.....	13,690	6,315				Rankin.....	7,227	4,631
Lawrence.....	4,050	new co				Scott.....	3,981	1,653
Lewis.....	6,578	6,040				Simpson.....	4,734	3,380
Lincoln.....	9,421	7,449				Smith.....	4,071	1,961
Linn.....	4,038	2,245				Snowden.....	1,102	new co
Livingston.....	4,247	4,325				Tallahatchee.....	4,643	2,985
Macon.....	6,565	6,734				Tippah.....	20,741	9,444
Madison.....	6,003	3,395				Tishomingo.....	15,490	6,681
Marion.....	12,230	9,623				Tunica.....	1,314	821
Macdonald.....	2,236	new co				Warren.....	18,121	15,820
Merced.....	2,691	new co				Washington.....	8,389	7,287
Miller.....	3,634	2,282				Wayne.....	2,892	2,120
Mississippi.....	3,123	new co				Wilkinson.....	16,914	14,193
Moniteau.....	6,004	new co				Winston.....	7,956	4,650
Monroe.....	10,541	9,505				Yalabusha.....	17,258	12,248
Montgomery.....	5,489	4,371				Yazoo.....	14,418	10,480
Morgan.....	4,650	4,407						
New Madrid.....	5,541	4,554						
Newton.....	4,268	3,790						
Nodaway.....	2,118	new co						
Oregon.....	1,432	new co						
Osage.....	6,704	new co						
Osark.....	2,294	new co						
Perry.....	7,215	5,760						
Pettis.....	5,150	2,930						
Pike.....	13,609	10,446						
Platte.....	16,245	8,913						
Polk.....	6,186	8,449						
Pulaski.....	3,998	6,529						
Putnam.....	1,637	new co						
Rolls.....	6,151	5,676						
Randolph.....	9,439	7,198						
Ray.....	10,373	6,553						
Reynolds.....	1,949	new co						
Ripley.....	2,630	2,836						
Saline.....	8,843	5,253						
Schuyler.....	3,297	new co						
Scotland.....	3,782	new co						
Scott.....	3,182	5,974						
Shannon.....	1,199	new co						
Shelby.....	4,253	3,036						
St. Charles.....	11,454	7,911						
St. Clair.....	3,556	new co						
St. Genevieve.....	5,313	3,142						
St. Francois.....	4,964	3,211						
St. Louis.....	104,978	35,979						
Stoddard.....	4,277	3,153						
Sullivan.....	2,983	new co						
Taney.....	4,373	3,364						

Total.....632,044 383,762

## ARKANSAS.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Arkansas.....	3,120	1,346
Ashley.....	2,058	new co
Benton.....	3,710	2,228
Bradley.....	3,829	new co
Conway.....	3,083	2,892
Crittenden.....	2,618	1,561
Chicot.....	5,115	3,946
Clark.....	4,011	2,549
Crawford.....	7,060	4,266
Carroll.....	4,614	2,844
Dallas.....	6,877	new co
Desha.....	2,920	1,598
Drew.....	3,278	new co
Fulton.....	1,819	new co
Franklin.....	3,900	2,965
Greene.....	2,593	1,586
Hempstead.....	7,672	4,321
Hot Springs.....	3,609	1,907
Independence.....	7,767	3,660
Izard.....	3,212	2,244
Jackson.....	3,086	1,540
Jefferson.....	6,834	2,566
Johnson.....	5,227	3,433
Lawrence.....	5,271	2,835
Lafayette.....	5,220	2,200
Madison.....	4,823	2,775
Marion.....	2,302	1,325
Mississippi.....	2,368	1,410
Monroe.....	1,654	936
Montgomery.....	1,948	new co
Newton.....	1,758	new co
Perry.....	978	new co
Phillips.....	6,935	5,547
Pike.....	1,661	969
Poinsett.....	2,808	1,820
Polk.....	1,268	new co
Pope.....	4,710	2,850
Pulaski.....	5,638	5,350
Prairie.....	2,097	new co
Randolph.....	3,275	2,196
Sabine.....	3,901	2,661
Scott.....	3,063	1,694
Searcy.....	1,979	936
Sevier.....	3,453	2,810
St. Francis.....	4,479	2,499
Union.....	10,298	2,889
Van Buren.....	2,864	1,518
Wachita.....	8,591	new co
Washington.....	9,970	7,148
White.....	2,460	929
Yell.....	3,941	new co

Total.....207,890 97,574

## MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Adams.....	18,622	19,434
Amite.....	9,694	8,511
Attala.....	10,999	4,363
Bolivar.....	2,577	1,356
Carroll.....	18,491	10,481
Chickasaw.....	16,968	2,955
Choctaw.....	11,402	6,910
Claiborne.....	14,941	13,073
Clarke.....	5,477	2,966
Coahoma.....	2,780	1,299
Copiah.....	11,794	8,945
Covington.....	3,338	2,717
De Soto.....	19,042	7,002

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Franklin.....	5,901	4,775
Green.....	2,018	1,836
Hancock.....	3,672	3,367
Harrison.....	4,875	new co
Hinds.....	25,340	19,098
Holmes.....	13,928	9,452
Issaquena.....	4,478	new co
Itawamba.....	13,528	5,375
Jackson.....	3,196	1,965
Jasper.....	6,184	3,958
Jefferson.....	13,193	11,650
Jones.....	2,164	1,258
Kemper.....	12,517	7,683
Lafayette.....	14,069	6,331
Lauderdale.....	8,717	5,358
Lawrence.....	6,478	5,920
Leake.....	5,533	2,162
Lowndes.....	19,544	14,513
Madison.....	18,173	15,530
Marion.....	4,410	3,630
Marshall.....	29,689	17,528
Monroe.....	21,172	9,250
Neshoba.....	4,728	2,437
Newton.....	4,465	2,527
Noxubee.....	16,299	9,975
Okfuskee.....	9,171	4,276
Panola.....	11,444	4,657
Perry.....	2,438	1,887
Pike.....	7,360	6,151
Pontotoc.....	17,112	4,491
Rankin.....	7,227	4,631
Scott.....	3,981	1,653
Simpson.....	4,734	3,380
Smith.....	4,071	1,961
Snowden.....	1,102	new co
Tallahatchee.....	4,643	2,985
Tippah.....	20,741	9,444
Tishomingo.....	15,490	6,681
Tunica.....	1,314	821
Warren.....	18,121	15,820
Washington.....	8,389	7,287
Wayne.....	2,892	2,120
Wilkinson.....	16,914	14,193
Winston.....	7,956	4,650
Yalabusha.....	17,258	12,248
Yazoo.....	14,418	10,480

Total.....608,555 375,651

## LOUISIANA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Ascension.....	10,752	6,951
Assumption.....	10,588	7,141
Avoyelles.....	9,326	6,616
Baton Rouge E.....	11,977	8,138
Baton Rouge W.....	6,270	4,688
Bienville.....	5,599	new co
Bossier.....	6,962	new co
Caddo.....	8,864	5,282
Caldwell.....	5,914	2,057
Calcasieu.....	2,815	2,017
Carroll.....	8,739	4,237
Catahoula.....	6,982	4,955
Claiborne.....	7,471	6,185
Concordia.....	7,758	9,114
De Soto.....	8,019	new co
Feliciana E.....	13,508	11,893
Feliciana W.....	13,245	10,910
Franklin.....	3,251	new co
Iberville.....	12,214	8,495
Jackson.....	5,568	new co
Jefferson.....	25,091	10,470
Lafayette.....	6,720	7,841
La Fourche.....	9,533	7,303
Livingston.....	3,395	2,315
Madison.....	8,773	5,142
Morehouse.....	3,913	new co
Natchitoches.....	14,201	14,356
Orleans.....	119,161	102,195



Counties.	1850.	1840.
Ouchita.....	5,908	4,640
Pleasantine.....	7,390	5,000
Point Coupee.....	11,389	7,808
Rapides.....	16,561	14,132
Sabine.....	4,515	new co
St. Bernard.....	3,804	3,257
St. Charles.....	5,120	4,700
St. Helena.....	4,561	3,525
St. James.....	11,008	8,548
St. John Baptist.....	7,317	5,776
St. Landry.....	22,253	15,233
St. Martin.....	11,107	8,674
St. Mary.....	8,808	8,950
St. Tammany.....	6,364	4,598
Texas.....	9,040	new co
Terre Bonne.....	7,724	4,410
Union.....	8,203	1,638
Vermilion.....	3,409	new co
Washington.....	3,408	2,649

Total.....511,974 352,411

## TEXAS. 1850.

Anderson.....	2,984
Angelina.....	1,165
Aransas.....	3,841
Bastrop.....	3,059
Bexar.....	6,052
Bowie.....	2,942
Brazoria.....	4,841
Brazos.....	614
Brewster.....	1,713
Caldwell.....	1,329
Calhoun.....	1,110

Counties.	1850.
Cameron.....	8,541
Star & Webb.....	4,991
Cass.....	5,673
Cherokee.....	1,950
Collin.....	2,257
Colorado.....	1,723
Comal.....	220
Cook.....	2,743
Dallas.....	641
DeWitt.....	1,716
Fannin.....	3,788
Fayette.....	3,756
Fort Bend.....	2,535
Galveston.....	4,529
Gillespie.....	1,240
Goliad.....	648
Gonzales.....	1,492
Grayson.....	2,004
Guadalupe.....	4,008
Harris.....	11,822
Hays.....	857
Henderson.....	1,337
Hockley.....	2,025
Houston.....	2,727
Hunt.....	1,520
Jackson.....	986
Jasper.....	1,757
Jefferson.....	1,836
Kaufman.....	1,047
Lamar.....	3,978
Lavaca.....	1,471

Counties.	1850.
Leon.....	1,946
Liberty.....	2,532
Limestone.....	2,608
Matagorda.....	2,124
Medina.....	909
Milan.....	2,907
Montgomery.....	2,384
Nacogdoches.....	5,193
Navarro.....	3,843
Newton.....	1,689
Nueces.....	698
Padua.....	3,871
Polk.....	2,349
Red River.....	3,906
Refugio.....	288
Robertson.....	934
Rusk.....	8,148
Sabine.....	2,498
San Augustine.....	3,647
San Patricio.....	200
Shelby.....	4,239
Smith.....	4,292
Titus.....	3,635
Travis.....	3,138
Tyler.....	1,894
Upshur.....	3,394
Van Zant.....	1,348
Victoria.....	2,019
Walker.....	3,904
Washington.....	5,983
Wharton.....	1,752
Williamson.....	1,568

Total.....212,592

## CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	1850.
Butte.....	643
Colaveras.....	462
Contra Costa.....	294
Colusa.....	558
El Dorado.....	2,749
Los Angeles.....	1,051
Marin.....	2,651
Mariposa.....	1,512
Mendocino.....	13,293
Monterey.....	7,791
Napa.....	10,968
Sacramento.....	4,645
San Diego.....	7,713
San Francisco.....	7,074
San Joaquin.....	5,507
San Luis Obispo.....	14,147
Santa Barbara.....	61,505
Santa Clara.....	418
Santa Cruz.....	584
Shasta.....	97
Solano.....	158
Sonoma.....	1,194
Sutter.....	2,327
Trinity.....	943
Toulumne.....	150
Yolo.....	1,066
Yuba.....	6,077

Total.....814

## OREGON.

Benton.....	814
Clackamas.....	1,859

Counties.	1850.
Clark.....	643
Clatsop.....	462
Lincoln.....	294
Lewis.....	558
Marion.....	2,749
Polk.....	1,051
Washington.....	2,651
Yam Hill.....	1,512

Total.....13,293

## NEW MEXICO.

Bernalillo.....	7,791
Rio Arriba.....	10,968
Santa Anna.....	4,645
Santa Fe.....	7,713
San Miguel.....	7,074
Taos.....	5,507
Valencia.....	14,147

Total.....61,505

## MINNESOTA.

Benton.....	418
Dakota.....	584
Itasca.....	97
Mahkath.....	158
Pembina.....	1,194
Ramsay.....	2,327
Wabashaw.....	943
Wahabata.....	150
Washington.....	1,066

Total.....6,077

## RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

STATES.	Dwellings.	Families.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total Free Population.	Slaves.	Deaths in 1850.	Farms in Cultivation.	Manufacturing Establishments.*
Alabama.....	73,070	73,786	219,728	106,779	1,047	1,225	428,779	342,892	9,084	41,964	1,029
Arkansas.....	28,252	28,416	85,699	76,369	313	371	162,057	46,982	2,987	17,768	271
California.....	No re-	No re-	torna		Estimated at	165,000					
Connecticut.....	64,013	73,448	180,001	183,304	3,749	3,737	370,791		5,781	22,445	3,313
Delaware.....	15,230	15,439	35,771	33,518	8,989	8,965	89,346	2,289	1,309	6,063	513
Florida.....	9,022	9,107	25,674	21,493	430	505	48,092	29,309	923	4,204	121
Georgia.....	91,011	91,471	266,095	255,342	1,365	1,512	524,318	381,681	9,920	51,759	1,407
Illinois.....	145,544	149,153	445,644	400,490	2,756	2,610	851,470		11,619	76,308	3,009
Indiana.....	170,178	171,561	509,405	471,320	5,472	5,316	988,416		12,738	94,896	4,336
Iowa.....	32,912	33,420	100,885	90,994	108	167	192,214		2,044	14,805	482
Kentucky.....	130,769	132,920	392,840	366,848	4,771	4,965	771,424	210,981	15,206	74,777	3,471
Louisiana.....	49,101	44,112	141,059	114,357	7,508	9,939	272,953	239,021	11,948	13,422	1,021
Maine.....	95,797	103,787	296,638	285,404	705	620	582,188		7,545	46,760	3,692
Maryland.....	81,708	87,384	211,495	207,035	34,914	33,163	492,667	90,368	9,504	21,860	3,863
Massachusetts.....	152,835	152,579	454,254	401,430	4,514	4,484	904,499		19,411	34,235	9,657
Michigan.....	71,616	72,611	208,471	186,626	1,412	1,445	397,654		4,520	34,089	1,979
Mississippi.....	51,691	52,107	166,890	139,408	473	426	296,657	309,898	8,711	33,900	866
Missouri.....	96,949	100,890	313,089	274,091	1,338	1,206	604,621	87,422	12,311	54,458	3,030
New Hampshire.....	57,319	62,287	155,354	161,535	243	232	317,064		4,266	29,329	3,301
New Jersey.....	81,094	80,020	233,746	232,404	11,542	11,551	489,333	222	4,339	23,908	4,374
New York.....	473,956	509,569	1,515,052	1,504,005	22,978	24,069	3,097,394		44,339	170,621	23,833
North Carolina.....	105,942	106,923	272,799	280,506	13,226	13,070	580,491	288,412	10,207	56,916	2,524
Ohio.....	336,698	348,541	1,004,111	951,997	12,239	12,061	1,997,408		25,947	143,887	10,550
Pennsylvania.....	386,216	408,497	1,142,963	1,155,600	25,037	23,266	2,317,786		28,318	127,577	22,036
Rhode Island.....	22,379	29,216	70,417	73,593	1,660	1,894	147,544		2,241	5,285	1,144
South Carolina.....	51,450	51,789	137,957	136,693	4,083	4,768	283,498	385,009	7,842	27,768	1,439
Tennessee.....	129,420	130,003	382,270	374,623	3,072	3,199	763,164	239,461	11,759	72,710	2,869
Texas.....	27,268	28,377	84,863	69,237	171	160	154,431	58,161	3,046	12,198	367
Vermont.....	56,548	60,655	159,678	153,732	367	543	314,120		3,130	29,809	1,837
Virginia.....	165,815	167,630	451,562	413,792	25,843	27,386	919,133	472,528	19,053	77,013	4,434
Wisconsin.....	60,316	57,608	164,221	140,344	365	261	305,191		2,884	20,177	1,273
Ter. Minnesota.....	1,002	1,016	3,695	2,543	21	18	6,077		30	157	5
Ter. N. Mexico.....	13,453	13,702	31,730	29,800	14	3	61,547		1,157	3,750	20
Ter. Oregon.....	2,374	2,374	8,142	4,945	119	87	13,293		47	1,164	61
Ter. Utah.....							11,360				
Dist. Columbia.....							47,999	3,638			
Totals.....	3,327,698	3,563,692	9,919,030	9,499,145	300,712	216,004	20,053,399	3,198,334	317,063	1,445,128	122,008

Total Population in 1790, 3,929,827—in 1800, 5,305,941—ratio of increase, 33.01 per cent. In 1810, 7,239,814—increase, 35.45. In 1820, 9,538,191—increase, 31.12. In 1830, 12,599,020—increase, 33.48. In 1840, 17,069,463—increase, 35.67. In 1850, 25,237,723—increase, 36.25. Actual increase of total population in sixty years, 19,317,896—increase in Whites, 16,458,274; Free Colored, 399,195; Slaves, 2,500,425.

\* Producing \$500 and upward per annum.



## FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

## THE WEBSTER AND HULSEMANN CORRESPONDENCE.

**DURING** the Hungarian struggle for Independence in the memorable summer of 1849, the administration of the late General Taylor sent out Mr. A. Dudley Mann as American Agent to visit Hungary, and report upon the real state of things in that country, with a view to being among the first to acknowledge her existence as an Independent Nation in case her brave defenders should succeed in placing her in that position. These facts being made known in a special message from President Taylor to the Senate, the Austrian Government took umbrage at it, and the following correspondence ensued.

## CHEVALIER J. G. HULSEMANN TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Translation.]

AUSTRIAN LEGATION. }  
WASHINGTON, September, 30, 1850. }

THE undersigned, *Chargé d'Affaires* of his majesty the Emperor of Austria, has been instructed to make the following communications to the Secretary of State:—

As soon as the Imperial Government became aware of the fact that a United States agent had been dispatched to Vienna, with orders to watch for a favorable moment to recognise the Hungarian Republic, and to conclude a treaty of commerce with the same, the undersigned was directed to address some confidential but pressing representations to the cabinet of Washington against that proceeding, which is so much at variance with those principles of international law, so scrupulously adhered to by Austria at all times and under all circumstances, toward the United States. In fact, how is it possible to reconcile such a mission with the principle of non-intervention, so formally announced by the United States as the basis of American policy, and which had just been sanctioned with so much solemnity by the President, in his inaugural address of March 5, 1849? Was it in return for the friendship and confidence which Austria had never ceased to manifest toward them, that the United States became so impatient for the downfall of the Austrian monarchy, and even sought to accelerate that event by the utterance of their wishes to that effect? Those who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand, should, independent of considerations of propriety, have borne in mind that they were exposing their emissary to be treated as a spy. It is to be regretted that the American Government was not better informed as to the actual resources of Austria, and her historical perseverance in defending her just rights. A knowledge of those resources would have led to the conclusion that a contest of a few months' duration could neither have exhausted the energy of that Power nor turned aside its purpose to put down the insurrection. Austria has struggled against the French revolution for twenty-five years; the courage and perseverance which she exhibited in that memorable contest have been appreciated

To the urgent representations of the undersigned, Mr. Clayton answered that Mr. Mann's mission had no other object in view than to obtain reliable information as to the true state of affairs in Hungary, by personal observation; this explanation can hardly be admitted, for it says very little as to the cause of the anxiety which was felt to ascertain the chances of the revolutionists. Unfortunately, the language in which Mr. Mann's instructions were drawn gives us a very correct idea of their scope. This language was offensive to the Imperial Cabinet, for it designates the Austrian Government as an *iron rule*, and represents the rebel chief, Kossuth, as an illustrious man; while improper expressions are introduced in regard to Russia, the intimate and faithful ally of Austria. Notwithstanding these hostile demonstrations, the Imperial Cabinet has deemed it proper to preserve a conciliatory deportment, making ample allowance for the ignorance of the cabinet of Washington on the subject of Hungarian affairs, and its disposition to give credence to the mendacious rumors which are propagated by the American press. This extremely painful incident, therefore, might have been passed over without any written evidence being left, on our part, in the archives of the United States, had not General Taylor thought proper to revive the whole subject by communicating to the Senate, in his message of the 18th of last March, the instructions with which Mr. Mann had been furnished on the occasion of his mission to Vienna. The publicity which has been given to that document has placed the Imperial Government under the necessity of entering a formal protest, through its official representative, against the proceedings of the American Government, lest that Government should construe our silence into approbation, or toleration even, of the principles which appear to have guided its action, and the means it has adopted.

In view of all these circumstances, the undersigned has been instructed to declare that the Imperial Government totally disapproves, and will always continue to disapprove, of those proceedings, so offensive to the laws of propriety; and that it protests against all interference in the internal affairs of its government. Having thus fulfilled his duty, the undersigned considers it a fortunate circumstance that he has it in his power to assure the secretary of state that the Imperial Government is disposed to cultivate relations of friendship and good understanding with the United States, relations which may have been momentarily weakened, but which could not again be seriously disturbed without placing the cardinal interests of the two countries in jeopardy.

The instructions for addressing this communication to Mr. Clayton reached Washington at the time of General Taylor's death. In compliance with the requisitions of propriety, the undersigned deemed it his duty to defer that task until the new administration had been completely organized; a delay which he now rejoices at, as it has given him the opportunity of ascertaining from the new President himself, on the occasion of the reception of the diplomatic corps, that the fundamental policy of the United States, so frequently proclaimed, would guide the relations of the American Government with the other powers. Even if the Government of the United States were to think it proper to take an indirect part in the political movements



acts of retaliation, and to certain inconveniences, which could not fail to affect the commerce and the industry of the two hemispheres. All countries are obliged, at some period or other, to struggle against internal difficulties; all forms of government are exposed to such disagreeable episodes; the United States have had some experience in this very recently. Civil war is a possible occurrence everywhere, and the encouragement which is given to the spirit of insurrection and of disorder most frequently falls back upon those who seek to aid it in its developments, in spite of justice and wise policy.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the secretary of state the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

HÜLSEMANN.

To the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,  
*Secretary of State of the United States.*

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO CHEVALIER  
HÜLSEMANN.**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }  
WASHINGTON, December 21, 1850. }

THE undersigned, secretary of state of the United States, had the honor to receive some time ago, the note of Mr. Hülsemann, *Chargé d'Affaires* of his majesty, the Emperor of Austria, of the 30th September. Causes, not arising from any want of personal regard for Mr. Hülsemann, or of proper respect for his government, have delayed an answer until the present moment. Having submitted Mr. Hülsemann's letter to the President, the undersigned is now directed by him to return the following reply.

The objects of Mr. Hülsemann's note are, first, to protest, by order of his government, against the steps taken by the late President of the United States to ascertain the progress and probable result of the revolutionary movements in Hungary; and, secondly, to complain of some expressions in the instructions of the late secretary of state to Mr. A. Dudley Mann, a confidential agent of the United States, as communicated by President Taylor to the Senate on the 28th of March last.

The principal ground of protest is founded on the idea, or in the allegation, that the Government of the United States, by the mission of Mr. Mann, and his instructions, has interfered in the domestic affairs of Austria in a manner unjust or disrespectful toward that Power. The President's message was a communication made by him to the Senate, transmitting a correspondence between the Executive Government and a confidential agent of its own. This would seem to be itself a domestic transaction, a mere instance of intercourse between the President and the Senate, in the manner which is usual and indispensable in communications between the different branches of the government. It was not addressed either to Austria or Hungary; nor was it any public manifesto, to which any foreign State was called on to reply. It was an account of its transactions communicated by the Executive Government to the Senate, at the request of that body; made public, indeed, but made public only because such is the common and usual course of proceeding; and it may be regarded as somewhat strange, therefore, that the Austrian cabinet did not perceive that, by the instructions given to Mr. Hülsemann, it was itself interfering with the domestic concerns of a foreign State, the very thing which is the ground of its complaint against the United States.

This Department has, on former occasions, informed the Ministers of foreign Powers that a communication from the President to either house of Congress is regarded as a domestic communication, of which, ordinarily, no foreign State has cogni-

zance; and, in more recent instances, the great inconvenience of making such communications subjects of diplomatic correspondence and discussion has been fully shown. If it had been the pleasure of his majesty, the Emperor of Austria, during the struggles in Hungary, to have admonished the Provisional Government or the people of that country against involving themselves in disaster, by following the evil and dangerous example of the United States of America in making efforts for the establishment of independent Governments, such an admonition from that Sovereign to his Hungarian subjects, would not have originated here a diplomatic correspondence. The President might, perhaps, on this ground, have declined to direct any particular reply to Mr. Hülsemann's note; but, out of proper respect for the Austrian government, it has been thought better to answer that note at length; and the more especially, as the occasion is not unfavorable for the expression of the general sentiments of the Government of the United States upon the topics which that note discusses.

A leading subject in Mr. Hülsemann's note, is that of the correspondence between Mr. Hülsemann and the predecessor of the undersigned, in which Mr. Clayton, by direction of the President, informed Mr. Hülsemann "that Mr. Mann's mission had no other object in view than to obtain reliable information as to the true state of affairs in Hungary, by personal observation." Mr. Hülsemann remarks, that "this explanation can hardly be admitted, for it says very little as to the cause of the anxiety which was felt to ascertain the chances of the revolutionists." As this, however, is the only purpose which can, with any appearance of truth, be attributed to the agency; as nothing whatever is alleged by Mr. Hülsemann to have been either done or said by the agent inconsistent with such an object, the undersigned conceives that Mr. Clayton's explanation ought to be deemed not only admissible, but quite satisfactory. Mr. Hülsemann states, in the course of his note, that his instructions to address his present communication to Mr. Clayton reached Washington about the time of the lamented death of the late President, and that he delayed from a sense of propriety the execution of his task until the new administration should be fully organized: "a delay which he now rejoices at, as it has given him the opportunity of ascertaining from the new President himself, on the occasion of the reception of the diplomatic corps, that the fundamental policy of the United States, so frequently proclaimed, would guide the relations of the American Government with other Powers." Mr. Hülsemann also observes that it is in his power to assure the undersigned "that the Imperial Government is disposed to cultivate relations of friendship and good understanding with the United States." The President receives this assurance of the disposition of the Imperial Government with great satisfaction, and, in consideration of the friendly relations of the two Governments thus mutually recognised, and of the peculiar nature of the incidents by which their good understanding is supposed by Mr. Hülsemann to have been, for a moment, disturbed or endangered, the President regrets that Mr. Hülsemann did not feel himself at liberty wholly to forbear from the execution of instructions, which were of course transmitted from Vienna without any foresight of the state of things under which they would reach Washington. If Mr. Hülsemann saw in the address of the President to the diplomatic corps, satisfactory pledges of the sentiments and the policy of this Government, in regard to neutral rights and neutral duties, it might, perhaps, have been better not to bring on a discussion of past transactions. But the undersigned readily admits that this was a question fit only for the consideration and decision of Mr. Hülsemann himself; and although the Pres-



ident does not see that any good purpose can be answered by reopening the inquiry into the propriety of the steps taken by President Taylor, to ascertain the probable issue of the late civil war in Hungary, justice to his memory requires the undersigned briefly to restate the history of those steps, and to show their consistency with the neutral policy which has invariably guided the Government of the United States in its foreign relations, as well as with the established and well-settled principles of national intercourse, and the doctrines of public law.

The undersigned will first observe that the President is persuaded, his majesty the Emperor of Austria, does not think that the Government of the United States ought to view, with unconcern, the extraordinary events which have occurred, not only in his dominions, but in many other parts of Europe, since February, 1848. The Government and people of the United States, like other intelligent governments and communities, take a lively interest in the movements and events of this remarkable age, in whatever part of the world they may be exhibited. But the interest taken by the United States in these events, has not proceeded from any disposition to depart from that neutrality toward foreign Powers, which is among the deepest principles and the most cherished traditions of the political history of the Union. It has been the necessary effect of the unexampled character of the events themselves, which could not fail to arrest the attention of the cotemporary world; as they will doubtless fill a memorable page in history. But the undersigned goes further, and freely admits that in proportion as these extraordinary events appeared to have their origin in those great ideas of responsible and popular governments, on which the American Constitutions themselves are wholly founded, they could not but command the warm sympathy of the people of this country.

Well-known circumstances in their history, indeed their whole history, have made them the representatives of purely popular principles of government. In this light they now stand before the world. They could not, if they would, conceal their character, their condition, or their destiny. They could not, if they so desired, shut out from the view of mankind the causes which have placed them, in so short a national career, in the station which they now hold among the civilized States of the world. They could not, if they desired it, suppress either the thoughts or the hopes which arise in men's minds, in other countries, from contemplating their successful example of free government. That very intelligent and distinguished personage, the Emperor Joseph the Second, was among the first to discern this necessary consequence of the American Revolution on the sentiments and opinions of the people of Europe. In a letter to his Minister in the Netherlands, in 1787, he observes that "it is remarkable that France, by the assistance which she afforded to the Americans, gave birth to reflections on freedom." This fact, which the sagacity of that monarch perceived at so early a day, is now known and admitted by intelligent Powers all over the world. True, indeed, it is, that the prevalence on the other continent of sentiments favorable to republican liberty, is the result of the reaction of America upon Europe; and the source and centre of this reaction has doubtless been, and now is, in these United States. The position thus belonging to the United States is a fact as inseparable from their history, their constitutional organization, and their character, as the opposite position of the Powers composing the European alliance, is from the history and constitutional organization of the Government of those Powers. The sovereigns who form that alliance have not unfrequently felt it their right to interfere

and have, in their manifestoes and declarations, denounced the popular ideas or the age in terms so comprehensive as of necessity to include the United States, and their forms of government. It is well known that one of the leading principles announced by the allied sovereigns, after the restoration of the Bourbons, is, that all popular or constitutional rights are hidden no otherwise than as grants and indulgences from crowned heads. "Useful and necessary changes in legislation and administration," says the Laybach Circular of May, 1821, "ought only to emanate from the free will and intelligent conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power; all that deviates from this line necessarily leads to disorder, commotions, and evils, far more insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy." And his late Austrian majesty, Francis I, is reported to have declared in an address to the Hungarian Diet, in 1820, that "the whole world had become foolish, and, leaving their ancient laws, was in search of imaginary constitutions." These declarations amount to nothing less than a denial of the lawfulness of the origin of the Government of the United States, since it is certain that that Government was established in consequence of a change which did not proceed from thrones, or the permission of crowned heads. But the Government of the United States heard these denunciations of its fundamental principles without remonstrance, or the disturbance of its equanimity. This was thirty years ago.

The power of this Republic, at the present moment, is spread over a region, one of the richest and most fertile on the globe, and of an extent in comparison with which the possessions of the House of Hapsburg are but as a patch on the earth's surface. Its population, already twenty-five millions, will exceed that of the Austrian empire within the period during which it may be hoped that Mr. Hülsennann may yet remain in the honorable discharge of his duties to his Government. Its navigation and commerce are hardly exceeded by the oldest and most commercial nations; its maritime means and its maritime power may be seen by Austria herself, in all seas where she has ports, as well as it may be seen, also, in all other quarters of the globe. Life, liberty, property, and all personal rights, are amply secured to all citizens, and protected by just and stable laws; and credit, public and private, is as well established as in any government of Continental Europe. And the country, in all its interests and concerns, partakes most largely in all the improvements and progress which distinguish the age. Certainly, the United States may be pardoned, even by those who profess adherence to the principles of absolute governments, if they entertain an ardent affection for those popular forms of political organization which have so rapidly advanced their own prosperity and happiness, which enabled them, in so short a period, to bring their country and the hemisphere to which it belongs, to the notice and respectful regard, not to say the admiration, of the civilized world. Nevertheless, the United States have abstained, at all times, from acts of interference with the political changes of Europe. They can not, however, fail to cherish always a lively interest in the fortunes of nations struggling for institutions like their own. But this sympathy, so far from being necessarily a hostile feeling toward any of the parties to these great national struggles, is quite consistent with amicable relations with them all. The Hungarian people are three or four times as numerous as the inhabitants of these United States were when the American Revolution broke out. They possess, in a distinct language, and in other respects, important elements of a separate nationality, which the Anglo-Saxon race in this country did not pos-



countries contending for popular constitutions and national independence, it is only because they regard such constitutions and such national independence, not as imaginary, but as real blessings. They claim no right, however, to take part in the struggles of foreign Powers in order to promote these ends. It is only in defense of his own Government, and its principles and character, that the undersigned has now expressed himself on this subject. But when the United States behold the people of foreign countries without any such interference, spontaneously moving toward the adoption of institutions like their own, it surely can not be expected of them to remain wholly indifferent spectators.

In regard to the recent very important occurrences in the Austrian empire, the undersigned freely admits the difficulty which exists in this country, and is alluded to by Mr. Hülsemann, of obtaining accurate information. But this difficulty is by no means to be ascribed to what Mr. Hülsemann calls—with little justice, as it seems to the undersigned—"the mendacious rumors propagated by the American press." For information on this subject, and others of the same kind, the American press is, of necessity, almost wholly dependent upon that of Europe; and if "mendacious rumors" respecting Austrian and Hungarian affairs have been anywhere propagated, that propagation of falsehoods has been most prolific on the European continent, and in countries immediately bordering on the Austrian empire. But, wherever these errors may have originated, they certainly justified the late President in seeking true information through authentic channels. His attention was first particularly drawn to the state of things in Hungary, by the correspondence of Mr. Stiles, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States at Vienna. In the autumn of 1848, an application was made to this gentleman, on behalf of Mr. Kossuth, formerly minister of finance for the kingdom of Hungary by Imperial appointment, but at the time the application was made, chief of the Revolutionary Government. The object of this application was to obtain the good offices of Mr. Stiles with the Imperial Government, with a view to the suspension of hostilities. This application became the subject of a conference between Prince Schwarzenberg, the Imperial minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Stiles. The Prince commended the considerateness and propriety with which Mr. Stiles had acted; and, so far from disapproving his interference, advised him, in case he received a further communication from the Revolutionary Government in Hungary, to have an interview with Prince Windischgratz, who was charged by the Emperor with the proceedings determined on in relation to that kingdom. A week after these occurrences, Mr. Stiles received through a secret channel, a communication signed by L. Kossuth, president of the committee of defense, and countersigned by Francis Pulszky, secretary of state. On the receipt of this communication, Mr. Stiles had an interview with Prince Windischgratz, "who received him with the utmost kindness, and thanked him for his efforts toward reconciling the existing difficulties." Such were the incidents which first drew the attention of the Government of the United States particularly to the affairs of Hungary, and the conduct of Mr. Stiles, though acting without instructions in a matter of much delicacy, having been viewed with satisfaction by the Imperial Government, was approved by that of the United States.

In the course of the year 1848, and in the early part of 1849, a considerable number of Hungarians came to the United States. Among them were individuals representing themselves to be in the confidence of the Revolutionary Government, and by these persons the President was strongly urged to

recognise the existence of that Government. In these applications, and in the manner in which they were viewed by the President, there was nothing unusual; still less was there anything unauthorized by the law of nations. It is the right of every independent State to enter into friendly relations with every other independent State. Of course, questions of prudence naturally arise in reference to new States, brought by successful revolutions into the family of nations; but it is not to be required of neutral Powers that they should await the recognition of the new Government by the parent State. No principle of public law has been more frequently acted upon, within the last thirty years, by the great Powers of the world than this. Within that period eight or ten new States have established independent Governments within the limits of the colonial dominions of Spain, on this continent; and in Europe the same thing has been done by Belgium and Greece. The existence of all these Governments was recognised by some of the leading Powers of Europe, as well as by the United States, before it was acknowledged by the States from which they had separated themselves. If, therefore, the United States had gone so far as formally to acknowledge the independence of Hungary, although, as the result has proved, it would have been a precipitate step, and one from which no benefit would have resulted to either party, it would not, nevertheless, have been an act against the law of nations, provided they took no part in her contest with Austria. But the United States did no such thing. Not only did they not yield to Hungary any actual countenance or succor, not only did they not show their ships-of-war in the Adriatic with any menacing or hostile aspect, but they studiously abstained from everything which had not been done in other cases in times past, and contented themselves with instituting an inquiry into the truth and reality of alleged political occurrences. Mr. Hülsemann incorrectly states, unintentionally certainly, the nature of the mission of this agent, when he says that "a United States agent had been dispatched to Vienna with orders to watch for a favorable moment to recognise the Hungarian republic, and to conclude a treaty of commerce with the same." This, indeed, would have been a lawful object, but Mr. Mann's errand was, in the first instance, purely one of inquiry. He had no power to act, unless he had first come to the conviction that a firm and stable Hungarian Government existed. "The principal object the President has in view," according to his instructions, "is to obtain minute and reliable information in regard to Hungary in connection with the affairs of adjoining countries, the probable issue of the present revolutionary movements, and the chances we may have of forming commercial arrangements with that Power favorable to the United States." Again, in the same paper, it is said: "The object of the President is to obtain information in regard to Hungary, and her resources and prospects, with a view to an early recognition of her independence, and the formation of commercial relations with her." It was only in the event that the new Government should appear, in the opinion of the agent, to be firm and stable, that the President proposed to recommend its recognition.

Mr. Hülsemann, in qualifying these steps of President Taylor with the epithet of "hostile," seems to take for granted that the inquiry could, in the expectation of the President, have but one result, and that favorable to Hungary. If this were so, it would not change the case. But the American government sought for nothing but truth; it desired to learn the facts through a reliable channel. It so happened, in the chances and vicissitudes of human affairs, that the result was adverse to the Hungarian revolution. The American agent, as was



stated in his instructions to be not unlikely, found the condition of Hungarian affairs less prosperous than it had been, or had been believed to be. He did not enter Hungary, nor hold any direct communication with her revolutionary leaders. He reported against the recognition of her independence, because he found she had been unable to set up a firm and stable government. He carefully forbore, as his instructions required, to give publicity to his mission, and the undersigned supposes that the Austrian Government first learned its existence from the communications of the President to the Senate.

Mr. Hülsemann will observe from this statement that Mr. Mann's mission was wholly unobjectionable, and strictly within the rule of the law of nations, and the duty of the United States as a neutral Power. He will accordingly feel how little foundation there is for his remark, that "those who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand, should, independent of considerations of propriety, have borne in mind that they were exposing their emissary to be treated as a spy." A spy is a person sent by one belligerent to gain secret information of the forces and defenses of the other, to be used for hostile purposes. According to practice, he may use deception, under the penalty of being lawfully hanged if detected. To give this odious name and character to a confidential agent of a neutral Power, bearing the commission of his country, and sent for a purpose fully warranted by the law of nations, is not only to abuse language, but also to confound all just ideas, and to announce the wildest and most extravagant notions, such as certainly were not to have been expected in a grave, diplomatic paper; and the President directs the undersigned to say to Mr. Hülsemann, that the American Government would regard such an imputation upon it by the Cabinet of Austria, as that it employs spies, and that in a quarrel none of its own, as distinctly offensive, if it did not presume, as it is willing to presume, that the word used in the original German was not of equivalent meaning with "spy" in the English language, or that in some other way the employment of such an opprobrious term may be explained. Had the Imperial Government of Austria subjected Mr. Mann to the treatment of a spy, it would have placed itself without the pale of civilized nations; and the Cabinet of Vienna may be assured that if it had carried, or attempted to carry, any such lawless purpose into effect, in the case of an authorized agent of this Government, the spirit of the people of this country would have demanded immediate hostilities to be waged by the utmost exertion of the power of the Republic, military and naval.

Mr. Hülsemann proceeds to remark that "this extremely painful incident, therefore, might have been passed over, without any written evidence being left on our part in the archives of the United States had not General Taylor thought proper to revive the whole subject, by communicating to the Senate, in his message of the 18th [28th] of last March, the instructions with which Mr. Mann had been furnished on the occasion of his mission to Vienna. The publicity which has been given to that document has placed the Imperial Government under the necessity of entering a formal protest, through its official representative, against the proceedings of the American Government, lest that Government should construe our silence into approbation, or toleration even, of the principles which appear to have guided its action and the means it has adopted." The undersigned reasserts to Mr. Hülsemann, and to the Cabinet of Vienna, and in the presence of the world, that the steps taken by President Taylor, now protested against by the Austrian Government, were warranted by the law of nations and agreeable to the usages of

civilized States. With respect to the communication of Mr. Mann's instructions to the Senate, and the language in which they are couched, it has already been said, and Mr. Hülsemann must feel the justice of the remark, that these are domestic affairs, in reference to which the Government of the United States can not admit the slightest responsibility to the Government of his Imperial Majesty. No State, deserving the appellation of independent, can permit the language in which it may instruct its own officers in the discharge of their duties to itself to be called in question under any pretext by a foreign Power. But, even if this were not so, M. Hülsemann is in an error in stating that the Austrian Government is called an "Iron Rule" in Mr. Mann's instructions. That phrase is not found in the paper; and in respect to the honorary epithet bestowed in Mr. Mann's instructions on the late chief of the Revolutionary Government of Hungary, Mr. Hülsemann will bear in mind that the Government of the United States can not justly be expected, in a confidential communication to its own agent to withhold from an individual an epithet of distinction of which a great part of the world thinks him worthy, merely on the ground that his own Government regards him as a rebel. At an early stage of the American Revolution, while Washington was considered by the English Government as a rebel chief, he was regarded on the continent of Europe as an illustrious hero. But the undersigned will take the liberty of bringing the Cabinet of Vienna into the presence of its own predecessors, and of citing for its consideration the conduct of the Imperial Government itself. In the year 1777, the war of the American Revolution was raging all over these United States; England was prosecuting that war with a most resolute determination, and by the exertion of all her military means to the fullest extent. Germany was at that time at peace with England; and yet an agent of that Congress, which was looked upon by England in no other light than that of a body in open rebellion, was not only received with great respect by the ambassador of the Empress Queen at Paris, and by the minister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who afterward mounted the imperial throne, but resided in Vienna for a considerable time; not, indeed, officially acknowledged, but treated with courtesy and respect; and the Emperor suffered himself to be persuaded by that agent to exert himself to prevent the German Powers from furnishing troops to England to enable her to suppress the rebellion in America. Neither Mr. Hülsemann, nor the Cabinet of Vienna, it is presumed, will undertake to say that anything said or done by this Government in regard to the recent war between Austria and Hungary is not borne out, and much more than borne out, by this example of the Imperial Court. It is believed that the Emperor Joseph the Second, habitually spoke in terms of respect and admiration of the character of Washington, as he is known to have done of that of Franklin; and he deemed it no infraction of neutrality to inform himself of the progress of the Revolutionary struggle in America, nor to express his deep sense of the merits and the talents of those illustrious men who were then leading their country to independence and renown. The undersigned may add, that in 1781, the courts of Russia and Austria proposed a diplomatic Congress of the belligerent Powers, to which the commissioners of the United States should be admitted.

Mr. Hülsemann thinks that in Mr. Mann's instructions, improper expressions are introduced in regard to Russia; but the undersigned has no reason to suppose that Russia herself is of that opinion. The only observation made in those instructions about Russia is, that she "has chosen to assume an attitude of interference, and her immense preparations for invading and reducing the



Hungarians to the rule of Austria, from which they desire to be released, gave so serious a character to the contest as to awaken the most painful solicitude in the minds of Americans." The undersigned can not but consider the Austrian Cabinet as unnecessarily susceptible in looking upon language like this as a "hostile demonstration." If we remember that it was addressed by the Government to its own agent, and has received publicity only through a communication from one Department of the American Government to another, the language quoted must be deemed moderate and inoffensive. The comity of nations would hardly forbid its being addressed to the two Imperial Powers themselves. It is scarcely necessary for the undersigned to say, that the relations of the United States with Russia have always been of the most friendly kind, and have never been deemed by either party to require any compromise of their peculiar views upon subjects of domestic or foreign polity, or the true origin of Governments. At any rate, the fact that Austria, in her contest with Hungary, had an intimate and faithful ally in Russia, can not alter the real nature of the question between Austria and Hungary, nor in any way affect the neutral rights and duties of the Government of the United States, or the justifiable sympathies of the American people. It is, indeed, easy to conceive, that favor toward struggling Hungary would not be diminished, but increased, when it was seen that the arm of Austria was strengthened and upheld by a Power whose assistance threatened to be, and which in the end proved to be, overwhelmingly destructive of all her hopes.

Toward the conclusion of his note Mr. Hülsemann remarks that "if the Government of the United States were to think it proper to take an indirect part in the political movements of Europe, American policy would be exposed to acts of retaliation, and to certain inconveniences which

would not fail to affect the commerce and industry of the two hemispheres." As to this possible fortune, this hypothetical retaliation, the Government and people of the United States are quite willing to take their chances and abide their destiny. Taking neither a direct nor an indirect part in the domestic or intestine movements of Europe, they have no fear of events of the nature alluded to by Mr. Hülsemann. It would be idle now to discuss with Mr. Hülsemann those acts of retaliation which he imagines may possibly take place at some indefinite time hereafter. Those questions will be discussed when they arise; and Mr. Hülsemann and the Cabinet at Vienna may rest assured that, in the meantime, while performing with strict and exact fidelity all their neutral duties, nothing will deter either the Government or the people of the United States from exercising, at their own discretion, the rights belonging to them as an independent nation, and of forming and expressing their own opinions, freely and at all times, upon the great political events which may transpire among the civilized nations of the earth. Their own institutions stand upon the broadest principles of civil liberty; and believing those principles and the fundamental laws in which they are embodied to be eminently favorable to the prosperity of States—to be, in fact, the only principles of government which meet the demands of the present enlightened age—the President has perceived, with great satisfaction, that, in the Constitution recently introduced into the Austrian Empire, many of these great principles are recognized and applied, and he cherishes a sincere wish that they may produce the same happy effects throughout his Austrian Majesty's extensive dominions that they have done in the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to repeat to Mr. Hülsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

## THE COST OF KINGS.

COUNTRIES.	Yearly expenditure per head.	COURT.		ARMY AND NAVY.		DEBT.
		Per head.	Proportion of Expenditure.	Per head.	Proportion of Expenditure.	Per head.
Great Britain and Ireland	\$6 27	17½ cents	2 $\frac{1}{10}$ per ct.	\$2 56	31 per cent.	\$126 00
France.....	7 20	1½ ..	$\frac{1}{5}$ ..	2 10	29 ..	32 80
Germany .....	5 53	23½ ..	$\frac{4}{11}$ ..	2 28	41½ ..	26 11
Belgium .....	4 67	13½ ..	2 $\frac{6}{7}$ ..	1 10	23 $\frac{3}{7}$ ..	22 40
United States (Federal and States together) ..	3 60	$\frac{1}{9}$ ..	$\frac{1}{32}$ † ..	67	18½ ..	2 60†
Switzerland (Federal and Cantons together) }	2 66½	$\frac{1}{15}$ ..	$\frac{1}{40}$ † ..	34	12½ ..	67†
Norway .....	2 06½	7½ ..	3 $\frac{3}{5}$ ..	80	38½ ..	Nothing.

The aggregate of the average yearly expenditures of the German Governments, before the revolution of March, 1848, was \$174,097,908; since that revolution it has been \$246,862,849. These expenditures were rising before the revolution; and, taking the last three to five years, the increase amounts to 41 per cent.

The annual cost of the Court establishments alone before the revolution was \$10,919,974; since then this item has averaged \$10,520,165, showing a decrease of 3½ per cent. But still even the reduced sum the people have been obliged to furnish since the revolution, is equivalent to the interest on a capital of \$263,004,140 invested in agriculture.

The armies of Germany cost yearly before March, 1848, \$42,879,874; since then this item has been

\$102,572,973. The increase of expense in this single department for the past three to five years has been 142 per cent. The total amount of the national debts was, before the revolution, \$345,147,752; it now is \$1,174,938,984, and is increasing as fast as it can be filled up. The increase in the last three to five years has been 39 per cent. The debt of Prussia is now (1851) \$186,544,346; that of German Austria (1850) \$764,000,000.

It will be seen by the above table that England, France, and Germany, are much the deepest in debt and heaviest taxed of all countries.

\* President's salary as now paid; the Constitutional rate would be one-third of a cent per head and 1-23 per cent of the entire expenditure.

† President's salary.

‡ Federal only.



## EUROPE IN 1851.

THE chronicle of Europe in 1851 must be very brief or very tedious; brief as it records only the general tendencies and few salient points of the year's history, or tedious as it expands in a wilderness of details. We prefer the former.

IN GREAT BRITAIN, though some reduction has been made in the burdens of taxation, the revenue has not fallen off. The decennial census has revealed facts of an alarming nature. The population of Ireland alone has fallen back to where it was twenty years ago, the decrease by famine and emigration being counted in millions. People still continue to emigrate in vast numbers, a conclusive commentary upon the system by which the kingdom is governed. During the year the ministry have once resigned, on occasion of a parliamentary defeat; but as no men could be found to take their places, they resumed office again. The World's Fair has been the great event of the year. This unexampled exhibition lasted six months, and was every way successful. The United States carried off a full share of the honors of this great industrial tournament, it being admitted that the most useful inventions with which the Fair made England acquainted came from America. At the same time the schooner *America*, a yacht built in New York, beat out of sight all the yachts of the Royal Club, and established the superiority of American ship-building. Shortly after the closing of the exhibition, in October, Kossuth arrived in England. He was received triumphantly by the working classes, and the more liberal part of the middle class. His speeches, made at public banquets and receptions, were admirable, and produced a profound sensation everywhere.

IN FRANCE, the year has been mainly occupied with the intrigues of President Bonaparte to procure the abolition of that clause in the Constitution which forbids his election, and in the suppression of those liberties yet remaining to the people. The effort to obtain the revision of the Constitution having failed in the Assembly, the President, in his annual Message on Nov. 4, as a last resort, proposed the restoration of universal suffrage, in order thereby to bring the republican members to the support of his scheme for his own re-election. This proposition was voted down in the Assembly, and then seeing that his ambition could not be gratified with any com-

blance of legality, Louis Napoleon deliberately executed one of the most atrocious schemes of usurpation ever recorded in history. On the morning of December 2, he violently dissolved the Assembly, arrested and imprisoned all the members who would not acquiesce in his crime, and, with a mockery of universal suffrage, called the whole people to vote Yes or No on the question whether he should be President for ten years with dictatorial powers. At the same time he suppressed all the newspapers except his own organs, and declared not only Paris, but a great number of departments, in a state of siege. There were attempts at opposition in the capital and the provinces, but a vast military force put them down with bloodshed. The end is not yet.

IN GERMANY, the main fact is the complete restoration of the old Diet at Frankfort. This body is to be strengthened by the addition of a federal police to its other machinery and means of suppressing "anarchy and demagoguism." The course of tyranny has been continued in this country, while the people have generally fallen into a state of phlegmatic indifference. Hanover and other States, which have before practised free trade, have come into the Zollverein, and become protectionist. The question of the succession in Schleswig-Holstein, on which the late war mainly turned, still remains unsettled.

IN AUSTRIA, the Constitution of March 4, 1849, has been abrogated by a decree of the Emperor, who rules henceforth by his own absolute pleasure, as he did before the revolution. This empire has had to make a new loan, on very bad terms, and it seems impossible that it should escape from open bankruptcy. It is already bankrupt in fact. Prince Metternich has returned to Vienna. Kossuth and his companions were hung in effigy by the government at Pesth at the time that they were set free by the Turkish authorities, and allowed to go to England and America.

IN ITALY, the year has been marked by the dreariest tyranny. In Lombardy this has been exercised by Marshal Radetzky; at Rome by the Pontifical government; in Naples by the Bourbon who reigns there. The prisons have been crowded with victims, who have suffered abuses almost incredible; and thousands, especially in Lombardy, have been put to death on offenses that, under a tolerable state of things, would not



be deemed worthy of notice. Never was all justice worse outraged than in the proceedings at Rome and Naples. As respects the latter, indignation has been excited throughout the civilized world by the exposure of the cruelties practised on men of venerable age and high character, whose sole offense was belief in constitutional freedom and attachment to the constitution which the monarch himself had granted, and sworn to observe. This exposure was made by Mr. Gladstone, an eminent member of the British parliament; the Neapolitan government attempted to confute it, but failed. The government of Sardinia has alone remained faithful to constitutional principles, and Sardinia has enjoyed through the year a degree of internal peace and prosperity unknown to the rest of Italy. The arrangements for the complete

Tuscany to the Austrian dominions have been completed.

In SPAIN, a concordat or treaty concluded with the See of Rome, by which the religions than the Roman Catholic were introduced in the kingdom. The affair produced a general fermentation. The authority, that Bravo Murillo, the prime minister, was in favor of selling Cuba to England, or even to the United States. The queen is about to give an heir to the throne, whereat great expectations are excited.

In PORTUGAL, a revolution has occurred, whose only effect has been to send off Count Thomar, the head of the ministry, and to put the Duke of Saldanha in his place.

In SWEDEN, an attempt has been made to reform the national legislature, which now consists of four houses, the representatives of the knights, of the clergy, of the citizens, and of the peasants. The reform was defeated.

In RUSSIA, one or two conspiracies have been detected. The railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow has been opened, and another to Warsaw begun. The former occupied eight years in building, and the latter will require ten.

The revolutionary elements of Europe have been active, under the guidance chiefly of Mazzini and his associates at London. The influence of these exiled leaders of the people has been devoted to restraining all merely local demonstrations, till the time when the great upheaval of France, Italy, Hungary, and Germany, shall take place. It is impossible to say when his will be, as we can not calculate the period of Louis Napoleon's downfall. That event can not, however, long be delayed, and it will be the signal for the whole continent to begin.

## RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Name of Road.	Where from.	Where to. Miles.
New York & Erie.	New York,	Dunkirk, 469
Cayuga & Susquehanna.	Owego.	Ithaca, 33
Corning & Blossburg.	Corning.	Blossburg, 40
Buffalo & New York C.	Hornellsville,	Buffalo, unfinished.
Hudson River.	New York.	East Albany, 144
Albany & Schenectady.	Albany.	Schenectady, 17
Utica & Schenectady.	Schenectady,	Utica, 78
Utica & Syracuse.	Utica.	Syracuse, 63
Rochester & Syracuse.	Syracuse.	Rochester, 104
Buffalo & Rochester.	Rochester.	Buffalo, 76
Schenectady & Troy.	Troy.	Schenectady, 20
Troy & Greenbush.	East Albany,	Troy, 6
Hudson & Berkshire.	Hudson.	W. Stockbr'ge, 34
Rensselaer & Saratoga.	Troy.	Saratoga, 32
Saratoga & Washington.	Saratoga.	Castleton, 62
Saratoga & Schenectady.	Schenectady.	Saratoga, 32
Northern.	Rouse's Point,	Oranburgh, 118
Long Island.	Brooklyn.	Greenport, 96
New York & Harlem.	New York.	Spencer's C'n'r, 98
Buffalo & Niagara Falls.	Buffalo.	Niagara Falls, 23
Lewiston.	Niagara Falls.	Lewiston, 10
Owego & Syracuse.	Syracuse.	
Cannondigua & ...		

Johnson branch.	Junction.	Laporte, 188
Erie & Kalamazoo.	Toledo.	Tecumseh, 8
Galena & Chicago.	Chicago.	Adrian, 33
Aurora Branch.	Junction.	Elgin, 43
St. Charles Branch.	Junction.	Aurora, 13
Illinois Coal Company.	Caseyville.	St. Charles, 7
Sagean & Morgan.	Springfield.	Brooklyn, 54
Milwaukee & Miss.	Milwaukee.	Naples, 54
Louisville & Frankfort.	Louisville.	Waukegan, 50
Lexington & Frankfort.	Lexington.	Frankfort, 35
Shelbyville & Rushville.	Shelbyville.	Frankfort, 38
Madison & Indianapolis.	Madison.	Rushville, 38
Shelbyville Branch.	Edinburg.	Indianapolis, 85
Indianapolis & Belfonte.	Indianapolis.	Shelbyville, 16
Shelbyville & Knightstown.	Shelbyville.	Andersonstown, 26
Peru & Indianapolis.	Indianapolis.	Knightstown, 27
New Albany & Salem.	New Albany.	Noblesville, 30
Jeffersonville.	Jeffersonville.	Salem, 35
Cleveland & Pittsburg.	Cleveland.	Vienna, 37
New Jersey.	New York.	Pittsburgh, 31
Camden & Amboy Br.	N. Brunswick.	N. Brunswick, 31
Philadelph'a & Trenton.	Trenton.	Trenton, 26
Camden & Amboy.	New York.	Philadelph'a, 30
Morris & Essex.	Newark.	Philadelph'a, 30
Trenton Branch.	Trenton.	Dover, 35
New Jersey Central.	New York.	Berdestown, 6
Belvidere & Delaware.	Trenton.	White House, 6
S. Hill & M'ch Chunk.	Summit Hill.	Lambertville, 18
Williamport & Elmira.	Rolston.	Mauch Chunk, 9
Phil. Germantown & Nor.	Philadelphia.	Williamport, 23
Germantown Branch.	Philadelphia.	Norristown, 17
Little Schuylkill.	Port Clinton.	Germantown, 6
Philadelphia & Read's.	Philadelphia.	Tiniqua, 20
Mine Hill.	Schnyl'Hav'n.	Pottsville, 92
Philadel. & Columbia.	Philadelphia.	Trenton, 12
Pennsylvania.	Lancaster.	Lancaster, 70
Columbia Branch.	Lancaster.	Hollidaysburg, 175
Alleghany & Portage.	Lancaster.	Harrisburg, 40
Cumberland Valley.	Hollidaysburg.	Johnstown, 38
Franklin.	Chambersburg.	York, 77
Philad. & W. Chester.	Chambersburg.	Hagerstown, 22
Ohio & Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia.	Westchester, 38
N. Castle & French'tn.	Pittsburg.	New Brighton, 28
Phil. Wilmin'n & Balt.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore, 116
Winchester & Potomac.	Harper's Ferry.	Baltimore, 98
Virginia Central.	Richmond.	Winchester, 32
Balt. & Susquehanna.	Baltimore.	Chlorotestville, 98
Westminster Branch.	Relay House.	Columbia, 35
Baltimore & Ohio.	Baltimore.	Owing's Mills, 17
Frederick Branch.	Monocacy.	Cumberland, 187
		Frederick, 8



Name of Road.	Where from.	Where to.	Miles.	Name of Road.	Where from.	Where to.	Miles.
Washington Branch,	Baltimore,	Washington,	40	Stoughton Branch,	Boston,	Stoughton,	18
Annapolis & Elkridge,	Annapolis J'n,	Annapolis,	21	Fall River,	Fall River,	Boston,	84
Itch. Fred'k & Pot'm's	Washington,	Richmond,	130	New Bedford & Taun.	Manfield,	New Bedford,	81
Richmond & Peters'b's	Richmond,	Petersburg,	22	Old Colony,	Boston,	Plymouth,	57
Petersburg,	Petersburg,	Weldon,	64	South Shore,	Braintree,	Cohasset,	17
Wilmaing'n & Weldon,	Weldon,	Wilmington,	162	Bridgewater Branch,	S. Abington,	Bridgewater,	7
Richmond & Danville,	Richmond,	Appomattox R'r,	26	Dorche'r & Milton Br.,	Boston,	Milt'n L. Falls,	8
Greenville & Roanoke,	Hicksford,	Gaston,	21	Norfolk County,	Blackstone,	Boston,	85
Gaston & Raleigh,	Gaston,	Raleigh,	87	Cape Cod Branch,	Middleboro',	Sandwich,	52
Appomattox,	Petersburg,	City Point,	10	Portsm'h & Concord,	Portsmouth,	Raymond,	83
Seaboard & Roanoke,	Portsmouth,	Garysburg,	76	Cocheco,	Dover,	Alton Bay,	88
South Western,	Macon,	Oglethorpe,	50	Boston & Maine,	Boston,	Portland,	111
South Carolina,	Charleston,	Augusta,	137	Great Falls Branch,	Rollingsford,	Great Falls,	5
Columbia Branch,	Branchville,	Columbia,	67	Medford Branch,	Boston,	Medford,	5 1/2
Camden Branch,	Junction,	Camden,	37	Eastern,	Boston,	Portsmouth,	64
Greenville & Columbia	Columbia,	Newbury,	54	Gloucester Branch,	Beverly,	Gloucester,	14
Charlotte & S. Carolina,	Columbia,	Black Stock,	45	Marblehead Branch,	Salem,	Marblehead,	4
Orange & Alexandria,	Alexandria,	Union Mill,	40	Salisbury Branch,	Salisbury Mills,	E. Salisbury,	8
Georgia,	Augusta,	Chattanooga,	171	Newburyport,	Newburyport,	Georgetown,	10
Athens Branch,	Union Point,	Athens,	40	Salem & Lowell,	Salem,	Lowell,	84
Warrenton Branch,	Camak,	Warrenton,	4	Essex,	Salem,	Lawrence,	51
Western & Atlantic,	Atlanta,	Chattanooga,	140	South Reading,	Boston,	Salem,	19
Rome,	Kingston,	Rome,	18	Port. Saco & Portsm'h,	Portland,	Portsmouth,	61
E. Tenn. & Georgia,	Dalton,	Charleston,	42	York & Cumberland,	Portland,	Gorham, Me.,	10
Central Georgia,	Savannah,	Macon,	191	Atlantic & St. Lawr'ce,	Portland,	Gorham, N. H.,	61
Macon & Western,	Macon,	Atlanta,	101	Androscog. & Kenn'ec,	Portland,	Waterville,	69
Lagrange,	Atlanta,	West Point,	87	Buckfield Branch,	Mechanic Falls,	Buckfield,	13
Mont'y & W'st Point,	West Point,	Montgomery,	88	Portland & Kennebec,	Portland,	Richmond,	43
Tuscumbia & Decatur,	Tuscumbia,	Decatur,	46	Bath Branch,	Brunswick,	Bath,	9
Ramapo & Paterson,	New York,	Sufferns,	33	Bangor & Piscataquis,	Bangor,	Old Town,	19
V'g. Jack'n & Brand'n,	Vicksburg,	Brandon,	60	Great Falls & Conway,	Great Falls,	Milton,	13
Clinton & Port Hud'n,	Clinton,	Port Hudson,	24	Franklin,	Machiasport,	Whitcayville,	9
West Feliciana,	Woodville,	Bayou Sara,	26	Calais & Baring,	Calais,	Calais,	6
Mexican Gulf,	New Orleans,	Proctorville,	27	Montreal & Lachine,	Montreal,	Lachine,	6
N. O. & Carrollton,	New Orleans,	Carrollton,	6	Champ'n & St. Law'r,	Rouse's Point,	Montreal,	46
Milb'g & L. Poncht'n,	New Orleans,	Lake Poncht'n,	6	St. Lawrence & Atlantic,	Montreal,	Hyalicthe,	33
New York & N. Haven,	New York,	New Haven,	76	St. Andrew's & Quebec	St. Andrew's,		10
Housatonic,	Bridgeport,	Pittsfield,	110				
Naugatuck,	Bridgeport,	Winsted,	62				
N. H. & Northampton,	New Haven,	Tariffville,	45				
Collinsville Branch,	Plainville,	Collinsville,	11				
N. H. Hart. & Spring'd,	New Haven	Springfield,	62				
Middletown Branch,	Middletown,	Berlin,	10				
Pittsfield & N. Adams,	Pittsfield,	North Adams,	20				
Hart. Prov. & Fishkill,	Bristol,	Williamantic,	51				
Connecticut River,	Springfield,	Keene,	73				
Verm't & Massachusetts,	Fitchburg,	Greenfield,	56				
Brattleboro' Branch,	Groat's Corn's,	Brattleboro',	21				
Vermont Valley,	Bellevue Falls,	Brattleboro',	24				
Chester,	S. Ashburnham,	Bellevue Falls,	54				
Sullivan,	Bellevue Falls,	Windsor,	25				
Rutland & Burlington,	Bellevue Falls,	Burlington,	120				
Rutland & Washing'tn,	Castleton,	Rutland,	57				
Vermont Central,	Windsor,	Rouse's Point,	7				
Saxonville Branch,	Essex Junction	Burlington,	57				
Conc. & Passumpsic,	Whit. Riv. Jun.	St. Johnsbury,	61				
N. London & Will'm'tic,	New London,	Palmer,	68				
Norwich & Worcester,	Allyn's Point,	Worcester,	68				
Boston & Worcester,	Worcester,	Boston,	45				
Western,	Boston,	Albany,	200				
Worcester & Nashua,	Worcester,	Nashua,	45				
Brookline Branch,	Boston,	Brookline,	1 1/2				
Newton Branch,	Boston,	Newton,	13				
Saxonville Branch,	Boston,	Saxonville,	6				
Fitchburg & Worcester,	Worcester,	Fitchburg,	26				
Lowell & Lawrence,	Lowell,	Lawrence,	13				
Nashua & Lowell,	Lowell,	Nashville,	15				
Wilton,	Nashville,	Milford,	12				
Stony Brook,	Groton,	Lowell,	17				
Concord,	Nashua,	Concord,	26				
Manchester & Lawrence,	Lawrence,	Manchester,	26				
Northern,	Concord,	Lebanon,	69				
Bristol Branch,	Franklin,	Bristol,	13				
Bost. Conc. & Mont'al,	Concord,	Warren,	71				
Contoocook Valley,	Concord,	Hillsboro',	14				
Concord & Claremont,	Concord,	Bradford,	25				
New Hamp. Central,	Manchester	Henniker,	26				
Fitchburg,	Boston,	Fitchburg,	50				
Harvard Branch,	Boston,	Cambridge,	3				
Watertown Branch,	Boston,	Watertown,	8				
Lex. & W. Camb'ge Br.	Boston,	Lexington,	11				
Lanc'r & Sterling Br.,	Boston,	Feltonville,	24				
Peterboro' & Shirley,	Groton,	Mason Village,	23				
Boston & Lowell,	Boston,	Lowell,	26				
Providence & Worcester,	Providence,	Worcester,	43				
Stonington,	Stonington,	Providence,	50				
Boston & Providence,	Providence,	Boston,	43				
Dedham Branch,	Boston,	Dedham,	9 1/2				

By the addition of the above figures it will be seen that there are now completed, and in operation, in the United States, ten thousand and eighty-seven miles of railroad. There are also several thousands of miles in process of construction. Of the roads completed, two thousand and seventy-four miles are located in New England, eighteen hundred and ninety-three in New York, and the remainder in the various other States. It is impossible to ascertain the exact cost of building and equipping these roads, but the outlay involved is not far from \$370,000,000, or about \$36,700 per mile.

### ‘HINTS TOWARD REFORMS,’

a collection of Lectures, Addresses, and brief Essays, by HORACE GREELEY, is published in a 12mo. of 400 pages, by Harper & Brothers: Price \$1. It gives a summary of his reasons for advocating the Abolition of the Death Penalty, the Protection of Home Industry, the Organization of Labor so that the Workers shall become their own Employers, &c., &c. Those who care to know what are his opinions on the most important practical questions will find them set forth in this volume.

### ‘GLANCES AT EUROPE, in a Series

of Letters from Great Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, &c., during the summer of 1851; including notices of the Great Exhibition, or World's Fair,’ is published by Dewitt & Davenport, New York, in a neat 12mo. of 350 pages, Price \$1.

\* Either of these books may be obtained by enclosing the price to the publishers of The Tribune, (either separately or in connection with orders for Tribunes or Whig Almanacs,) and directing how the work required may be sent.



## ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNOR—1851. 1848—PRESIDENT—1844.

Co's.	Saw'r.	Din'r.	A't'd.	Taylor.	Cass.	V.B.	Clay.	Polk.
Belknap	1021	1887	622	640	1769	334	864	1701
Carroll	800	2046	702	529	1835	625	732	1816
Cheeshire	2424	2116	773	1881	2076	945	2268	2070
Coos	222	911	517	236	1282	219	246	1364
Grafton	2337	4162	1261	1927	4060	1104	2566	4046
Hillsboro'	3335	3709	3043	2799	4773	1257	3124	4583
Merrimac	1551	4029	2271	1245	4218	1076	1589	3821
Rockingham	3189	4169	1861	3710	3473	982	2830	4007
Strafford	2340	2251	645	1664	1912	415	1702	1808
Sullivan	1215	1844	691	1176	1886	573	1563	1944

TOTALS.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.		
1851—Sawyer	18,434	Dinwiddie	27,123	Atwood	12,086
1850—Chamberlain	18,552	"	30,751	Berry	6,526
1849—	18,764	"	30,107	"	7,162
1848—Taylor	14,781	Cass	27,763	Van Buren	7,580
1844—Clay	17,896	Polk	27,160	Birney	4,161

Dinwiddie.

CONGRESS. 1851.

## CONGRESS.

I. Tuck, <i>W. &amp; F. S.</i> .....7,791.	III. Perkins, <i>W. &amp; F. S.</i> .....8,715
Kittredge, <i>Opp.</i> .....7,416.	Morrison, <i>Opp.</i> .....7,777
II. Peaslee, ".....7,170.	IV. Hibbard, ".....5,125
Colby, <i>Whig.</i> .....3,803.	Kittredge, <i>Whig.</i> .....2,248
Fowler, <i>F. S.</i> .....2,060.	White, <i>F. S.</i> .....1,018

## VERMONT.

GOVERNOR—1851. 1848—PRESIDENT—1844.

Wil. Red. Robin-Tay.

*Die. Co's.	Kamsfield.	son.	lor.	V.B.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
1 Addison	2999	898	112	2558	1036	319	2527 772
Bennington	1471	207	1185	1559	616	1150	1656 1450
Rutland	2251	1237	1458	2911	1377	744	3684 1578
Washington	1469	2409	276	1398	1106	1893	1650 2085

Total.	7890	4751	2031	8426	4174	3906	9417 5885
2 Caledonia	1571	1322	969	1367	888	1168	1762 1730
Orange	2080	2488	236	1780	1308	1414	2076 1910
Windham	2187	978	714	2548	1443	608	2642 1503
Windsor	3452	1067	1075	3656	1906	1103	4009 1843

Total.	9290	6155	2294	9451	5547	4283	11149 7186
3 Chittenden	1657	1145	545	1763	1516	671	1924 1444
Essex	454	291	123	370	42	331	392 331
Franklin	1683	732	976	1456	1204	691	1872 1438
Grand Isle	272	35	205	311	104	130	339 185
Lamoille	443	867	455	289	754	474	485 769
Orleans	1284	1161	119	1056	636	568	1192 833

Total.	5793	4211	2423	5245	4186	2759	6204 4970
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## GRAND TOTALS.

'51. Williams, W.	32,676	'48. Taylor, 23,132	'44. Clay 26,770
Red'd, Regent	14,360	Van B. 13,837	Polk, 18,043
Rob'n, Hunker	6,686	Cass	10,948
Birly	3,954		

\* Congressional districts according to new apportionment.

† Including rejected towns.

## RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR—1851. 1848—PRESIDENT—1844.

Co's.	Chapin	Allen	Harris	Taylor	Cass	V. B.	Clay	Polk
Bristol.....	394	270	9	650	31	18	589	109
Kent.....	683	653	15	690	138	52	786	381
Newport.....	1127	693	16	1207	96	109	1329	473
Providence.....	2970	4414	97	3542	2516	308	3751	3192
Washington.....	939	1056	54	750	460	149	867	712
Total.....	6106	6935	186	6779	3646	730	7323	4867

Total.	6106	6835	185	6779	3646	730	7323 4987
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## TOTALS FOR GOVERNOR.

'51. Chapin, Whig	6106	Allen, Opp.	6835	Harris, F. S.	186
'50. Anthony	3663	Scattering	135	"	773
'49.	5081	Sackett	3064	"	561

LEGISLATURE: SENATE: Whigs, 14; Opp., including

L.L. Gray, 18. HOUSE: Whigs, 37; Opp. &amp; F. S., 35.

## CONGRESS.

1st Dis. King, Whig, 3423; Opp., 3376; Scattering, 62

2d " Jackson, 2191; Opp., 3376; " 109

## MASSACHUSETTS.

1851—GOVERNOR—1850. 1848—PRES.

Co's.	W.P.	B'll.	P'y.	B'gs.	B'll.	P'ps.	Taylor's.	Cass.	V.B.
Barnstable	1569	781	303	1380	642	375	2015	802	516
Berkshire	3706	3177	763	3510	3104	622	3549	9537	1549
Bristol	4059	2850	1896	3893	2763	1675	4840	2170	2832
Dukes	217	125	38	187	152	32	290	133	81
Essex	9265	6096	3662	8158	5206	3737	8555	4678	5020
Franklin	2749	1940	1242	2584	1865	1106	2133	1542	1645
Hampden	3756	3414	616	3511	3490	654	3506	3061	1284
Hampshire	3603	1514	1354	3463	1371	1266	3765	1620	1406
Middlesex	10624	8683	4279	9444	7054	4397	9854	6820	6964
Nantucket	318	102	138	306	68	127	444	89	159
Norfolk	4929	3146	2561	4581	2233	2737	4739	2451	3538
Plymouth	3995	2693	2970	3349	1858	2578	3568	1847	3189
Suffolk	7897	3975	1442	6447	2138	1251	8895	3173	2132
Worcester	7910	6071	7236	6579	5105	7296	5927	5698	8243

TOTALS.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.
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1851—Winthrop, 64,611; Boutwell, 42,922; Palfrey, 38,599

1850—Briggs, 57,252; " 35,215; Phillips, 27,792

1849— " 54,009; " 36,130; " 35,247

1848—Taylor, 61,070; Cass, 35,281; V. Buren, 39,058

1844—Clay, 76,712; Polk, 53,470; Birney, 16,199

1851—Call of Constituents' Convention: Yes, 60,984; No, 66,016.

## LEGISLATURE FOR 1852.

SENATE: Whigs, 13; Coalition (Opp. &amp; F. S.), 28.

HOUSE: " 196; " 202; Vacancies, 41.

## MAINE.

There was no State Election in the year 1851. They are to be biennial hereafter.

## CONNECTICUT.

1851—GOVERNOR—1850. 1844—PRES.

	Fos.	*Sey.	Fos.	*Sey.	Bir.
Co's.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.	Whig.	Opp.
Fairfield	4307	4677	148	4326	4248
Hartford	5782	6271	415	5561	6183
Litchfield	3924	3938	388	3940	3999
Middlesex	1921	2339	182	1969	2420
N. Haven	5016	6096	371	4909	4728
N. London	3733	3659	326	3530	3516
Tolland	1892	1827	145	1807	1709
Windham	2101	2279	485	2167	2119
*T. H. Seymour	1851	1851	1851	1851	1851

\* T. H. Seymour.] 1851—GOVERNOR—1849. PRES—1848.

Whig. Opp. F. S. Whig. Opp.

Dis. &amp; Co's. Chap. Wal. Chap. Wal. Tor.

I. man. do. Cowles, man. do. lor. Cass. V. B.

Hartford.....6919 6924 289.....6900 6346 610

Tolland.....1786 1836 134.....1666 1612 191

Total.....7805 7759 433.....7337 7444.....7566 6987 1001

II. Babcock, J. H. Booth, Ba. h. Booth.

Middlesex.....1993 2338 192.....2136 2192 361

New Haven.....4793 4993 136.....5273 4516 806

[Jingerson.] 6786 7331 536.....6532 6673.....7409 6668 1167

Cleve. Scat. Rock. Cleve.

III. Ames, land. 'ring, well. land.

N. London.....3713 3668.....4020 3421 776

Windham.....2027 2598.....2262 2262 793

Total.....6610 6261 216.....6092 6140.....6286 5663 1575

IV. Butler, J. B. Beers, But. r. Wildman.

Fairfield.....4404 4709 150.....5636 4054 46

Litchfield.....4081 3924 292.....3918 3674 800

[O. S. Seymour.] 8485 8633 496.....8173 9078.....8924 7238 1262

CONGRESS, 1849. Scattering: I, 26; II, 139; III, 97; IV, 676

## GRAND TOTALS

1851, Foster.....28,756; Seymour.....30,677; Boyd.....2,200

1850, ".....28,309; ".....29,992; ".....2,577

1849, Trumbull.....27,800; ".....25,106; Niles.....3,350

1848, Taylor.....30,314; Cass.....27,841; V. Buren.....3,000

1844, Clay.....32,830; Polk.....29,841; Birney.....1,908



## NEW YORK.

Cong. 1851. TARRANTS. 1843 — PARLIAMENT. — 1844.

\*Dist. Col's. Cook, Welch. Tay. V. B. Cass Clay Polk Bir'y

1. Kings.....440 617.....580 50 543. (w'h Brook'n.)

Queens.....1479 1977.....2444 800 1310.....2547 2751

Richmond.....958 788.....1099 121 860.....1049 1063

Suffolk.....1445 1838.....2180 1399 1031.....2487 3375

Total.....4322 5144.....6303 2370 3763.....6083 7189

2. Brooklyn.....5230 4454.....5883 462 3624.....5107 4648

3. N.Y. Ward I. 631 682.....1077 117 742.....1347 1037

" II. 319 332.....696 85 384.....944 610

" III. 1050 437.....1713 184 587.....1682 980

" V. 1196 749.....1595 280 848.....1553 1402

" VIII. 1643 1509.....2387 489 1386.....2444 2414

Total.....4831 3699.....7398 1155 3947.....7970 6443

4. N.Y. W'd IV. 335 1184.....775 204 1159.....1096 1566

" VI. 343 1018.....737 139 1216.....981 1685

" X. 1141 1220.....1605 350 1128.....1698 1963

" XIV. 6587 1298.....1036 325 1284.....1194 1791

Total.....2405 4730.....4143 1018 4787.....4879 7005

5. N.Y. W'd VII. 1531 1371.....2205 131 1387.....1211 2156

" VIII. 1050 1109.....1401 326 1059.....1356 1838

\* Williamsb'g 1625 1268.....1441 306 740. (w'h Brook'n.)

Total.....4052 3748.....6047 845 3186.....3467 4094

6. N.Y. W'd IX. 1073 1173.....1912 269 1625.....1166 2327

" XV. 1703 445.....2308 309 1479.....2057 1021

" XVII. 1652 1570.....2396 401 1444.....1847 2115

Total.....4392 3788.....6518 979 3548.....6070 8363

7. N.Y. W'd IX. 1896 1622.....2842 572 1433.....2348 2383

" XVI. 1346 1067.....2130 492 1194.....3069 2375

" XX. 621 712..... (with 16th Ward.)

Total.....3863 3391.....4973 1064 2617.....4447 4658

8. N.Y. W'd XII. 373 440.....984 93 782.....525 833

" XIII. 1425 1148.....1436 255 846. (with 16th W.)

" XIX. 6280 6237..... (with 12th Ward.)

Total.....2078 1823.....2420 347 1628.....526 833

9. Putnam.....600 1071.....816 413 995.....979 1731

Rockland.....618 1246.....918 265 1064.....974 1679

Westchester.....3217 3660.....4112 1312 2146.....4268 4412

Total.....4338 6976.....5846 1980 4205.....8031 7822

10. Orange.....3518 3835.....4172 1344 3170.....4626 5303

Sullivan.....1690 1736.....1672 534 1363.....1739 1964

Total.....5208 5671.....5844 1968 4533.....6395 7267

11. Greene.....62475/2866.....2707 1425 1551.....2958 3488

Ulster.....4133 4262.....4569 2275 1970.....4804 4783

Total.....6608 7128.....7396 3100 3521.....7772 8271

12. Columbia.....3626 3936.....3942 2100 2121.....4322 4691

Dutchess.....4844 5121.....5377 1924 3227.....5767 5627

Total.....8470 9077.....9319 3394 6348.....10089 10318

13. Rensselaer.....5493 5280.....5241 2329 2685.....6361 5818

14. Albany.....6730 6769.....7068 2400 4002.....7109 6916

15. Hamilton.....132 287..... (with Fulton.).....145 240

Saratoga.....4388 3684.....4438 1405 3515.....4550 4200

Warren.....1165 1677.....11370 618 1019.....1330 1791

Washington.....3757 2825.....4486 2023 1925.....5034 3270

Total.....9413 8473.....10194 4046 4799.....11049 9501

16. Essex.....1486 1879.....1941 1321 1472.....1919 2218

Franklin.....62294/1750.....2631 1119 1003.....2612 1998

Total.....1455 1743.....1353 911 974.....1524 1501

17. Herkimer.....5235 5372.....5925 3251 3448.....6055 5717

St. Lawrence.....2433 3642.....2430 3894 689.....2808 4346

Total.....5758 7887.....8097 9617 1313.....7540 10564

18. Fulton.....2030 1837.....1976 1601 385.....1962 1902

Montgomery.....3059 3283.....2924 1602 1285.....2849 3278

Schenectady.....1631 1528.....1716 444 1069.....1814 1679

Scholarie.....2421 3402.....2724 654 2671.....2986 3523

Total.....9141 9597.....9340 4301 5405.....9611 10452

19. Delaware.....1585 3876.....2823 2908 790.....3071 4230

Osego.....3512 4549.....3899 1941 3674.....4743 6050

Total.....5197 8423.....6761 4849 4464.....7814 10280

20. Oneida.....7645 7144.....6032 4816 3585.....6963 7717

21. Broome.....2807 2566.....2490 777 1959.....2661 2508

Chemango.....3373 4038.....3587 1481 2616.....4318 4495

Cortland.....1945 1784.....1879 1803 946.....3278 3358

Total.....7925 8388.....7956 4061 5691.....9254 9361

22. Madison.....3078 3908.....2898 3740 1556.....3683 3848

Oswego.....4496 4647.....3655 4254 1134.....3771 4389

Total.....7574 7605.....6533 6994 2899.....7454 8230

23. Jefferson.....4707 5216.....4841 4341 2445.....5650 6291

Lewis.....1539 1733.....1223 1258 789.....1640 2073

Total.....6246 6939.....6004 5599 3234.....7316 8364

24. Onondaga.....4939 5879.....5442 4943 2329.....6495 6878

25. Cayuga.....4404 3910.....4818 3980 1034.....4908 5202

Wayne.....4119 3688.....3667 3690 796.....3567 3690

Total.....8523 7508.....7885 7670 1831.....8475 8892

26. Ontario.....3054/2459.....3848 2927 1272.....4558 3659

Seneca.....1931 2300.....1767 1523 1360.....2327 2563

Yates.....1748 1997.....1649 1483 863.....2086 2110

Total.....7343 7166.....7354 5633 3494.....8951 8336

27. Chemung.....1850/3513.....1943 3165 738.....1791 2692

Tioga.....1671 2039.....1783 789 1683.....1999 2648

Tompkins.....3106/3178.....3003 2646 1970.....3845 4013

Total.....6627 7730.....6728 5600 3681.....7635 9153

28. Livingston.....3496 2166.....3729 2100 889.....3773 2709

Steuben.....3707 4599.....4357 3623 1975.....4385 5512

Total.....7303 6766.....8096 6733 2864.....8158 8921

29. Monroe.....6583 6283.....6538 4671 1443.....6873 6511

30. Allegany.....3018 3077.....2789 3040 1383.....3913 3640

Genesee.....2814 1559.....2889 1111 1180.....3654 2105

Wyoming.....2344 1681.....2381 1630 1337.....2764 2102

Total.....8076 6317.....8059 4781 3800.....10271 7847

31. Niagara.....3063 3218.....2828 3080 1313.....3100 2595

Orleans.....2507 1920.....3402 1732 918.....2600 2311

Total.....5570 4138.....5230 3802 2331.....6700 4909

32. Erie.....6948 4624.....7647 3257 3360.....6906 5050

33. Cattaraugus.....3049 2662.....3604 1236 1677.....3743 2634

Chautauque.....3878 2648.....3907 1628 1911.....5612 3047

Total.....6927 5310.....6811 8864 3588.....8355 6041

\* New Apportionment. \* Except Brooklyn &amp; Williamsburg.

\* Kings Co. \* Whig. TOTALS. Opp

\* Tr'r. Cook.....2300,989; Welch.....2301,078; Miller, Ab. 269

\* Gov. Hunt.....214,614; Seymour.....214,352; Chaplin.....3416

\* L.T.G. Cornell.....210,095; Church.....218,909.

\* Pres. Taylor.....218,583; V.B.....190,497; Cass, Opp.....114,319

\* Pres. Clay.....232,492; Polk.....237,588; Birney.....16,812

Dist. Whig. Vote for Senators, 1851. Opp.

1. Gabriel P. Disney.....3775 James E. Cooley.....4643

2. Edwards W. Fiske.....6302 John Vanderbilt.....8010

3. Alex. H. Schultz.....3473 William McMurray.....4582

4. Obadiah Newcomb.....5308 Gilbert C. Deane.....6269

5. Jas. W. Beekman.....6428 Daniel E. Sickles.....8416

6. Edwin D. Morgan.....6295 Henry Shaw.....6868

7. Theo. H. Benedict.....4217 Abraham B. Conger.....4619

8. Alexander J. Coffin.....8359 John H. Otis.....8156

9. Samuel J. Wilkin.....5247 Nathaniel Jones.....5492

10. Ambrose Baker.....56648 George T. Pierce.....57014

11. Azor Taber.....5814 Abner Richards.....8155

12. W.H.V. Schoonhoven.....5664 Thomas B. Carroll.....4929

13. Dan S. Wright.....7360 Oliver Bascom.....6666

14. George Sherman.....64988 Eli W. Rogers.....65233

15. Ora F. Paddock.....4763 Henry B. Smith.....5846

16. Andrew B. Mitchell.....7597 Simeon Snow.....8558

17. Levinus Monson.....5470 Henry E. Bartlett.....5856

18. Levi Harris.....7362 Harmon Beantet.....8064

19. Ben. N. Huntington.....7717 Jesse Armstrong.....7084

20. James Platt.....7586 Benjamin E. Bowen.....7412

21. Patrick S. Stewart.....6319 Ashley Davenport.....6687

22. James Munroe.....6496 Demosth' C. Le Roy.....5333

23. G. H. Barston.....6166 Nathan Bristol.....6393

24. William Beach.....8523 James D. Button.....7413

25. Josiah B. Williams.....7159 M. H. Lawrence.....7092

26. William J. Gilbert.....5785 Francis R. E. Cornell.....6592

27. Byron Woodhull.....5755 Micanah W. Kirby.....8068

28. Alonzo S. Upham.....8314 William Seaver.....5836

29. Myron H. Clark.....6876 Oliver Phelps.....5309

30. John A. McElwain.....6070 Marshall C. Champlin.....4838

31. George R. Babcock.....6840 William Williams.....4630

32. Eliza Ward.....6627 Charles B. Green.....5564

Total Whig vote.....199,540 Total Opp. vote.....199,886

a Including 15 imperfect votes. b Including vote of one rejected district. c No vote in one district; ballot box destroyed. d Including 33 imperfect votes. e Including 68 imperfect votes. f Including 47 imperfect votes. g For official totals for Treasurer, excluding rejected and imperfect votes, see next page. h Not including 84 imperfect districts. The counties and wards forming the Senatorial Districts.



with vote for State Officers, 1851 and 1850, are shown in the following table:

table:	Comm'n-1851-Att. Gen'l.	Gov'n-1850-Lt. Gov.	Dist. Co's. Pat'n. Wr't. More. Ull'n. Ch'd. Hunt. Sey'r	Ch'n. Com'l. Ch'h
1. Queens	..1454 1930	..al.87 1955..1736 2099	..1783 2030	..1783 2030
Richmond	..948 797	..957 777..919 842	..929 842	..929 842
Suffolk	..1332 1869	..1445 1841..1776 2306	..1795 2260	..1795 2260
2. Kings	..6883 6756	2..7152 6309..6744 6221	4..7241 5745	4..7241 5745
3. N.Y. Ward 1	..686 721	..639 680..690 835	..680 731	..680 731
" II	..278 367	..313 316..334 441	..403 364	..403 364
" III	..929 557	..1037 438..1105 690	..1386 425	..1386 425
" IV	..322 1216	..336 1181..345 1381	..389 1314	..389 1314
" V	..1065 886	1..1197 784..1071 940	2..1214 780	2..1214 780
" VI	..306 1032	..344 1014..360 1163	..427 1086	..427 1086
4. " VII	..1416 1482	1..1637 1358..1430 1363	..1691 1166	..1691 1166
" X	..1092 1272	..1151 1196..1202 1187	..1301 1086	..1301 1086
" XII	..971 1140	..1002 1106..1062 1045	..1089 977	..1089 977
" XIII	..1521 1714	..1652 1564..1635 1621	..1901 1412	..1901 1412
5. " VIII	..1523 1640	..1683 1481..1708 1431	..1933 1196	..1933 1196
" IX	..1740 1783	..1886 1615..1870 1679	..2256 1275	..2256 1275
" XIV	..6525 61376	..6858 6309..620 341	..694 1254	..694 1254
6. " XV	..1033 1770	..1048 1756..1148 1583	..1174 1548	..1174 1548
" XII	..661 455	..375 437..382 431	..429 375	..429 375
" XV	..1382 782	..1017 430..1584 880	..1811 408	..1811 408
" XVI	..1256 1148	..1349 1054..1679 1686	..1799 1563	..1799 1563
" XVIII	..1022 1349	..1436 1140..1359 1046	..1611 814	..1611 814
" XIX	..620 637	..6279 637..798 688	808 677	808 677
" XX	..585 747	..621 714..(With 16th Ward.)	..798 1247	..798 1247
7. Putnam	..578 1091	..699 1074..795 1254	..698 1383	..698 1383
Rockland	..620 1253	..619 1244..685 1399	1..3546 3691	1..3546 3691
Westchester	..3160 3765	..3225 3661..3437 3810	1..3506 4079	1..3506 4079
8. Columbia	..3754 3829	..3607 3977..3776 3781	..5060 6237	..5060 6237
Dutchess	..4651 6192	1..4858 5099..5074 5224	1..3606 4191	1..3606 4191
9. Orange	..3504 3847	..3525 3825..3638 4188	10..1359 2242	10..1359 2242
Sullivan	..1693 1742	21..1332 2097..1781 1817	4..2513 2925	4..2513 2925
10. Greene	..624402990	9..624730284..2607 2828	..3946 4728	..3946 4728
Ulster	..4140 4256	..4100 4289..4033 4552	9..6667 7203	9..6667 7203
11. Albany	..6326 6611	5..6676 6811..7426 6611	..1690 1505	..1690 1505
Schenectady	..1671 1413	..1629 ..1732 1462	45..5413 6242	45..5413 6242
12. Rensselaer	..5564 6219	4..5438 5304..5980 5649	28..4314 3966	28..4314 3966
13. Saratoga	..4249 3765	68..4326 3837..4326 3938	100..4116 2875	100..4116 2875
Washington	..5757 2823	66..3758 2817..4185 2781	35..2018 2465	35..2018 2465
14. Clinton	..1486 1880	7..1487 1877..2044 2430	13..2287 1641	13..2287 1641
Essex	..6223901751	31..6223901749..2318 1636	137..1126 1915	137..1126 1915
Warren	..1162 1678	69..1163 1681..1130 1906	100..1595 1717	100..1595 1717
15. Franklin	..1455 1747	1..1455 1742..1600 1711	65..3396 6015	65..3396 6015
St. Lawrence	..3326 4140	31..3323 4142..3481 4896	13..2242 2396	13..2242 2396
16. Fulton	..2031 1841	19..2023 1848..2253 2391	119..2820 4107	119..2820 4107
Hamilton	..232 287	..129 390 (With Fulton.)	15..2862 2976	15..2862 2976
Herkimer	..2443 3526	133..2437 3540..2848 4054	60..1375 6014	60..1375 6014
Montgomery	..3063 2818	19..2963 2924..3020 2826	6..2557 3504	6..2557 3504
17. Delaware	..2271 3259	37..1694 3873..3673 3785	57..3708 4076	57..3708 4076
Schoharie	..2528 3281	..2497 3411..2931 3332	78..4101 5262	78..4101 5262
18. Chenango	..3436 3984	42..3594 4018..4746 4046	102..7192 8369	102..7192 8369
Otsego	..3604 4440	13..3594 4023..4333 5025	401..3318 3436	401..3318 3436
19. Oneida	..7658 7169	132..7658 7128..7232 8030	300..3795 4011	300..3795 4011
Madison	..3067 2913	418..3070 2987..3378 3441	133..4915 5761	133..4915 5761
20. Oswego	..4414 4693	396..4593 4061..3944 4768	328..5699 6209	328..5699 6209
21. Jefferson	..4709 5217	36..4724 5177..4905 6756	17..2656 2616	17..2656 2616
Lewis	..1531 718	7..41389 1649..1818 2004	60..1375 6014	60..1375 6014
22. Onondaga	..6539 4933	163..4942 5714..5680 6101	17..2656 2616	17..2656 2616
33. Broome	..2593 5573	19..2604 2556..2561 2608	230..2929 3077	230..2929 3077
Cortland	..1453 785	86..1453 7781..2065 2608	16..1846 2409	16..1846 2409
24. Tioga	..1620 2044	14..1628 2036..1915 2336	63..4768 4836	63..4768 4836
25. Cayuga	..4122 3885	68..4426 3892..4363 4739	48..1907 2175	48..1907 2175
Wayne	..1211 3687	105..4115 3679..4080 3867	56..3392 3508	56..3392 3508
26. Seneca	..1934 3927	47..1948 3929..1932 3169	13..1843 2089	13..1843 2089
Tompkins	..3103 3176	37..3005 3168..344 2473	8..1954 2654	8..1954 2654
27. Yates	..1796 1991	14..1747 1992..1865 2063	25..4348 5245	25..4348 5245
28. Chemung	..1837 2403	1..1863 2486..1976 2611	38..6577 6220	38..6577 6220
Steuben	..13718 4586	11..1783 4483..4423 5175	2..3000 1692	2..3000 1692
29. Monroe	..6589 6266	72..6608 6220..6716 5179	40..3175 2745	40..3175 2745
30. Genesee	..2816 1561	4..2811 1549..3049 1631	53..2358 2726	53..2358 2726
Niagara	..3064 3218	174..3071 3179..3309 2586	29..3866 2677	29..3866 2677
Orleans	..2511 1944	33..2541 2182..2636 2491	72..3006 2936	72..3006 2936
31. Livingston	..3483 3183	23..3495 3160..3967 2564	10..3303 8160	10..3303 8160
Ontario	..3653 2867	63..3654 2862..4036 3767	29..2707 9162	29..2707 9162
32. Allegany	..3018 3078	84..3020 3059..3249 3108	79..6769 6343	79..6769 6343
Wyoming	..2356 1680	42..2345 1656..2728 3111	56..2944 2777	56..2944 2777
33. Erie	..6978 4713	88..6967 4666..6866 5255	62..4734 3343	62..4734 3343
34. Cattaraugus	..3068 2839	50..3061 2816..3955 2775	..199 1534	..199 1534
Chautauq	..4004 2514	362..3884 2939..4766 3398	..199 1534	..199 1534

Totals.	Whig-1851-Opp.	Whig-1850-Opp.	Whig-1850-Opp.
Patterson	..200,532	Wright	..200,790
Forryth	..196,582	Randall	..190,420
Ullman	..199,973	Chatfield	..190,776
Cook	..370,693	Welch	..200,465
Seymour	..199,304	M'Alpine	..190,733
Fishugh	..190,147	Wheat	..200,234
Foot	..197,536	Johnson	..190,144
Wells	..196,578	Storms	..202,501
		Squire	..200,736
		Clark	..204,635

\* Vote for Comptroller. † Sec'y of State. ‡ Att'y Gen'l. § Treasurer. ¶ Engineer & Survey'r. \*\* Judge of Appeals. †† State Prison Inspr. The totals are official; those for 1851 do not include imperfect votes, (106 for Ullman, 15 for Cook, 147 for Welch,) or the three rejected districts, which voted 260 to 283. Whig, 458 to 479 Opposition, a Including 34 imperfect votes. b Including vote of one rejected district. c No vote in one district; ballot-box destroyed. d Including 73 imperf. votes.

### LEGISLATURE FOR 1852.

SENATE: Whigs, 16; Opp., 15.—See vote on page 51. ASSEMBLY: " 65; " 63, as follows—the figures denote the number of the district; counties to which none are affixed elect but one member:  
Whigs.—Albany, 2 3; Allegany, 1; Broome; Cattaraugus, 1, 2; Cayuga, 1, 2, 3; Chautauque, 1, 2; Chemung; Cortland; Dutchess, 2; Erie, 2, 3, 4; Essex; Fulton & Ham'n; Genesee, 1, 2; Jefferson, 1, 3; Kings, 2; Livingston, 1, 2; Madison, 1, 2; Monroe, 1, 2, 3; Montgomery, 1, 2; New York, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13, 16; Niagara, 1, 2; Oneida, 1, 2; Onondaga, 2, 3; Ontario, 1; Orange, 1; Orleans; Rensselaer, 1, 3; Richmond; Saratoga, 2; Schoharie; Steuben, 1, 2; Suffolk, 1, 2; Tompkins, 1; Warren; Washington, 1, 2; Wayne, 1, 2; Wyoming.  
Opp.—Albany, 1, 4; Allegany, 2; Chautauque, 1, 2; Clinton; Columbia, 1, 2; Delaware, 1, 2; Dutchess, 1, 3; Erie, 1; Franklin; Greene, 1, 2; Herkimer, 1, 2; Jefferson, 2; Kings, 1, 3; Lewis; New York, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15; Oneida, 3, 4; Onondaga, 1, 4; Ontario, 2; Orange, 2, 3; Oswego, 1, 2; Otsego, 1, 2, 3; Putnam; Queens; Rockland; St. Lawrence, 1, 2, 3; Saratoga, 1; Schoharie, 1, 2; Seneca; Steuben, 3; Sullivan; Yates; Tompkins, 2; Ulster, 1, 2; Westch'r, 1, 2; Yates.

### NEW JERSEY.

\* 1850. 1851. Gov. 1850. Pass. 1848. Counties. Whig. Opp. Rank. Fort. Tny'r. Chas. V. B. Burlington. 3045 2846. 3237 3114. 3696 3014 30 Cape May. 409 252. 665 341 657 326 Hunterdon. 864 1785. 2090 3370 2191 3230 9 Middlesex. 2101 2196. 2194 1971. 2409 1320 129 Passaic. 1065 930. 1389 1639. 1749 1304 129 Sussex. 624 1524. 1057 3336. 1311 3443 46 Atlantic. 678 1033. 339 656. 472 780 Bergen. 641 871. 746 1982. 1004 1362 15 Cumberland. 134 1646. 1419 1339. 1666 1319 Hudson. 1926 1160. 1944 1714. 1434 780 80 Mercer. 1973 9136. 9237 9279. 2631 9058 96 Morris. 1711 9625. 2616 2700. 3389 9424 91 Ocean. 9630 740. 969 740. (With Mon'h) Camden. 750 1212. 1450 1633. 1967 1236 93 Essex. 3256 2134. 1606 4236. 5627 3894 137 Gloucester. 854 962. 1219 1057. 1297 82 88 Monmouth. 1318 2428. 1893 3163. 3119 3450 4 Salem. 1625 1659. 1469 1808. 1702 1586 28 Somerset. 1186 1565. 1690 1598. 2023 1617 20 Warren. 11780 1956. 1411 2603. 1034 9689 13

Total. 25612 31270. 34054 39723 40015 36901 849

\* In counties electing senators that vote is taken; in others the highest vote on each ticket. a Native and Temp' ticket, 807; b Temp., 411; c Ind'p't candidate; d No Opp'ticket; vote for Gov. 1850; e Native ticket, 1053; f Anti-Monopoly 2963; g Native 369; A Vote for Union ticket.

### LEGISLATURE FOR 1852.

SENATE: Whigs, 7—1 each from co's in italics. Opp., 13—1 each from other counties. First 6 co's elect in 1852; next 7 in '53; last 7 in '54. ASSEMBLY: Whigs—Atlantic, 1, Burlington, 3, Cape May, 1, Essex, 6, Gloucester, 1, Hudson, 1, Middlesex, 1, Ocean, 1.—Total, 15. Opp.—Bergen, 2, Burlington, 2, Camden, 3, Cumberland, 2, Essex, 3, Glouce'r, 1, Hunt'n, 4, Hudson, 2, Mercer, 3, Monm'h, 4, Morris, 4, Midd'l, 2, Passaic, 3, Salem, 2, Som't, 2, Sussex, 3, Warren, 3.—Total, 45.

### DELAWARE.

\* Com. 1851. Gov. 1850. Pass. 1848. Counties. For. Ag't. Causey. Ross. Taylor. Cane. Kent. 732 681. 1549 1850. 1497 1387 New Castle. 1443 238. 3445 3620. 3091 2717 Sussex. 975 248. 1984 2067. 1684 1846  
Total. 3150 1181. 6978 8001. 6493 6204  
\* Vote on call of a Constitutional Convention.



## PENNSYLVANIA.

Sen. Rep.—1851—Gov. 1848. Pres. Nov. 1848.

Dist. Co's	W. P. John's	B. G. John's	Lon. h. Taylor's	Case's	V. B.
1. Philad City 4	8542	5255	9863	4972	10655
2. Philad. Co. 5	6,162	18745	16988	16028	20674
3. Montgom'y	3,494	5742	4045	5218	5040
4. Chester...	6350	5350	5595	5140	5594
Delaware...	2147	1594	1775	1500	2194
5. Berks...	4,731	9486	4307	8411	56083
6. Bucks...	3,525	5488	5684	5245	5140
7. Lancaster	1,190	6226	9727	5614	11390
8. Lebanon...	2,254	1949	3937	1800	2396
9. Northaml't	1,192	5232	1146	3124	1765
10. Northaml't	1,267	4170	2551	3475	3191
11. Lehigh...	2,391	3534	2550	2997	3978
12. Carbon...	2,767	1324	758	945	889
13. Monroe...	4,833	2107	125	1719	518
14. Pike...	1,103	836	126	612	216
15. Wayne...	1,1040	2182	255	1485	297
16. Adams...	2,472	1945	331	1836	2576
17. Franklin...	3,752	3239	3158	2988	4006
18. York...	3,477	5738	3452	4315	4338
19. Cumberland	1,265	3141	2189	3069	3342
20. Perry...	1,170	2327	1319	2064	1362
21. Centre...	1,1883	12974	1149	2544	1356
22. Clinton...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
23. Lycoming...	2,007	2676	1860	2288	1939
24. Sullivan...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
25. Blair...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
26. Hunting'n	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
27. Cambria...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
28. Columbia...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
29. Montour...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
30. Luzerne...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
31. Bradford...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
32. Susqueh'a	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
33. Wyoming...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
34. Clearfield...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
35. Elk...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
36. McKean...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
37. Potter...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
38. Tioga...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
39. Mercer...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
40. Venango...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
41. Warren...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
42. Crawford...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
43. Erie...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
44. Beaver...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
45. Butler...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
46. Lawrence...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
47. Alleghany...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
48. Greene...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
49. Washington	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
50. Bedford...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
51. Fulton...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
52. Somerset...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
53. Armstrong	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
54. Clarion...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
55. Indiana...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
56. Juniata...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
57. Union...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
58. Mifflin...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
59. Fayette...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
60. Westmorel	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
61. Schuylkill	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939
62. Jefferson...	2,961	2676	1860	2288	1939

[\* Not in any District.] TOTALS.

1851. Governor...	Johnston, W.	178,094	Bigger, <i>Opp.</i>	186,499
Canal Com.	Strohm	175,444	Clover	184,022
Supreme Ct.	Coulter,	179,938	Black	186,892
	Chambers	174,431	Lowrie	185,464
	Comly	173,779	Gibson	184,611
	Meredith	173,391	Lewis	183,888
	Jessup	171,732	Campbell	176,039
1850. Canal Com.	Dungan	131,908	Morison	145,691
1849. " "	Fuller	133,151	Gamble	144,740
1848. Oct. Gov'r	Johnston	168,522	Longstreth	168,325
Canal C. Middle	162,244	Painter	166,930	
Nov. Pres.	Taylor	165,730	Cass	172,186
Notice: 1851. Gov.	1878; 1849. C. 3430	Van Buren	11,177	
LEGISLATURE: SENATE—For districts see above table—				
Electd. Whigs		<i>Opp.</i>		
1849. Dist. 6, 20, 31		Dist. 2, 3, 5, 9, 12, 14, 18, 23, 8		
1850. Dist. 1, 11, 15, 21, 22, 25		Dist. 2, 10, 16, 17, 19		
1851. Dist. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 24, 26		Dist. 10, 23, 27		

[Hereafter D. 22 fills this seat] [† Dist. 7, two senators.] 16  
House of Representatives, as in table; Whigs, 42; Opp., 58.  
a Sullivan elects with Susquehanna and Wyoming; b Cam-

bria with Bedford &amp; Fulton; c Potter with Clinton &amp; Lycoming; d Jefferson with Arms &amp; Clarion.

## MARYLAND.

Del. 1851—Carr. Gov. 1850. Pres. 1848.

Dist. Co's	W. P. Morgan's	Thos's	C. R. Lowe's	Taylor's	Cass
1. Allegany...	4,145	1872	1443	1855	1579
2. Baltimore...	5,141	2459	1923	2645	3527
3. Carroll...	3,166	1795	1564	1611	1763
4. Frederick...	3,278	3059	3123	3196	3168
5. Harford...	3,136	1257	1478	1490	1521
6. Washington	3,257	2630	2820	2518	2688
7. A. Arundel...	2,894	909	1624	1518	1603
8. Calvert...	1,393	397	409	317	431
9. Charles...	574	358	635	445	769
10. Howard...	572	670	1472	1478	1504
11. Montgomery	1,953	808	907	818	1057
12. St. George's	1,840	762	948	675	1051
13. St. Mary's	799	380	724	447	798
14. BALT. CITY	10,873	10337	8812	11604	14794
15. Caroline...	1,619	447	567	616	492
16. Cecil...	1,532	1583	1472	1478	1504
17. Dorchester	1,181	814	1375	923	1397
18. Kent...	671	534	654	547	945
19. Queen Anne	1,742	700	746	711	725
20. Somerset...	1,132	975	1399	1045	1413
21. Talbot...	753	831	731	708	706
22. Worcester...	1,1270	1255	1454	1412	1351

Total... 30 43,330 35,063 34,868 36,350 37,703 34,728  
1848-V. Buren, 72 in Balt. City, 53 in rest of State, —125.  
LEGISLATURE, 1851-'53.SENATE: Whigs—Co's in italics, 10; Opp. other Co's, 10.  
Washington, a tie, no election; Balt. City contested.  
H. or DELAWARE, Whigs, 30; Opp., 43; † a vacancy.

CONGRESS, October, 1851.

Dist. & Co's	Whig. Opp.	IV. Walsh. Whyte.
1. Charles...	(R. J. Bowie,	5. B. City wards 3, 6, 8, 9, 10
2. St. George's Reg. Whig,		6. Cecil...
3. St. Mary's elected over		7. Harford...
4. A. Arundel. T. F. Bowie,		8. Caroline...
5. Calvert... Ind. Whig.		9. Kent...
6. Montgomery		10. Queen Anne's...
7. Roman a. H'n.		
8. Frederick...		
9. Allegany...		
10. Washington...		
Total...		
11. Howard...		
12. Carroll...		
13. B. City wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10		
14. Baltimore Co...		
Total...		
15. Howard...		
16. Carroll...		
17. B. City wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10		
18. Baltimore Co...		
Total...		

\* Districts each of which elects a Judge of Court of Appeals and a Commissioner of Public Works. † Circuits which elect other Judges. At first election, Nov. 1851, the Whigs carried 3d and 4th Districts, and 1st, 2d, 7th and 8th Circuits; the Opposition the others.

## VIRGINIA.

1851.—Cass.—1849. 1848—Pres.—1844.

Districts.	Whig. Opp. Whig. Opp.
1. Co's.	Cowper * M'n Watts * M'n Taylor's
2. Isle of Wight...	60 304 90 408
3. Norfolk...	245 204 318 247
4. Nansemond...	410 640 659 660
5. Norfolk City...	333 441 678 372
6. Princess Anne...	212 352 293 373
7. Southampton...	172 187 396 372
8. Surry...	64 100 88 104
9. Sussex...	64 183 78 280
10. * Milson.]	1541 2271 2559 2736
11. Amelia...	163 198 159 274
12. Brunswick...	213 337 194 408
13. Dinwiddie...	225 228 270 318
14. Greenville...	77 130 83 146
15. Mecklenburg...	343 497 276 618
16. Notaway...	117 143 187 192
17. Petersburg...	393 333 376 326
18. Prince George	127 215 139 226
Total...	1716 2081 1684 2508
19. Flournoy A. V. H. V. Averett.	
20. Franklin...	m. 85 523 590 608
21. Halifax...	813 467 819 395

Total... 1716 2081 1684 2508  
19. Flournoy A. V. H. V. Averett.  
20. Franklin... m. 85 523 590 608  
21. Halifax... 813 467 819 395



Henry.....	268	238	305	232	315	251	306	258
Patrick.....	359	314	57m.	387	272	369	386	
Pittsylvania.....	192m.	753	473	834	589	838	635	

Total.....1206 1450 2106 2113 2539 2561 2476 2994

IV. Bolling Bo'k Irving Bocock.								
Appomattox.....	48	361	146	378	190	332	(New Co.)	
Buckingham.....	m.98	388	376	344	361	548	596	
Campbell.....	439	406	672	574	794	554	833	656
Charlotte.....	206	339	322	328	390	303	337	346
Cumberland.....	m.15	267	186	325	162	274	307	
Fluvanna.....	255	286	276	238	271	190	305	244
Lunenburg.....	maj.	209	171	334	169	272	196	333
Prince Edward.....	66	206	246	294	311	253	264	377

Total.....1014 1918 2388 2697 2504 2417 2757 2759

V. Goggin P'll G'n Powell.								
Albemarle.....	716	532	785	533	633	619	912	702
Amherst.....	339	504	473	543	416	413	451	461
Bedford.....	819	615	918	599	886	634	941	639
Greene.....	57	285	70	325	63	270	66	300
Madison.....	89	510	116	692	69	486	66	512
Nelson.....	397	279	403	253	394	339	443	291
Orange.....	278	232	286	292	296	281	233	288

Total.....2695 2857 3029 3136 2957 2832 3117 3193

VI. Botte Caskie Botte Seddon.								
Chesterfield.....	243	661	170	568	296	506	338	604
Goodland.....	155	903	155	281	108	294	150	303
Hanover.....	447	586	444	483	410	437	458	483
Henrico.....	423	430	484	434	692	393	578	405
Louisa.....	206	398	198	450	307	441	364	535
Powhatan.....	126	210	169	248	154	204	215	210
Richmond City.....	873	473	848	380	1064	345	847	282

Total.....2472 2960 2458 2844 2901 2567 3050 2811

1849, Lee, W., 153 in Richmond City; 164 in rest of district.

VII. Mallory Bayly.								
Accomac.....	318	744	544	295	566	472		
Charles City.....	66	29	142	58	202	43		
Elizabeth City.....				132	130	133	123	
Gloucester.....				185	197	233	220	
James' City.....	No opp.	49	37	99	37	103	99	
Lancaster.....	to T. H.	47	45	137	107	139	99	
Mathews.....	Bayly	108	187	136	189	172	232	
New Kent.....	Opp.	108	101	176	101	198	178	
Northampton.....		120	166	170	95	240	116	
Northumberland.....		123	286	161	234	186	276	
Warwick.....		47	16	62	15	67	24	
Williamsburg.....		15	42	47	34	66	50	
York.....				118	86	113	109	

Total.....900 1663 2110 1568 2417 1971

VIII. Forbes Holladay.								
Caroline.....		423	468	367	425	476	463	
Essex.....		313	144	186	155	329	186	
King & Queen.....	No opp.	176	273	324	258	325	325	
King George.....	to A. H.	144	150	143	112	165	117	
King William.....	Holladay	108	280	93	222	109	337	
Middlesex.....	Opp.	137	141	116	125	131	118	
Richmond.....		189	179	189	148	302	154	
Spartanburg.....		413	453	413	405	438	442	
Westmoreland.....		279	74	249	60	305	67	

Total.....2078 2163 1979 1902 2306 2219

IX. Strother M'ton P'n Marshall W.								
Alexandria.....	373	100	173	277	539	925	(D. of Col)	
Culpeper.....	373	252	343	447	354	318	396	298
Fauquier.....	331	197	294	328	489	320	410	391
Fauquier.....	339	332	468	524	685	503	761	607
Loudoun.....	435	526	467	698	1453	420	1505	474
Prince William.....	64	184	191	245	207	412	159	467
Rappahannock.....	388	102	265	141	304	239	359	314
Stafford.....	167	185	251	238	230	255	323	346

Total.....2678 2163 1979 1902 2306 2219

X. Faulkner P'n's Parker.								
Berkeley.....	665	288	570	467	608	544	663	539
Clarke.....	m.32	m.31	m.41	309	201	199	290	
Frederick.....	739	485	756	855	795	884	705	887
Hampshire.....	373	475	578	623	581	657	676	894
Jefferson.....	505	374	540	509	738	594	725	624
Morgan.....	182m.	644	152	188	201	183	216	
Page.....	69	412	58	605	69	595	50	628
Warren.....	m.118	41	188	122	295	128	321	

Total.....2633 2181 2787 2470 3310 3961 3426 4199

XI. Bedinger.]	2633	2181	2787	2470	3310	3961	3426	4199
Augusta.....	No opp.	No opp.	No opp.	No opp.	No opp.	No opp.	No opp.	No opp.
Highland.....	to John	to Ja's	to Ja's	to Ja's	to Ja's	to Ja's	to Ja's	to Ja's
Hardy.....	Letcher	M'Dowell	623	271	633	273		

Total.....2633 2181 2787 2470 3310 3961 3426 4199

Rockingham.....	396	1655	290	1716				
Rockbridge.....	665	501	697	543				
Shenandoah.....	176	1404	170	1373				

Total.....2601 5151 3497 5130

XII. Anderson Ed'son.								
Alleghany.....	64	164	104	149	114	180		
Bath.....	183	259	162	124	196	250		
Boone.....	55	167	68	128	(New Co.)			
Botetourt.....	m.133	469	683	394	686			
Floyd.....	278	277	271	225	194	297		
Giles.....	No opp.	232	335	274	342	267	350	
Greenbrier.....	to H. A.	476	217	658	303	709	351	
Highland.....	Edmund.	(with Bath.)	(See 11th District.)					
Logan.....	son	206	236	99	117	123	177	
Mercer.....	Opp.	102	176	191	184	173	177	
Monroe.....		156	254	488	469	425	460	
Montgomery.....		267	356	243	306	364	345	
Pocahontas.....		106	106	212	81	227		
Pulaski.....	82	119	131	141	166	174		
Roanoke.....	m.132	183	249	177	293			

Total.....2161 2804 3529 3633 3313 3093

XIII. George Mc'M'n.								
Carroll.....	78	414	179	267	121	268		
Grayson.....	113	560	193	200	150	331		
Lee.....	No opp.	300	598	324	521	537	578	
Russell.....	to Fayette	199	548	483	316	414	416	
Scott.....	M'Mullen	245	647	396	462	276	531	
Smyth.....	Opp.	218	375	396	309	325	371	
Tazewell.....		635	247	515	548	100	627	
Washington.....		265	645	485	679	571	723	
Wythe.....		215	387	247	326	309	553	

Total.....2155 4421 2947 3638 2253 4398

XIV. Smith Beal & McC. Beale.								
Barbour.....	28	150	88	242	287	484	221	468
Braxton.....	128	320	213	166	191	114	186	166
Calvert.....	192	223	294	253	287	223	287	249
Doddridge.....	12	143	(w'h Harn'g)	137	(New Co.)			
Fayette.....	165	160	288	100	257	134	249	163
Gilmer.....	23	265	68	133	28	178	(New Co.)	
Harrison.....	244	422	460	695	443	611	479	760
Jackson.....	237	130	247	225	323	203	295	
Kanawha.....	348	292	575	256	743	779	983	442
Lewis.....	69	269	336	559	331	523	339	684
Mason.....	129	110	225	429	349	274	415	363
Nicholas.....	133	108	162	125	213	90	158	136
Pleasants.....	37	58						
Putnam.....	163	148	108	165	192	183	(New Co.)	
Raleigh.....	40	47						
Ritchie.....	30	273	94	240	124	339	104	254
Taylor.....	99	74	173	188	366	247	244	260
Upshur.....	145	164						
Wayne.....	108	115	163	77	106	110	190	184
Wirt.....	78	205	173	249	192	130	(New Co.)	
Wood.....	347	338	438	318	430	325	633	330

Total.....2813 4010 4038 4133 4683 4616 4661 4809

XV. Haymond Th'n R'l Newman.

Barbour.....	158	206	m.86	(See 14th District.)				
Brooke.....	178	259	163	145	227	276	427	543
Doddridge.....	(with Tyler.)	(See 14th District.)						
Hancock.....	159	213	m.94	161	216	(w'h Brook)		
Marion.....	569	473	240	598	324	669	526	677
Marshall.....	444	428	545	343	568	527	447	473
Monongalia.....	504	652	m.286	434	809	363	707	
Ohio.....	776	535	894	301	977	478	597	402
Preston.....	423	469	258	590	460	527	383	504
Randolph.....	180	200	45 m.	301	215	307	196	
Taylor.....	90	65	15	(See 14th District.)				
Tyler.....	296	392	366	294	324	290	441	511
Wetzel.....	84	410	73	330	89	317	(New Co.)	

Total.....2850 4251 2598 3936 3755 4393 3480 4069

\* Russell.] Died before taking his seat; election for vacancy, Nov., 1849, result: Haymond, W'g't; 2873; Thompson, Opp., 2807.

TOTALS FOR PRESIDENT.

1848, Taylor, 45,255; Cass, 46,738; maj. for Cass, 1,473.

1844, Clay, 44,790; Polk, 50,683; maj. for Polk, 5,893.

a Highland Co. is partly in 11th and partly in 13th district.

b Barbour, Doddridge and Taylor Co's are partly in 14th and partly in 15th district.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS.

In October, 1851, the people voted upon the adoption of a New Constitution. On the 17th of November the Governor announced that, by the returns then received, 67,893 votes were given for, and 9,933 against the Constitution, a few counties not heard from; and he therefore declared the Constitution ratified, and directed an election on the 8th Dec., 1851, to choose a Governor, Lt. Gov., Atty Gen'l, and members of the Senate and House of Delegates.



## NORTH CAROLINA.

Districts & Counties.	1851.	Cons.	1849.	Pres.	1848.
I.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.	
thor. man. man.	thor. man. man.	thor. man. man.	thor. man. man.	thor. man. man.	
Buncombe.....	305	1139	1134	133	306 434
Burke.....	335	451	541	94	1910 286
Caldwell.....	302	564	543	18	703 96
Cherokee.....	186	533	574	36	549 175
Cleveland.....	186	540	384	134	314 481
Haywood.....	197	513	599	64	418 213
Henderson.....	240	557	625	63	541 116
Macon.....	130	399	475	144	427 907
McDowell.....	195	460	734	88	(with Burke) 116
Rutherford.....	247	981	993	338	1184 178
Yancey.....	467	957	730	111	(No returns)

† Secessionist.	2819	6800	7231	1145	8143 2126
II.	Caldwell.	Stokes.			
Ashe.....	981	8	680	358	
Catawba.....	No opp.	233	47	(w'h Lincol'n)	
Davie.....	Joseph P.	463	10	(w'h)	251
Iredell.....	Caldwell.	1553	909	1804	362
Rowan.....	W'g.	737	74	879	500
Surry.....		826	747	1139	852
Wilkes.....		1849	14	1061	121

Total.....	6384	1889	5894	2504	
III.	Doctery.	† C. H. Deberry.	† Caldwell.		
Anson.....	1107	498	1030	538	1024 359
Cabarrus.....	763	373	690	511	756 377
Lincoln.....	396	1181	432	1165	828 1693
Mockberry.....	496	1411	617	1139	778 945
Montgomery.....	669	150	418	176	858 82
Moore.....	406	423	538	537	838 400
Richmond.....	601	189	492	134	693 71
Stanly.....	774	54	635	99	725 14

† Green W. Caldwell]	5355	4277	4899	4299	5988 3847
IV.	Sheppard.	Keene.			
Davidson.....	No opp.	to 593	503	1087	530
Guilford.....	James T.	1328	332	1714	373
Randolph.....	Morehead.	1145	339	1198	925
Rockingham.....		933	933	380	766
Stokes.....		949	1318	1014	912

Total.....	5405	3135	4391	2796	
V.	† Graves.	† V. ble. Nash.	Venable.		
Alamance.....	437	568	388	(With Orange.)	
Casswell.....	144	904	393	1016	933 1087
Chatham.....	513mg.	1930	834	1133	519
Granville.....	801	866	904	960	959 831
Orange.....	709	769	1635	1952	1667 1585
Person.....	427	596	314	633	346 518

† Union "Op."	2590	3616	4315	5035	4298 4549
† Secessionist.	2590	3616	4315	5035	4298 4549
VI.	Scattering Daniel.	Clark.	Daniel.		
Edgecombe.....	36	739	467	793	143 1355
Franklin.....		210	694	341	658
Halifax.....	85	303	48	512	582 446
Johnston.....	273	466	404	644	698 746
Nash.....		375	460	113	798
Wake.....	548	757	896	833	1028 1248
Warren.....	79	500	30	558	158 687

† Also Opp.]	2430	4413	3051	5898	
[1849.]	Scat'g: Fran'n.	56; John'n.	199; Wake.	41	
VII.	Reid.	Ashe.			
Bladen.....	240	300	280	341	
Brunswick.....	No opp.	13	185	319	327
Columbus.....	to Wm.	76	436	199	274
Cumberland.....	S. Ashe.	721	899	813	1191
Duplin.....	Opp.	493	686	818	939
New Hanover.....		46	1029	464	1265
Onslow.....		182	568	311	696
Robeson.....		501	486	633	545
Samuelson.....		741	539	612	741

† Also Opp.]	2813	5128	3818	6909	
VIII.	Stanly.	Ruffin.	St. n'y.	Lane.	
Beaufort.....	1910	572	888	818	923 493
Carteret.....	492	401	484	405	474 317
Craven.....	264	648	673	696	676 610
Greene.....	323	350	296	318	318 237
Hyde.....	649	236	476	353	495 230
Jones.....	210	902	318	182	343 136
Lenoir.....	273	445	270	427	293 334
Pitt.....	297	611	702	806	636 479
Tyrrell.....	367	106	361	69	300 95

Washington.....	404	310	336	188	373 149
Wayne.....	398	1125	291	1078	256 908
Total.....	8236	4986	4987	4940	4997 3986
IX.	Outlaw.	Martin.	Oat'l.	w. Person.	
Bertie.....	411	213	517	348	524 303
Camden.....	426	88	330	104	495 70
Currituck.....	154	430	237	548	193 466
Chowan.....	182	62	252	203	296 177
Gates.....	276	521	417	382	379 989
Hertford.....	189	44	278	233	216 144
Martin.....	370	363	345	854	861 456
Northampton.....	209	147	469	631	493 548
Pasquotank.....	366	197	568	207	679 244
Perquimans.....	134	134	450	314	434 253
Total.....	3896	1759	4083	3477	4058 2978

## GEORGIA.

1851.		1849.		1851.		1848.		Pres. 1848.		
Dist. & Union.		S. R. Whig.		Op. Un'n.		S. R. Whig.		Opp.		
Sen. Co's.	M'Don.	Hop-Jack.		Jack.		Tag.				
Dis. I.	Cobb.	old Hill Townships.	son.	King.	son.	King.	son.	Car.	Cass.	
1. CHATHAM.....	237	755.	666.	756.	756	810.	642.	576.	843.	741.
2. LIBERTY.....	206	160.	153.	146.	192.	175.	171.	143.	171.	132.
3. TATNALL.....	363	84.	307.	96.	358.	109.	306.	58.	361.	44.
4. GLYNN.....	76	50.	94.	38.	55.	61.	104.	24.	132.	21.
5. MCINTOSH.....	143	97.	79.	133.	134.	95.	71.	94.	117.	117.
6. CAMDEN.....	71	238.	62.	176.	70.	241.	61.	165.	106.	220.
7. WAYNES.....	80	98.	62.	112.	92.	105.	47.	29.	58.	69.
8. CLINCH.....	243	59.	(New Co.)	237.	76.	(New County.)				
9. LOWNDES.....	408	361.	419.	430.	400.	358.	419.	362.	397.	397.
10. WARE.....	154	168.	268.	217.	142.	177.	99.	98.	161.	161.
11. APPLING.....	156	181.	133.	191.	164.	157.	131.	139.	144.	108.
12. MONTGOMERY.....	258	31.	221.	53.	243.	55.	168.	28.	231.	24.
13. BULLOCK.....	64	239.	95.	408.	30.	391.	15.	241.	43.	377.
14. SPALDING.....	146	313.	226.	251.	147.	309.	6190.	2308.	265.	223.
15. BRYAN.....	109	65.	117.	76.	107.	109.	67.	49.	123.	60.
16. EDINGHAM.....	177	156.	202.	194.	172.	159.	156.	106.	138.	99.
17. TELFAIR.....	303	133.	173.	219.	194.	142.	135.	107.	169.	160.
18. THOMAS.....	299	431.	416.	311.	297.	484.	436.	274.	526.	250.
19. EMANUEL.....	254	252.	176.	307.	211.	269.	68.	53.	156.	270.

* Southern R'ta]	4247	3991	3799	4074	3011	4279	3549	2680	4318	3382
II.	Johnson.	Bening.	C'n.	Wetters.						
11. Arrian.....	116	303	41	337	118	278	60	276	86	355
12. Decatur.....	506	313	469	399	437	388	430	346	493	360
13. Early.....	394	378	144	447	383	369	198	460	300	505
Randolph.....	808	797	777	769	799	793	687	652	780	734
14. Muscogee.....	1190	939	1039	867	1096	960	1141	846	1330	856
Stewart.....	854	733	824	648	885	705	873	653	996	686
15. Baker.....	390	708	373	568	301	693	391	561	341	634
Lee.....	468	217	330	419	463	310	340	154	323	181
17. Houston.....	632	321	568	681	613	598	626	638	697	674
Pulaski.....	523	218	346	399	556	208	334	376	320	423
18. Macon.....	574	421	389	340	558	383	369	261	388	471
Marion.....	723	571	517	581	711	557	436	430	510	577
19. Dooley.....	397	682	311	506	375	573	284	447	349	571
Sumter.....	845	406	662	577	824	370	639	535	733	587

† Calhoun.]	8348	7196	6590	7350	8107	6985	6558	6625	7476	7294
III.	Chappel.	Baily.	Owen.	Cary.						
10. Wilkinson.....	471	543	381	513	457	534	690	5412	473	498
20. Jones.....	381	405	396	434	374	404	8373	8389	404	415
Twigg.....	294	385	330	399	290	376	369	328	331	414
25. Jasper.....	446	565	410	540	443	550	835	840	409	513
26. Bibb.....	716	796	634	734	683	709	699	692	705	805
Monroe.....	737	680	733	650	703	657	731	688	701	664
27. Crawford.....	423	450	377	464	335	445	351	396	402	434
Ureah.....	685	354	620	423	671	347	603	423	657	544
28. Talbot.....	845	669	796	795	773	743	765	707	819	738
32. Butts.....	244	445	254	411	307	420	6244	6345	269	420
Pike.....	904	856	719	893	858	831	677	758	828	693

Total.....	6115	6150	5649	6241	5853	6011	4754	4980	6088	6136
IV.	Murphy.	Stell.	† W'n.	Harralson.						
16. Harris.....	714	328	748	441	699	510	6769	2688	870	403
Troup.....	1374	733	1096	406	1066	324	918	349	1192	384
28. Merriweather.....	731	774	743	834	717	745	570	776	717	756
29. Carroll.....	700	781	428	891	558	747	347	791	475	834
Heard.....	447	408	356	486	441	404	380	474	415	473
30. Campbell.....	417	528	311	653	373	485	230	562	381	582
Concetta.....	786	754	774	734	751	721	725	634	822	692
31. De Kalb.....	1426	699	832	1014	1395	627	6764	4948	799	1097
Fayette.....	646	598	449	697	636	687	419	680	591	717
32. Henry.....	984	673	910	895	965	651	869	792	939	894
† Williamson.]	7985	5913	6647	7041	7750	5601	5341	5532	6061	6744
39. Forsyth.....	731	630	496	753	713	630	464	653	629	743
Gwinnett.....	821	630	730	639	805	617	635	551	746	637
40. Cass.....	1252	740	905	1461	1918	683	663	213	988	1515







# ELECTION RETURNS.

57

LAURENDALE	1	1166	715	800	599	695	772	474	919
LAWRENCE	1	697	213	552	872	663	656	469	783
Walker	1	499	213	552	396	231	383	170	442
LIMESTONE	1	753	437	387	606	374	533	325	965
MORGAN	1	603	432	447	567	361	535	271	682
Murison	1	816	685	140	548	133	514	120	638

Total... 4730 4208 3085 4575 3027 4488 2337 5608

VI.	[[Murphy Cobb]]	C.C. Cobb.
Blount.....	1	m.400.. 487 851.134 526.. 84 77
MARSHALL.....	1	..404 950..484 851..246 708..162 87
De Kalb.....	*1..	m.500..292 915..257 500..207 70
Jackson.....1*		..528 1231..792 1201..136 1589..87 175
Madison.....1*		..371 1627.1448 649..465 1355..357 172
St. Clair.....d		m.300..262 915..150 456..60 64

[[Cleinens]] 1303 4908 3693 4551 1385 5314 943 6464

VIL		White Rice. F.B.D. Bowden.								
Beaton		1..633	1346	656	1370	566	1272	373	1382	
CHAMBERS	1*	1..1323	792	1218	791	1323	699	1158	936	
CHEROKEE	1	1..1137	661	747	1067	630	921	356	965	
Rutherford	1	1..659	810	537	938	461	770	288	747	
Tipton	1	1..988	1158	938	1032	970	920	728	705	
TALLADEGA	1*	1..1104	705	899	444	899	820	633	851	

[[Bradford]] 121 5744 5371 4895 6033 4821 5392 3506 5676

\* Senators holding over. TOTALS. [[Also Opposition.

'48. Tay'r, 30,482; Cass, 31,363. '44. Clay, 26,084; Polk, 37,740

LEGISLATURE: SENATE, Union, 2; Southern Rights, 11. Houses: Union, Chambers co., 4; Frank'n, Land'e, Mad'n, Mont'g, Tal'ga, Tusc'n, 3 each, 18; 13 other co's, in small caps, 2 each, 26; Bald'n, Blount, Coffee, Con'h, Cow'n, Dallas, Fay, G'rne, P'ry, 1 each, 3; Jack'n, 2; Sum'r, 2; Tot. 61. Southern Rights: Beaton, 3; Mobile, 3; Aut'ga, Barb'r, But'r, Coosa, Henry, Perry, Pic'n, Itand'h, Shelby, Tal'wa, two each, 20; 10 other co's in italics, one each, 11; Total 33. aWith Monroe, &c.; b with Butler; c with Fayette; d with Jefferson; e with De Kalb.

## MISSISSIPPI.

LEGISL. GOV. 1851. Sen. of S. 1851. Com. 1849. Gov

Senate: Govt. Davis, Horn, Bell, Un. S'n. Lea, Quit.

U. S. U'n. S'n. U'n. S'n. R'n. W'ng man

Co's.	1	548	944	551	942	478	144	433	418
Adams	1	548	944	551	942	478	144	433	418
Franklin	1	184	258	187	254	9	164	215	290
Wilkinson	1	368	355	407	332	361	279	414	352
Am'te.	1	351	391	391	389	361	230	348	350
Pike	1	376	523	282	519	280	333	159	529
Atlanta	1	622	774	640	764	607	608	(No ret'n)	
Lenke	1	378	389	386	387	381	358	294	386
Bolivar	1	36	73	33	58	27	(No ret'n)		
Isaquena	1	90	41	88	42	68	16	102	98
Yazoo	1	585	683	627	544	581	439	508	531
Washington	1	130	62	132	58	24	1	92	80
Carroll	1	958	783	1006	750	954	660	791	940
Chickasaw	1	889	1150	897	1124	867	939	824	1134
Oktober	1	345	493	291	307	331	419	370	472
Choctaw	1	860	749	903	713	863	685	713	937
Chalborne	1	479	213	490	202	459	389	358	
Jefferson	1	298	323	314	314	321	232	342	320
Clarke	1	294	367	308	352	388	341	150	439
Jasper	1	364	510	377	502	373	417	247	510
Coahoma	1	201	120	305	112	(No ret'n)	184	149	
Panola	1	620	484	604	470	550	280	633	535
Tallahatchie	1	76	306	196	265	178	223	255	
Copiah	1	360	463	755	466	611	413	753	
Simpson	1	196	329	199	328	174	211	195	285
Covington	1	120	321	112	327	109	248	3	345
Green	1	90	181	95	184	111	57	(No ret'n)	
Jones	1	146	168	150	163	114	140	72	207
Wayne	1	134	93	157	66	134	24	(No ret'n)	
De Soto	1	1013	828	1062	791	1012	669	918	956
Tunica	1	42	30	37	35	29	14	23	35
Hancock	1	80	181	327	181	172	(No ret'n)		
Harrison	1	137	282	153	(No ret'n)				
Jackson	1	41	324	61	316	32	189	20	347
Perry	1	138	120	141	112	132	113	131	121
Hinds	1	1134	734	1175	723	1082	592	1014	875
Holmes	1	606	490	703	484	665	416	578	583
Sunflower	1	2	66	52	26	43	62	73	
Itawamba	1	1028	977	1085	937	1035	698	593	1318
Kemper	1	634	556	644	541	645	499	415	739
Neshoba	1	433	92	517	1	389	237	317	
Lafayette	1	794	788	838	788	801	636	622	840
Laurende	1	626	671	736	571	622	561	371	778
Newton	1	267	310	291	307	292	193	(No ret'n)	
Lawrence	1	152	589	146	591	81	433	91	632
Marion	1	126	589	137	282	149	171	(No ret'n)	
Lowndes	1	622	691	711	622	744	559	589	773
Madison	1	571	654	594	547	565	519	557	601
Scott	1	214	319	299	304	303	265	128	324

Monroe	1	1046	827	1078	804	1111	672	756	1224
Noxubee	1	597	384	630	360	613	383	518	569
Winston	1	396	522	406	527	418	407	268	611
Pontotoc	1	1174	1143	1232	1043	1256	901	785	1256
Itankin	1	427	398	442	394	463	323	311	461
Smith	1	164	426	166	420	140	311	123	462
Tippah	1	1618	100	1647	1021	1542	860	1008	1674
Tishomingo	1	1851	603	1881	587	1768	379	734	1432
Warren	1	749	991	769	427	696	731	628	
Yalobusha	1	810	927	834	917	819	692	749	1008

Tot'ls: F. 28,738; Horn, 30,088; Conv. U. 28,403; Lea, 31,706

D. 27,729; Bell, 27,716; S. M'n, 31,241; Q'n, 30,979

Leg. - 1851 - Coahoma - 1849, 1848 - Pass. - 1844.

U'n S'n U'n S'n

Det. A Co's House Na-Th'p Brad-Th'p-Tay-

U. S. S. S. U. S. S. K.									
Dist. & Co's. House	Na-Tip	Brad-Tip	Br-Tay					Casa. Clay. Polk	
De Soto	1	1042	812	929	944	836	723	671	709
Itawamba	2	1080	914	676	1246	657	880	368	825
Lafayette	2	833	736	651	799	730	750	544	632
Marshall	2	2184	1364	1303	1450	1306	1344	1635	1184
Panola	1	615	480	580	627	578	444	420	408
Pontotoc	2	1215	1098	826	1185	707	994	384	409
Tippah	4	1606	1065	1051	1681	1236	692	170	
Tishomingo	4	1846	610	762	1288	840	1190	480	1034

Total... 9659 7155 6201 9103 6546 7103 4647 6665

II. Wilcox F'n. Harris Featherston.

Bolivar	1	74	29	89	49	55	61		
Carroll	3	984	752	810	859	885	921	678	742
Chickasaw	2	777	1180	826	1136	849	948	336	832
Choctaw	2	885	714	743	806	642	743	426	621
Coahoma	1	207	114	185	114	189	102	134	162
Lowndes	3	713	620	736	732	801	780	644	860
Monroe	2	1113	764	816	1174	921	1062	549	911
Noxubee	2	619	370	532	599	617	667	519	577
Oktober	1	370	467	383	450	388	424	241	336
Sunflower	1	67	49	54	57	33	22	7	14
Tallahatchie	1	297	201	229	231	206	219	179	218
Yalobusha	1	622	591	789	902	643	846	719	893

Total... 6927 6901 6103 7190 6490 6811 4956 6090

III. Freeman, McW, Gray, McWillie.

Adams	2	634	771	673	742	486	653	376	306
Hinds	3	1150	714	1038	843	1206	822	1199	915
Holmes	3	699	478	691	577	643	530	578	498
Isaquena	1	86	42	108	70	85	58	(New Co.)	
Kemper	2	644	546	458	701	416	450	291	516
Laurende	1	1633	655	414	732	474	617	256	831
Leake	1	386	389	318	364	328	290	190	235
Madison	2	675	552	554	498	614	497	612	486
Neshoba	1	93	514	240	310	241	254	156	226
Newton	1	1286	307	306	314	184	197	143	270
Rankin	1	442	381	334	414	356	370	311	406
Scott	1	1224	304	147	322	152	273	112	259
Warren	2	756	473	766	477	690	478	932	507
Washington	1	136	66	97	71	179	71	209	108
Winston	2	942	605	451	446	307	425	201	475
Yazoo	1	1605	554	629	514	641	497	578	630

Total... 7774 7241 6829 7406 7196 6591 6694 6376

IV. Dawson, Br'n, Wynn, Brown.

Adams	2	639	249	473	414	663	365	755	452
Amite	2	354	399	244	306	426	309	429	361
Chalborne	1	483	212	392	399	464	358	434	429
Clarke	1	1288	380	337	435	311	282	115	363
Copiah	2	944	726	334	806	491	587	447	648
Covington	1	1119	326	402	337	336	346	98	308
Franklin	1	1184	260	311	290	226	249	173	220
Green	1	111	168	65	170	194	79	62	175
Hancock	1	149	246	99	282	157	116	57	127
Harrison	1	1	142	398	165	172	105	169	
Jackson	1	166	319	253	347	78	166	17	216
Jasper	1	1351	618	264	400	343	308	210	403
Jefferson	1	1319	315	327	320	392	290	364	363
Jones	1	116	189	65	197	92	100	100	141
Lafayette	1	1138	604	300	365	406	439	94	545
Marion	1	1136	289	64	273	99	162	68	254
Perry	1	140	118	114	156	143	69	125	71
Pike	1	1273	521	97	561	277	338	332	444
Simpson	1	1197	328	176	322	236	264	178	300
Smith	1	1145	447	117	420	210	287	94	249
Wayne	1	174	61	68	80	97	52	102	95
Wilkinson	1	394	332	370	308	466	291	441	365
Total	23	2544	2304	3220	7950	6516	5723	4661	6605



## LOUISIANA.

*Dist. & Parishes.* *Legis.—1861—Adm.—1849. 1851—Cass.—1849. 1848—Pass.*  
*House. Sen. Whig. Opp. H. Rep. Whig. Opp. H. Rep. Whig. Opp.*

*L. Whig. O. W. O. R. N. P. R. B. N. L. X. Hagan a. Jack n. B. L. T. a. y. Pass.*  
 \*Orleans 1st M. 5 3 1.1835 1710. 5114 5133 1736 1794. 1677 2011. 1779 1401  
 3d M. 2 3 1 777 967. 771 966. 687 881. 886 765  
 Plaquemines 2 1 1.189 267. 180 390. 186 279. 195 403. 187 350  
 St. Bernard 1 1 78 166. 191 119. 70 161. 10m 194 89

aSt. Martin. & La Sere.] 2879 3100.. 3763 3199. 2569 3295. 2976 2601

*II.*  
*Jandry. c. v. d'c'd. Beatty.*  
 Ascension..... 1 316 296. 300 295. 329 285. 302 296. 288 366  
 St. James..... 2 998 133. 309 159. 293 128. 316 143. 431 117  
 St. John Bapt..... 1 326 160. 266 179. 209 145. 87m 228 128  
 Assumption..... 3 686 485. 494 411. 532 412. 486 416. 469 286  
 Lafourche Int..... 2 171 128. 637 133. 466 192. 606 159. 739 161  
 Terrebonne..... 1 387 135. 344 192. 353 179. 344 192. 363 129  
 Jefferson..... 2 1 785 881. 740 818. 866 744 820. 717 660  
 St. Charles..... 1 101 27. 128 49. 101 27. 10m 135 35  
 \*Orleans, 2d M. 11 2514 2170. (See list 2594 2091. 2232 2408. 2805 2217  
 Algiers..... 1 67 169. 1 District.) 61 173. 63 189. 81 200

cVan Winder. & Conrad.] 6931 4576. 8633 7878. 6933 4500. 8259 4632. 6248 4169  
*III.*  
 Upton. Penn. St. T. Harmanson.

Avoynes..... 2 2. 347 349. 327 405. 220 401. 299 359  
 Carroll..... 1 1. 946 265. 248 389. 244 265. 262 279. 258 238  
 Madison..... 1 231 118. 236 305. 174 169. 5m 353 198  
 Catahoula..... 1 1. 303 291. 330 412. 226 398. 288 426. 330 386  
 Franklin..... 1 1. 136 219. 100 168. 146 212. 13m 124 167  
 Concordia..... 1 1. 123 114. 135 185. 119 178. 138 9. 188 96  
 Tensas..... 1 1. 123 114. 135 185. 119 178. 138 9. 188 96  
 E. Baton Rouge 1 1. 438 456. 363 427. 410. 470. 352 424. 400 406  
 Livingston..... 1 1. 164 287. 163 321. 143 271. 176. 144 943  
 East Feliciana..... 2 1. 341 401. 335 389. 334 408. 327 387. 349 394  
 Iberville..... 1 1. 368 329. 417 306. 312 346. 165 429 296  
 W. Baton Rouge 1 2. 232 109. 235 128. 214 127. 78m. 258 109  
 Point Coupee..... 1 1. 280 332. 252 385. 236 356. 1m 104. 286 370  
 St. Helena..... 1 1. 170 266 (No Ret.) 163 273. 184 199. 169 188  
 St. Tammany..... 1 1. 258 218. 281 266. 213 324. 283 268. 275 185  
 Washington..... 1 1. 11 255. 135 251. 99 238. 147 251. 186 190  
 West Feliciana..... 1 1. 182 257. 185 235. 163 269. 1m 53. 232 261

eStewart.] 3990 4373. 3908 4304. 3590 4740. 2266 2740. 4358 4180

*IV.*  
 Moore. M. a. E. Ogden. Morse.  
 Bienville..... 1 1. 138 380. 122 246. 190 337. 122 276. 114 189  
 Bossier..... 1 1. 263 173. 133 191. 247 208. 131 223. 17m 32m  
 Claiborne..... 1 1. 443 307. 238 361. 466 338. 234 332. 221 323  
 Cade..... 1 1. 366 449. 299 334. 533 298. 298 341. 281 300  
 De Soto..... 1 1. 154 483. 195 298. 1m 165. 184 321. 149 217  
 Sabine..... 2 2. 264 397. 215 272. 297 256. 254 263. 246 271  
 Calcasieu..... 1 1. 124 258. 115 193. 81 302. 74 235. 41 181  
 St. Landry..... 4 1. 828 533. 1046 422. 813 559. 928 545. 754 376  
 Caldwell..... 1 1. 84 165. 88 131. 76 158. 76 141. 90 149  
 Jackson..... 1 1. 156 268. 159 247. 144 130. 194 135. 178 101  
 Morehouse..... 1 1. 305 191. 193 132. 261 236. 136 269. 137 193  
 Ouachita..... 1 1. 329 236. 237. 274 196. 173 101. 168 176  
 Union..... 1 1. 427 421. 228 333. 488 370. 285 343. 307 237  
 Lafayette..... 2 1. 138 244. 118 201. 143 266. 137 326. 108 220  
 Vermillion..... 1 1. 125 111. 161 156. 106 79. 149 170. 430 52  
 Natchitoches..... 2 1. 373 692. 357 500. 383 561. 347 615. 384 495  
 Rapides..... 2 1. 367 539. 562 548. 397 484. 388 521. 383 543  
 St. Martin..... 3 1. 483 190. 566 387. 464 234. 456 338. 466 240  
 St. Mary..... 2 1. 432 189. 481 192. 457 170. 492 180. 470 166

Total..... 56 41 1715. 5638 6066. 5050 5071. 5862 5379 6057 5745. 4924 4429

1841—Adm.—1849. TOTALS. 1849—Pass.—1844.

Bordelon W. 18,438. Bordelon W. 17,590. Taylor. 18,217. Clay. 13,083.

Porter, Opp 18,115. Ledoux Opp 17,253. Cass. 18,370. Polk. 13,782.

\*Orleans consists of New Orleans (3 municipalities) and Algiers. New O. elects 4

senators. †Algiers elects with Plaq. & St. B. ‡With Catala's, &c. §With Avoynes

## FLORIDA.

Held no elections in 1851, except for local officers, or to fill vacancies.

## TEXAS.

*Dist. 1851—Cass.—1849. 1848—Pass.*  
*& Cos. O'trees Sc'g K'n't'y' Pass.*

Anderson..... 134 323. 5 390. 83 229  
 Angelina..... 98 61. 1 71. 29 52  
 Bowie..... 9 132.  
 Cass..... 21 272. 107 228  
 Cherokee..... 406 545. 110 302  
 Collins..... 178. 43 99  
 Cooke..... 30.  
 Dallas..... 65 400. 8 305. 57 209  
 Denton..... 83. 7 46  
 Fannin..... 130 261. 343. 84 245  
 Grayson..... 47 134  
 Harrison..... 572 212. 154 506. 364 381  
 Henderson..... 121. 42 68  
 Hopkins..... 323. 70 327  
 Houston..... 65 194. 287. 24 161  
 Hunt..... 154. 11 66  
 Jasper..... 66 103. 132. 53 113  
 Kaufman..... 134.  
 Lamar..... 480. 186 358  
 Nacogdoches..... 321 303. 4 501. 97 313  
 Newton..... 36 46. 171. 20 56  
 Panola..... 6 266. 43 194  
 Polk..... 229. 56 107  
 Red River..... 11 440. 177 244  
 Rusk..... 527 716. 86 653. 202 455  
 Sabine..... 64 127. 4 251. 38 181  
 San Auguste..... 105. 12 304. 70 224  
 Shelby..... 73 202. 7 520. 99 336  
 Smith..... 180 413. 19 317. 57 144  
 Titus..... 10 293. 123 296  
 Tyler..... 1 168.  
 Upland (No ret.)..... 5 143.  
 Van Zandt..... 96 68  
 Liberty..... 254. 68 144

## II. McLeod. H. J. W. Howard.

Austin..... 34 191. 73 65. 45 176  
 Bastrop..... 78 245. 135 60. 42 191  
 Bexar..... 40 265. 70 691. 189 322  
 Brazoria..... 114 42. 70 96. 83 172  
 Brooks..... 60 9. 33  
 Burleson..... 55 39. 85 43. 9 64  
 Caldwell..... 52 62. 81 86. 27 99  
 Calhoun..... 47 65. 4 18. 71 76  
 Cameron..... 314 321. 725.  
 Colorado..... 51 28. 46 32. 20 68  
 Comal..... 154. 1 181. 14 105  
 De Witt..... 8 79. 28 92. 16 81  
 El Paso..... 258 327.  
 Fayette..... 67 197. 196 105. 92 175  
 Fort Bend..... 54 37. 97 29. 39 136  
 Galveston..... 47 65. 4 18. 71 76  
 Gillespie..... 146. 9 136.  
 Gonzales..... 7 30. 31. 27 34  
 Grimes..... 28 90. 58 92  
 Guadalupe..... 12 119. 67 69. 31 72  
 Harris..... 140 209. 308 185. 229 443  
 Hays..... 3 49. 10 43. 12 43  
 Jackson..... 19 28. 61 10. 13 61  
 Lavaca..... 72 135. 5 2. 13 34  
 Leon..... 27 70. 65 13. 26 142  
 Limestone..... 10 127. 137 24. 40 154  
 Matagorda..... 36 62. 3 35. 69 79  
 Medina..... 3 89. 8 49. 45  
 Milan..... 7 59. 149 37. 38 119  
 Montgomery..... 33 132. 126 33. 59 163  
 Navarro..... 126 33. 44 124  
 Neufes..... 216 8. 126 134. 66 66  
 Refugio..... 4 36.  
 Robertson..... 49. 41 5 87  
 San Patricio..... 1 48. 5 26  
 Starr..... 83 123. 110.  
 Travis..... 212 267. 177 97. 29 249  
 Victoria..... 56 39. 34 75. 87 86  
 Walker..... 46 269. 66 240. 119 207  
 Washington..... 90 189. 434 126. 123 373  
 Wharton..... 3 17. 26 61  
 Williamson..... 52 123. 16 41  
 TOTALS—Pass.—1848. Taylor, 3770;  
 Cass, 3695. Cass, 1st Dist. 1861, Seery;  
 Reg. Opp. 7251; Ochiltree, Opp. 4239;  
 Wallace, 532; Wright, 240. 1849, Kaufman,  
 Opp. 8394; Sc'g. 363. 2d Dist. 1851,  
 Howard, Opp. 6593; M'Leod, 2937; Lewis,  
 5603; Potter, 1238; Merrifield, 209,  
 1849, Howard, 4130; Williamson, 2976;  
 Pillsbury, 2136; McLeod, 721.

## CALIFORNIA.

1851—Cass.

Comities. Kewen. Moore. Mar. H. McC.  
 Butte..... 1146 1207. 1404 1481  
 Calaveras..... 1334 1188. 1953 1909  
 Colusa..... 280 220  
 Contra Costa..... 130 114. 235 217  
 El Dorado..... 1875 1747. 2166 2137  
 Klamath..... 1m 99m 100  
 Los Angeles..... 205 7 303 429  
 Marin..... m 7.  
 Mariposa..... 601 518. 816 775  
 Monterey..... 67 233. 277 299  
 Napa..... 83 66. 149 128  
 Nevada..... 1449 1380. 1487 1496  
 Placer..... 835 862. 1181 1151  
 Sacramento..... 1908 1780. 2313 2188  
 San Diego..... 43 34. 117 122  
 San Francisco..... 3213 3096. 2520 2543  
 San Joaquin..... 782 753. 844 813  
 San Luis Obispo (No returns).  
 Santa Barbara..... 214 1 6 906  
 Santa Clara..... 642 481. 544 586  
 Santa Cruz..... 84 67. 178 149  
 Shasta..... 583 891. 1200 1276  
 Salano..... 371 347. 274 280  
 Sonoma..... 107 94. 249 245  
 Trinity..... 118 127. 137 142  
 Sutter..... 499 548. 514 500  
 Yolo..... 1366 1390. 1656 1676  
 Yuba..... 170 170. 300 300  
 Yuba..... 2370 2370. 2508 2495  
 Whig. TOTALS—1851. Opp.  
 Gov'r. Reading, 21,531. Bigler..... 22,613  
 Cong. Kewen..... 20,407. Marshall, 23,284  
 Moore..... 19,071. M'Conkie, 23,463



## TENNESSEE.

SENATE, '81. 1851—Gov. 1849. Pass. 1844.

Comm's. Whig. Op. Camp.	Throu. Brown T. Dale. Cl. Polk.
Carter.....	777 303 697 965 739 79
Johnson.....	496 84 404 119 370 79
Sullivan.....	383 1499 363 142 590 1533
Washington.....	909 1161 843 1303 881 1233
Greene.....	1144 1664 1037 1673 1081 1707
Hawkins.....	1326 1313 1113 1349 1173 1398
Blount.....	1147 640 1106 758 1046 733
Coke.....	980 245 871 904 844 187
Sevier.....	897 165 886 93 738 78
Claiborne.....	656 849 670 926 678 857
Grainger.....	1110 675 1101 690 998 548
Jefferson.....	1606 346 1571 309 1543 247
Knox.....	923 623 9186 573 2015 507
Anderson.....	659 327 651 354 620 325
Campbell.....	496 477 438 512 337 318
Morgan.....	523 967 915 903 911 232
Roane.....	823 754 936 903 900 733
Bradley.....	671 883 723 901 572 958
McMinn.....	886 1021 904 1037 873 1051
Monroe.....	918 947 915 1040 859 1066
Polk.....	306 561 297 540 260 468
Bledsoe.....	668 996 617 290 529 259
Hamilton.....	586 769 750 601 644 624
Marion.....	517 389 547 370 503 381
Meigs.....	154 554 142 577 130 620
Rhea.....	329 331 292 355 232 368
Fentress.....	184 431 125 457 60 456
Jackson.....	1936 900 1089 960 1211 807
Overton.....	451 1258 371 1292 336 1145
Van Buren.....	119 908 138 908 116 190
White.....	1016 618 970 670 857 468
Cannon.....	430 841 491 872 318 761
Coffee.....	307 996 319 1003 280 1000
DeKalb.....	651 620 590 592 488 491
Warra.....	408 1299 393 1292 335 1190
Franklin.....	441 1233 362 1300 358 1123
Lincoln.....	658 833 686 2475 658 2194
Smith.....	2409 779 2085 782 2328 788
Sumner.....	772 185 771 2100 281 2017
Wilson.....	2937 1000 2160 955 2907 1042
Davidson.....	3530 1842 2217 1919 2206 1683
Rutherford.....	1639 1239 1416 1351 1730 1600
Williamson.....	1710 723 1688 792 1966 859
Bedford.....	1438 1413 1340 1474 1455 1626
Marshall.....	761 1302 683 1406 635 1396
Giles.....	1284 1429 1331 1484 1301 1387
Mauzy.....	1496 1839 1375 1492 1392 1988
Hardin.....	693 732 577 763 565 732
Hickman.....	275 1061 255 991 255 1034
Lawrence.....	611 696 640 662 499 547
Wayne.....	730 484 655 429 665 448
Montgomery.....	1133 921 1069 952 1371 1029
Robertson.....	1169 858 1165 1200 1193 871
Dickson.....	339 706 342 716 338 706
Humphreys.....	274 607 374 511 365 523
Stewart.....	489 697 554 736 519 704
Benton.....	319 499 318 454 292 481
Decatur.....	372 314 391 287 (New Co.)
Henderson.....	1089 497 1113 461 1209 492
McNairy.....	949 967 958 925 773 741
Perry.....	424 286 410 283 444 513
Henry.....	813 1323 799 1248 835 1312
Obion.....	418 674 405 566 282 596
Weakley.....	714 1317 647 1051 560 1064
Fayette.....	1066 1047 1064 1046 1205 1151
Hardeman.....	1682 967 637 1045 689 1077
Shelby.....	1563 1491 1453 1105 1625 1362
Carroll.....	1468 684 1423 545 1555 624
Dyer.....	483 381 414 321 356 272
Gibson.....	1591 1016 1417 788 1320 611
Haywood.....	819 767 757 559 766 568
Lauderdale.....	315 291 294 288 286 211
Madison.....	1383 707 1316 721 1357 768
Tipton.....	320 531 323 511 360 502

Total.....16 9 63333 61673 60350 61740 60030 59917

Lse. 1851. 1851.—Consensus.—1849. Pass. 1848.

Dist. & Co's. House. Whig Opp. W'ing. Opp.	Throu. J. N. Taylor J. N. Taylor C. A. Taylor
Carter.....	543 353 699 252 745 129
Johnson.....	301 233 367 140 383 65
Coke.....	646 333 846 324 815 169
Greene.....	993 1773 913 687 963 483
Hawkins.....	655 1737 1096 1380 1252 1343
Sullivan.....	602 1220 331 1499 436 1375
Washington.....	1203 760 809 1165 862 1016

† Campbell, Op., 406.] 4644 6538 8060 6068 [\* Also Op.

## II.

Watkins, Harley, Wat. Coke, W.

Anderson.....	915 62 477 527 602 257
Campbell.....	790 133 478 411 473 979
Blount.....	1367 378 1035 810 465 683
Claiborne.....	1961 189 990 548 700 744
Grainger.....	1461 245 1032 667 1094 488
Jefferson.....	1745 143 1398 452 1498 215
Monroe.....	1949 826 979 902 962 940
Morgan.....	391 89 232 165 329 187
Sevier.....	1018 66 514 486 787 57

† Dickinson, W., 409.] 9992 2125 8025 468

## III.

Anderson, Ch. H. And. N. Lyon.

Bledsoe.....	337 309 547 206 508 229
Bradley.....	704 521 817 361 760 927
Hamilton.....	989 712 804 536 685 634
Knox.....	1668 1239 1365 761 2140 439
Marion.....	471 340 551 361 662 336
McMinn.....	867 1020 892 1012 960 1024
Meigs.....	128 574 150 564 150 534
Rhea.....	320 337 301 336 298 324
Polk.....	515 665 317 509 367 617
Roane.....	809 767 900 832 906 671

Total.....6658 6874 7269 6018

## IV.

Goodpasture, S. S. Rog. S. Savage.

Coffee.....	263 964 313 844 332 943
De Kalb.....	394 753 380 664 571 573
Fentress.....	218 453 95 206 113 452
Van Buren.....	162 159 50 46 130 198
Jackson.....	1058 941 100 867 1239 801
Overton.....	798 858 108 779 467 1112
Warren.....	586 986 52 964 407 1161
White.....	673 672 341 323 1064 503

[S. Turney, Opp. 377.] 4332 5816 1339 4713

## V.

Jones.

Bedford.....	11 1503 1497 1381
Franklin.....	1261 380 1207
Lincoln.....	1614 3624 2408
Marshall.....	1497 730 1454

Total.....1497 730 1454

## VI.

Polk, Opp. Th. B. Buchanan, Thomas.

Giles.....	1308 1235 1230 1469 1389 1511
Hardin.....	701 570 560 777 621 770
Hickman.....	207 260 964 301 982
Lawrence.....	253 655 623 598 544
Mauzy.....	1693 1371 1341 1888 1516 1977
Wayne.....	626 462 666 414 673 386

Total.....4812 3673 4802 6765

## VII.

Gentry.

Cannon.....	433 467 469 827
Rutherford.....	1440 1764 1435
Wilson.....	2139 2193 2817 1998
Williamson.....	1666 1883 792

Total.....2228 1786 1948 2115 2698 1971

## VIII.

Cullom, South L. C. N. E. W. King.

Davidson.....	2228 1786 1948 2115 2698 1971
Smith.....	2229 692 2032 782 2380 1771
Sumner.....	739 1687 836 1997 922 1999

Total.....5196 4145 4816 4834

## IX.

Hornberger, Harris, Morris, Harris.

Benton.....	258 543 593 440 392 451
Humphreys.....	214 558 263 433 389 467
Dickson.....	297 703 282 709 368 67
Henry.....	1006 906 1043 956 1298 99
Robertson.....	987 944 1145 875 1236 83
Stewart.....	1001 259 573 691 574 701

Total.....2852 4744 4302 5433

## X.

Coleman, Stan. N. Harris, Stanton.

Dyer.....	471 391 411 327 383 27
Fayette.....	1064 1008 1039 1046 1217 106
Hardeman.....	693 978 692 1042 723 101
Haywood.....	808 771 757 657 800 67
Lauderdale.....	312 299 289 292 279 57
Tipton.....	326 595 314 510 352 46
McNairy.....	914 1008 922 960 859 78
Shelby.....	1252 1293 1425 1426 1828 160

Total.....6042 6495 5799 6250

## XI.

Williams.

Carroll.....	3006 1577 1493 59
Decatur & Perry.....	1049 1001 433 28
Gibson.....	2325 1566 1423 68
Henderson.....	1392 1241 1286 47
Madison.....	1437 1358 1692 71
Obion.....	832 357 42
Weakley.....	1710 1369 367 108

Total.....36 36 10693 8044 64705 5641

a With H'n's &amp; Wash. b With Ham. c With M'ose &amp; McJ d With W'te-e with M'L'l. f With L'n-g with Har'an &amp; S'h



## KENTUCKY.

Dist. &amp; 1851.—Congress.—1849. 1848.—Pres.—1844.

Co's.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.
I. M'Carty, Boyd.	Boyd.	Taylor.	Cass.	Cal. Polk.
Ballard.....247	368.....	413.....	277.....	281.....262 400
Caldwell.....82	859.....	695.....	227.....	664.....204 772
Calloway.....111	704.....	826.....	841.....	760 966
Crittenden.....302	414.....	342.....	398.....	394 359
Fulton.....121	250.....	302.....	191.....	273 (w/ Hick'n)
Graves.....438	967.....	817.....	468.....	772.....386 884
Hickman.....89	439.....	422.....	169.....	363.....304 740
Hopkins.....223	697.....	897.....	796.....	716.....701 814
Livingston.....308	233.....	403.....	265.....	434 327
Marshall.....69	490.....	498.....	120.....	496.....94 600
McCracken.....416	364.....	407.....	308.....	256 195
Trigg.....467	561.....	589.....	588.....	632.....557 651
Union.....383	352.....	675.....	501.....	458.....607 584

Total.....3746 6638  
 1851, McElroy, Opp., Call'y, 108; Critt'n, 94; Hick'n, 73; Hopkins, 307; Marshall, 60; Union, 607; other co's, 211.

II. Jennings,* Grey, Joh'n,* Peyton.				
Breckenrge.....787	889.....	788.....	1006	422.....921 464
Butler.....73	672.....	458.....	207.....	349 204.....351 820
Christinn.....647	1110.....	1002.....	501.....	1152 786.....1132 295
Davies.....622	982.....	1625.....	232.....	985 605.....808 622
Edmonson.....99	326.....	313.....	170.....	349 209.....174 351
Grayson.....307	645.....	542.....	367.....	547 345.....432 386
Hancock.....204	317.....	332.....	113.....	304 186.....277 213
Henderson.....520	597.....	661.....	429.....	731 559.....719 638
Meade.....361	456.....	659.....	339.....	713 225.....650 223
Muhlenburg.....202	1047.....	905.....	332.....	746 437.....657 439
Ohio.....217	1033.....	837.....	400.....	718 542.....601 513

Total.....4125 7830.....8035 3878.....7441 4500.....6712 4864

III. Ewing, Clarke, McLean.				
Allen.....646	389.....	375.....	423.....	563.....401 635
Barren.....1273	1247.....	1200.....	1462.....	1048.....1306 1108
Hart.....697	484.....	471.....	586.....	528.....579 558
Logan.....620	1145.....	1293.....	1402.....	368.....1407 374
Monroe.....482	600.....	637.....	598.....	379.....451 473
Simpson.....525	416.....	308.....	448.....	428.....455 418
Todd.....617	625.....	701.....	808.....	409.....784 406
Warren.....740	1099.....	794.....	1216.....	603.....1132 687

Total.....5887 5778.....5681 5941 4306.....6515 4659

IV. Ward.				
Adair.....591	448.....	844.....	568.....	649.....548 639
Boyle.....550	577.....	473.....	773.....	347.....617 352
Cusey.....396	585.....	429.....	196.....	468 214
Clinton.....196	290.....	444.....	286.....	294 262 315
Cumberland.....493	448.....	371.....	642.....	153.....590 167
Green.....598	568.....	644.....	517.....	512.....827 1042
Lincoln.....504	621.....	567.....	832.....	325.....769 335
Pulaski.....707	841.....	1190.....	947.....	734.....737 708
Russell.....368	468.....	339.....	519.....	180.....431 178
Taylor.....291	306.....	660.....	334.....	469 (New Co.)
Wayne.....453	497.....	728.....	689.....	405.....535 342

Total.....5146 5679 6719.....6626 4164.....5774 4292

V. Hill, Stone, Thompson.				
Anderson.....297	643.....	463.....	2.....	334 547.....281 522
Bullitt.....385	492.....	489.....	499.....	399.....528 436
Hardin.....842	1045.....	1283.....	1239.....	631.....1096 702
Larue.....451	384.....	458.....	1278.....	349.....392 333
Marion.....967	661.....	820.....	756.....	629.....715 737
Mercer.....545	868.....	879.....	734.....	1088.....557 985
Nelson.....946	611.....	1146.....	1149.....	464.....1326 608
Spencer.....302	393.....	406.....	460.....	361.....469 508
Washington.....745	746.....	642.....	721.....	678.....550 709

Total.....5480 5843.....5586 6379 6136.....6913 5540

VI. White, Gar'd, Brock, Martin.				
Clay.....330	348.....	351.....	321.....	377 125.....335 92
Estill.....466	325.....	377.....	391.....	485 238.....392 216
Floyd.....250	377.....	145.....	690.....	260 325.....190 340
Garrard.....903	213.....	942.....	348.....	1187.....191 1128 229
Harlan.....365	163.....	396.....	193.....	350 56.....334 75
Jehinson.....50	395.....	87.....	410.....	106 214.....85 252
Knox.....470	327.....	510.....	475.....	648 159.....589 164
Laurel.....388	299.....	457.....	308.....	488 145.....384 124
Letcher.....134	173.....	94.....	222.....	(no return) 29 161
Madison.....974	477.....	1185.....	555.....	1313 564.....120 633
Owsley.....241	315.....	294.....	526.....	330 248.....165 139
Perry.....149	230.....	140.....	236.....	(no return) 113 84
Pike.....277	145.....	392.....	291.....	225 140.....251 238
Rockcastle.....321	109.....	435.....	187.....	497 95.....451 73
Whitley.....337	328.....	438.....	388.....	584 93.....431 99

Total.....5846 4130.....6353 5271.....6860 2492.....4997 2703  
 1851, Jarman, Whig, received 334; Hereford, Whig, 23.

VII. Marshall, Me. w'r. M'll. Lane.				
Carroll.....448	418.....	395.....	446.....	433 428.....392 370
Henry.....78	919.....	840.....	1024.....	327 1622.....708 1044
Jefferson.....244	1079.....	922.....	1862.....	1161 970.....1092 1042
Louisville.....226	506.....	2172.....	1893.....	2836 2020.....2435 1682
Oldham.....430	530.....	438.....	552.....	476 488.....436 626
Shelby.....1170	697.....	122.....	792.....	1434 716.....141 794
Trimble.....317	523.....	273.....	568.....	361 486.....268 607

Total.....6333 6216.....6261 6197.....7958 6130.....6752 6046

VIII. Combs, Bre'ge, Mor'd, J. Trabue.				
Bourbon.....879	527.....	634.....	484.....	1172 486.....1208 521
Fayette.....1165	975.....	1080.....	507.....	1541 781.....1685 821
Franklin.....875	812.....	967.....	445.....	926 664.....816 634
Jessamine.....578	567.....	496.....	587.....	652 439.....616 439
Owen.....502	1179.....	585.....	977.....	653 810.....465 507
Scott.....613	1121.....	781.....	869.....	797 734.....863 938
Woodford.....626	490.....	752.....	376.....	778 337.....750 473

Total.....5141 5671.....5195 4665.....6429 4251.....6373 4796

IX. Mont'y, Macon, Hous't, N. Mason.				
Bath.....429	1043.....	783.....	1004.....	724 782.....611 783
Breathitt.....389	126.....	401.....	143.....	151 120.....231
Carter.....95	649.....	262.....	715.....	243 510.....148 608
Clarke.....431	428.....	1024.....	478.....	1046 319.....966 314
Fleming.....603	831.....	1136.....	923.....	1159 700.....1143 771
Greentop.....41	656.....	606.....	778.....	640 616.....543 365
Lawrence.....544	474.....	390.....	414.....	318 347.....345
Lewis.....15	566.....	423.....	683.....	521 666.....606 543
Montgom'y.....622	635.....	771.....	680.....	658 648.....673 507
Morgan.....146	814.....	500.....	825.....	413 480.....247 512

Total.....2251 6495.....6164 6282.....5991 4900.....5324 4989

In 1851, Hyatt, Whig, 33; Coons, H'lig, 22.

X. Marshall, St'n, Gaines, Stanton.				
Boone.....790	832.....	968.....	808.....	935 769.....888 712
Bracken.....850	528.....	766.....	565.....	745 472.....753 443
Campbell.....369	807.....	642.....	794.....	511 814.....358 618
Gallatin.....334	379.....	371.....	415.....	360 368.....348 351
Grant.....374	539.....	458.....	560.....	475 629.....396 463
Harrison.....740	926.....	822.....	940.....	891 896.....269 975
Kenton.....813	1187.....	941.....	1185.....	985 1228.....677 920
Nicholas.....1372	965.....	1350.....	1001.....	1631 953.....1608 794
Nicholas.....692	846.....	767.....	789.....	673 704.....678 703
Pendleton.....288	640.....	373.....	697.....	375 599.....297 520

Total.....6622 7649.....7400 7764.....7641 7332.....6862 6544

\*Whigs.] TOTALS FOR PRESIDENT. [Native

1848—Taylor.....67,141.....Cass.....43,720.....Ma.....17,421

1844—Clay.....61,255.....Polk.....51,988.....Ma.....9,267

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1844—Clay.....61,255.....Polk.....51,988.....Ma.....9,267



# ELECTION RETURNS.

61

Dist. & Co's.	IV. Op. on.	Dix. Pow. ell.	Th'p. Clay. son.	Wack. Crit. Pow. ell.	Harrison. 1209	1000	1220	1047.1277	1047	1.1252	1144	
13. Muhlenburg.1	1.638	677	16.624	396.770	548	Orange.667	943.804	1041.760	961	6.707	1036	
Ohio.1	1.568	635	113.488	452.754	629	Perry.563	481.819	371.599	335	8.564	334	
14. Hardin.2	1.846	617	31.930	455.116	689	Pike.523	606.513	598.519	510	1.459	91	
Meade.1	1.545	224	2.573	155.677	254	Pooney.784	1173.877	1308.763	1236	19.673	1154	
15. Louisville.3	1.2199	1982	16.2184	1908.2499	2030	Spencer.801	486.655	491.681	471	5.886	468	
16. Henry.1	1.735	971	7.735	957.555	976	Vanderburg.697	703.668	599.534	667	92.676	556	
Oldham.1	1.403	531	1.396	512.477	539	Warwick.579	882.513	915.457	893	21.394	850	
Trimble.1	1.298	533	1.303	523.320	536	Total.7847	8173.7698	8371				
17. Jefferson.1	1.949	1036	2.951	1016.1208	1099	II. Martin. D'm. Dunn. Dunham.						
18. Bullitt.1	1.328	453	10.373	367.492	488	Clark.1013	1373.1047	1338.1200	1510	28.1132	1417	
Larue.1	1.368	363	11.376	309.496	400	Floyd.1062	1098.1092	1106.1018	1154	17.956	981	
Nelson.1	1.556	509	30.876	412.1136	573	Jackson.518	1168.556	1091.632	1071	7.662	1048	
19. Marion.1	1.650	750	18.720	902.852	807	Jefferson.2061	1408.2130	1371.2075	1609	167.1835	1427	
Washington.1	1.686	705	99.721	649.667	831	Jennings.940	916.970	728.926	784	96.872	689	
20. Anderson.1	1.282	641	16.351	642.356	652	Scott.502	545.528	508.488	447	16.481	441	
Mercer.1	1.492	989	55.806	644.640	1076	Washington.1039	1580.1065	1592.1126	1643	92.1149	1660	
21. Calloway.1	1.212	709	1.908	664.239	788	Total.7125	8068.7338	7823				
Marshall.1	1.123	513	2.110	432.112	542	III. Watts. *R'n'f Rob't Robinson.						
Trigg.1	1.625	680	3.516	502.575	608	Deborn.1444	1888.1115	1582.1378	1801	176.1616	1971	
22. Lincoln.1	1.576	314	65.886	256.906	387	Decatur.1363	1088.1147	1241.1245	1095	143.1276	1091	
Pulaski.1	1.694	796	210.871	597.1054	1049	Franklin.1296	1494.1209	1299.1411	1695	51.1326	1683	
23. Garrard.1	1.814	273	198.886	192.1076	233	Ocho.374	414.414	459.439	459	6.193	168	
Madison.2	1.718	513	570.725	437.1324	767	Ripley.1185	900.928	897.1114	988	173.1060	1088	
24. Knox.1	1.349	303	76.401	242.580	297	Rush.1456	1365.1634	1469.1142	1392	87.1580	1362	
Laurel.1	1.321	254	46.350	321.431	308	Switzerland.1056	1103.1001	1173.1093	1106	44.961	1006	
R'kcastle.1	1.396	133	128.414	113.539	125	*J.L.R.Op.8173	8242.7348	8120	[Joseph Robinson, W.			
Whitley.1	1.423	303	95.315	416.559	304	IV. Parker Jun' Park'r Julian						
25. Boone.1	1.782	813	1.755	706.1093	904	Fayette.973	681.938	892.1040	765	86.1051	908	
Carroll (w'h Trim) 1	1.437	447	6.425	417.492	483	Henry.1439	1435.1441	1373.1215	1005	456.1458	1005	
Gallatin.1	1.337	407	1.318	380.379	421	Union.520	610.506	738.622	637	708.689	672	
26. Campbell.1	1.338	804	29.345	786.436	733	Wayne.2111	1816.1698	1734.2085	1438	639.3381	1436	
Kenton.1	1.798	1189	11.760	1139.855	1263	Total.6102	4540.4583	4737				
27. Bath.1	1.731	918	2.691	866.725	896	V. Rush. H's Her'ed Brown.						
Bourbon.1	1.921	474	10.936	400.1116	500	Bartholomew.945	1218.997	1076.1011	1167	28.1035	1068	
28. Grant.1	1.349	546	11.354	475.473	575	Brown.55	675.118	513.70	503	69	432	
Owen.1	1.493	1094	28.491	1041.570	987	Hamilton.753	754.824	834.209	805	317.889	766	
Pendleton.1	1.256	636	17.248	507.314	672	Hancock.640	817.665	805.865	806	40.719	736	
29. Bracken.1	1.723	592	6.708	518.770	654	Johnson.436	959.651	1181.876	1114	46.659	1100	
Harrison.1	2.724	906	12.703	777.832	985	Madison.783	1111.882	907.824	993	56.813	854	
30. Shelby.1	1.1107	903	3.1099	675.1374	745	Marion.1364	1615.1920	1776.1877	1789	109.1715	1624	
Spencer.1	1.335	346	3.350	303.457	461	Shelby.1364	1494.1334	1356.1121	1414	18.1107	1342	
31. Fayette.2	1.1216	818	110.1238	806.1420	721	Tipton.144	418.173	335.183	235	3.100	119	
Scott.1	1.685	1001	27.882	937.688	727	Total.5543	9069.7275	8762	[Hendricks, Opp.			
32. Franklin.1	1.809	767	19.820	750.892	641	VI. Farmer. G'n. Watts. Gorman.						
Jessamine.1	1.553	502	67.549	441.658	641	Daviess.455	1038.762	770.735	701	2.807	764	
Woodford.1	1.676	408	7.684	377.817	378	Greene.582	1238.885	1070.918	921	6.793	909	
33. Clarke.1	1.874	397	29.881	333.1020	817	Knox.674	944.925	664.1044	741	3.1079	821	
Estill.1	1.423	387	179.460	351.490	331	Lawrence.847	813.998	997.1070	1081	18.1019	1085	
Montgomery.1	1.676	577	1.677	531.734	634	Martin.282	700.373	523.344	497	7.76	616	
34. Carter.1	1.174	575	6.221	464.228	561	Monroe.510	1091.775	1047.780	1064	59.721	1118	
Greenup.1	1.420	493	10.406	383.698	591	Morgan.717	1176.1143	1234.986	1029	121.1023	1078	
Lawrence.1	1.334	392	2.348	326.440	351	Owen.418	1108.863	897.682	953	13.754	888	
35. Fleming.2	1.928	788	9.223	636.1108	839	Sullivan.908	1367.483	1235.465	1143	5.464	1221	
Nicholas.1	1.646	827	42.664	751.786	868	Total.4693	9474.7196	8466				
36. Lewis.1	1.369	523	35.360	399.565	686	VII. McG.C. Davis McG Cookery						
Mason.2	1.171	905	28.1308	833.1571	1018	Clay.338	882.410	739.500	734	29.439	692	
37. Floyd.1	1.918	379	24.321	886.327	495	Hendricks.993	948.1084	697.1156	776	173.1262	844	
Johnson.1	1.59	437	7.54	396.88	323	Parke.1121	1132.1435	856.1398	1319	9.1377	1329	
Morgan.1	1.368	700	19.342	593.362	738	Putnam.1435	1355.1663	1109.1647	1300	10.1640	1367	
Pike.1	1.943	930	11.257	173.273	253	Vermilion.744	769.800	714.830	763	7.787	762	
38. Letcher.1	1.61	92	10.0	86.71	187	Vigo.200	1183	900.1390	795.1585	852	57.1515	856
Perry.1	1.196	151	40.129	147.192	177	Total.5814	6076.6782	4909	[McGaughey, W.			
Breathitt (w'h Mor) 1	1.311	117	27.110	309.120	278	VIII. Brier. Mace. Lane. McDonald.						
Clay.1	1.971	161	156.296	162.416	239	Boone.819	873.808	910.773	916	66.816	871	
Owsley.1	1.325	276	61.857	448.268	570	Carroll.712	953.719	861.932	1008	76.712	965	
Harlan (with Knox) 395	75	13.408	63.436	49	79	Clinton.667	833.764	961.736	964	87.645	944	

Total. 55 45 53763 54613 3621 53699 47464 68466 58045  
 Maj.-Whig, 10; Powell, 860; Thompson, 6145; Crittenden, 8421.  
 a Elects with Butler; b with Russell; c with Ballard;  
 d with Livingston; e with Marshall.

## LEGISLATURE, 1861-'63.

SENATE.—Whig: Districts 7, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18,  
 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35.—Total, 50.  
 Opp.: Districts 1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28,  
 34, 35, 37, 38.—Total, 18.

Some of the districts may not be numbered correctly.  
 House, as above.—Whig, 55; Opposition, 45.

## INDIANA.

1851.—Cons.—1849. 1848.—Pres.—1844.

Dist. & Co's.	Whig Op. Whig Op.	De Bru. Lock. Em. Albert-Tay. V. Bu.	I. ler. hart. broo. son. lor. Cass. rea. Polk. Clay	Crawford.511	505.600	467.397	463.397
Dubois.438	480.230	597.958	579	1.259	501		
Gibson.931	905.900	907.860	803	15.796	810		



Colfax.	F'n.	Writ.	Fitch.	Taylor.	Casa.	V.B.	Clay.	Polk.
Laporte.....	1073	1086	1157	957	1027	877	226	1003
Marshall.....	388	491	340	459	305	428	91	193
Miami.....	863	964	786	852	731	710	70	649
Porter.....	436	510	376	429	343	401	7	311
Pulaski.....	163	273	155	246	133	224	1	123
Starke.....	26	80						
St. Joseph.....	1118	788	924	817	877	667	332	863
Wabash.....	1070	819	886	790	847	739	140	601
White.....	387	396	376	313	206	306	34	269

Total.	9118	9356	9519	8800				
K. Brenton.	*B'n.	K'e Harlan.						
Adams.....	306	453	332	445	261	398	1	198
Allen.....	1112	1110	709	964	991	1039	13	861
Blackford.....	138	345	103	308	61	321	58	81
De Kalb.....	485	474	302	565	347	577	45	269
Delaware.....	941	718	105	484	323	694	68	940
Grant.....	839	102	84	751	325	623	339	353
Huntington.....	651	690	346	360	457	463	46	277
Jay.....	628	478	304	346	276	392	142	331
Lagrange.....	695	604	455	574	629	636	114	590
Noble.....	663	610	529	566	437	613	43	390
Randolph.....	1127	887	797	752	631	787	523	818
Steuben.....	501	454	444	424	315	352	194	328
Wells.....	370	618	269	393	252	416	18	185
Whitley.....	467	431	308	344	318	373	81	222

\*Borden. 8823 8446 6777 7396 [Kilgore, 1848—TOTALS FOR PRESIDENT.—1841.  
T. 63,907; C. 74,745; V.B. 8,100. Cl. 67,367; P. 70,181; B. 5106  
LEGISLATURE: Senate: Whigs, 10; Opp., 3; F. S., 1.  
House: 38; 61; 1.

## OHIO.

—LEWIS.—1861.—Gov's. Pass. 1848.

Col's.	W. O.	W. O.	Whig.	Opp.	F. S.	Taylor.	Casa.	V. B.
Adams.....	1	1	1144	1439	288	1259	1680	196
Pike.....	1	1	805	904	7	843	909	33
Scioto.....	1	1	1291	928	2	1838	1263	13
Jackson.....	1	1	748	742	2	987	1108	50
Vinton.....	1	1	628	800	25	(New County)		
Gallia.....	1	1	1065	873	40	1030	1081	95
Lawrence.....	1	1	1137	789	1	1164	745	63
Meigs.....	1	1	1135	969	113	1227	1014	306
Allen.....	1	1	683	1227	2	1228	1070	2
Auglaize.....	1	1	376	1210	1	457	1039	14
Deane.....	1	1	474	802	6	584	567	23
Paulding.....	1	1	68	275	1	70	198	
Williams.....	1	1	327	755	1	402	634	3
Mercer.....	1	1	272	624	2	360	641	16
Van Wert.....	1	1	225	468	1	323	381	
Ashland.....	1	1	883	1891	91	1341	2519	275
Richland.....	1	1	1404	2718	62	2038	3177	187
Ashtabula.....	1	1	1368	738	1737	1212	878	2467
Genoa.....	1	1	736	700	1166	872	922	1370
Lake.....	1	1	676	696	848	777	716	904
Areash.....	1	1	1294	1162	114	1846	1500	320
Fairfield.....	1	1	1736	3042	2	2438	3515	42
Hocking.....	1	1	631	1209	10	856	1319	22
Belmont.....	2	1	9747	2562	196	2723	2892	543
Harrison.....	1	1	11667	1596	164	1944	1658	443
Brown.....	1	1	1081	1807	165	1771	2557	403
Clermont.....	1	1	11761	2552	158	2204	2933	404
Butler.....	1	1	11730	3003	22	1959	3536	381
Warren.....	1	1	12933	1840	78	2526	1861	402
Carroll.....	1	1	11528	1859	29	1453	1396	345
Stark.....	2	1	11881	2467	119	2382	3445	670
Champaign.....	1	1	1477	1220	161	1878	1508	330
Clark.....	1	1	1766	1083	67	2506	1375	208
Madison.....	1	1	1038	602	12	1329	712	90
Clynton.....	1	1	1318	977	268	1233	1122	735
Fayette.....	1	1	967	713	62	1157	946	128
Greene.....	1	1	1696	999	209	2055	1256	644
Columbiana.....	2	1	1547	2615	357	1880	2732	865
Jefferson.....	1	1	12042	2384	144	2147	2321	455
Coshocton.....	1	1	11725	2496	88	1914	2422	137
Tuscarawas.....	1	1	12456	2651	30	9562	2553	164
Crawford.....	1	1	683	1561	1	952	1678	90
Seneca.....	1	1	11345	2311	43	1536	2326	303
Wyandot.....	1	1	781	987	1	951	1059	46
Hardin.....	1	1	731	764	10	846	605	61
Logan.....	1	1	1536	1081	85	1652	1137	275
Marion.....	1	1	860	1127	8	1001	1193	65
Union.....	1	1	989	773	107	1030	797	173
Cuyahoga.....	2	1	11711	2552	1635	1778	2368	2594
Darke.....	1	1	1583	1855	97	1508	1568	81
Miami.....	1	1	11818	1455	46	2543	1822	272
Shelby.....	1	1	1060	1206	2	1021	1129	49

Delaware.....	1	1	1670	1471	158	1866	167	958
Lacking.....	2	1	2546	3286	201	3030	3468	634
Kire.....	1	1	1149	1304	170	1409	997	681
Huron.....	1	1	1044	1603	470	1960	1769	676
Sandusky.....	1	1	687	1293	1	928	1148	125
Ottawa.....	1	1	178	353	1	190	231	46
Wood.....	1	1	618	728	4	647	636	29
Hancock.....	1	1	742	1417	7	1016	1501	32
Fulton.....	1	1	410	847	4	(New County.)		
Lucas.....	1	1	897	1038	28	1288	1197	327
Henry.....	1	1	261	450	12	217	237	17
Putnam.....	1	1	305	687	1	403	634	3
Franklin.....	2	1	13049	3405	106	3199	3029	284
Packaway.....	1	1	1965	1992	3	2115	1970	34
Guersey.....	1	1	1796	1671	238	3375	2604	489
Monroe.....	1	1	634	1642	47	999	2574	330
Hamilton.....	8	3	6839	1602	623	3018	1034	396
Highland.....	1	1	2046	2147	92	2114	2284	344
Itasca.....	1	1	2449	1949	99	3395	3206	174
Holmes.....	2	1	898	1924	11	1118	926	45
Wayne.....	1	1	1532	2449	43	3294	3280	190
Knox.....	2	1	1533	2458	409	1910	2820	639
Morrow.....	1	1	1973	1977	266	1166	1804	407
Lorain.....	1	1	1160	1615	843	647	1473	1616
Medina.....	1	1	1450	1764	495	1140	1836	1086
Mahoning.....	1	1	484	1546	633	120	1953	1042
Trounbul.....	1	1	1884	2332	1616	1364	1951	075
Montgomery.....	2	1	3413	3582	136	3561	3331	304
Preble.....	1	1	1710	1325	90	2106	1519	314
Morgan.....	1	1	1675	1544	138	2020	2448	314
Washington.....	1	1	1886	1680	118	9379	1941	462
Muskingum.....	2	1	3454	2715	44	4428	5300	228
Perry.....	1	1	1420	2574	1	1488	2192	19
Portage.....	1	1	1117	2198	787	1370	2149	117
Summit.....	1	1	1615	1614	474	1842	1815	1058
Noble.....	1	1	820	1639	45	(New County.)		

TOTALS. Whig. Opp. F. S.  
50. Governor, John, 15,596; Wood, 145,604; Lewis, 16,914  
51. Gov't. John, 131,105; Wood, 133,003; Smith, 13,802  
48. Pres't. Taylor, 138,359; Casa, 154,773; V.B., 35,947  
44. " Clay, 155,113; Polk, 149,061; Birney, 6,500  
LEGISLATURE.—Senate: Whigs, 29; Opp., 25; F. S., 1.  
House: 92; 68; 2.

## MICHIGAN.

	1851—Gov.	1849—Sec. St.	1848—Pres.	
<i>1. Dix, Co's. Gid'y. McC'd. Mar'n. Tay'r. Ch'y. Taylor.</i>	<i>Casa.</i>	<i>V. B.</i>		
Livingston.....	488	739	1	764 1128 280
Washt'w.....	1376	1495	2224	2120 2322 2081 917
Wayne.....	1418	2693	3624	3239 7 2544 3308 420
3. Branch.....	444	675	624	1081 905 665 1084 400
Cass.....	417	549	775	780 2 743 982 191
Hillsdale.....	744	1035	1296	1368 102 1027 1290 623
Lenawee.....	1278	1782	2388	2333 1 1866 2171 796
Monroe.....	378	1418	738	1316 1 800 1156 398
St. Joseph.....	378	747	832	1047 912 863 1011 418
2. Allegan.....	239	317	396	379 124 274 304 174
Barry.....	307	399	345	498 14 343 361 381
Berrien.....	470	537	785	971 5 963 1147 106
Calhoun.....	960	1246	1318	1660 370 1254 1447 735
Canton.....	191	260	314	408 2 213 340 141
Eaton.....	396	498	448	583 130 366 546 218
Ionia.....	349	482	557	734 13 379 806 477
Kalamazoo.....	676	838	1076	909 13 1010 690 430
Kent.....	613	748	879	1015 1 652 768 337
Montcalm.....	41	67	51	94 (New County.)
Newago.....	39	72		(Not organized.)
Ottawa.....	105	277	320	367 1 142 269 53
Van Buren.....	298	415	401	547 5 353 509 117
4. Chippewa.....	17	22	45	23 1 81 43
Genesee.....	691	640	984	809 152 876 893 315
Houghton (No returns.)	31	90		(No returns.)
Ingham.....	499	638	628	743 129 473 623 353
Lapeer.....	230	460	418	544 1 369 542 305
Mackinac.....	4	59	6	306 1 51 137
Macomb.....	386	776	837	1314 24 856 1340 304
Marquette.....	8	53		(Not organized.)
Oakland.....	1339	1736	1966	2591 524 2781 380
Saginaw.....	129	220	174	318 6 118 183 47
Sanilac.....	14	82	54	171 (New County.)
Shiawassee.....	253	990	373	610 1 381 436 198
St. Clair.....	993	498	894	699 1 665 814 82
Tuscola.....	54	23	51	28 (New County.)

TOTALS. Whig. Opp. F. S.  
1851. Gidley, 16,901; McClelland, 23,227.  
1850. Martin, 26,331; Taylor, 32,378; Chidey, 9,238  
1848. Taylor, 33,940; Casa, 30,087; V. B., 10,389  
\* Congress Districts according to New Apportionment.



## MISSOURI.

Judges-1851. Congress-1850. Pres. 1848.

Gamble Ry'd Scott. Whig. Ben. Anti. Tay.

Counties.	Whig.	Ben.	Anti.	son.	Ben.	Anti.	Case.
1. Camden.....	52	18	101	107	231	98	155
Cole.....	367	199	603	328	301	933	277
Cooper.....	623	443	613	858	432	167	813
Miller.....	114	49	306	109	163	286	76
Moniteau.....	171	234	267	350	323	118	161
Morgan.....	140	200	194	166	268	192	167
Osgoe.....	162	60	311	244	*	225	92
2. Audrain.....	106	56	98	818	*	197	185
Boone.....	714	51	400	919	*	106	606
Callaway.....	104	134	493	746	*	636	849
Howard.....	448	136	482	611	30	792	801
Macon.....	300	66	144	351	32	665	360
Itandolph.....	276	36	251	539	7	631	607
3. Lincoln.....	301	58	528	666	*	489	556
Marion.....	817	910	397	809	*	604	1046
Montgomery.....	208	19	67	386	*	243	379
Pike.....	464	63	342	777	*	708	793
Ralls.....	259	40	67	408	*	317	397
St. Charles.....	307	901	340	598	*	194	477
Warren.....	236	17	280	364	*	254	361
4. Adair.....	39	3	169	87	2	291	110
Clark.....	169	19	117	390	90	376	284
Knox.....	913	39	154	153	40	207	196
Lewis.....	337	34	251	390	38	441	479
Monroe.....	610	68	188	669	96	603	807
Schuyler.....	199	16	169	170	16	335	204
Scotland.....	193	3	185	181	31	323	131
Shelby.....	111	45	100	296	116	243	175
5. Caldwell.....	71	67	73	114	63	114	128
Carroll.....	201	260	93	324	54	302	266
Clay.....	304	113	63	584	64	445	626
Clinton.....	141	908	136	339	38	210	290
Daviess.....	206	172	100	307	76	345	269
De Kalb.....	23	48	80	55	113	160	37
Harrison.....	15	44	31	83	90	132	63
Ray.....	250	349	40	558	361	317	509
6. Bates.....	360	260	93	156	349	13	146
Cass.....	162	421	19	156	455	111	270
Jackson.....	428	644	145	706	568	113	696
Johnson.....	301	637	60	357	563	12	334
Lafayette.....	694	823	66	853	361	145	915
Pettis.....	165	204	90	272	208	110	230
Saline.....	385	284	223	446	80	280	636
7. Benton.....	187	399	175	186	414	65	208
Cedar.....	56	375	17	106	335	11	116
Dallas.....	39	188	32	99	405	25	105
Henry.....	192	308	79	320	205	46	274
Hickory.....	50	147	54	105	247	17	98
Laclede.....	65	84	64	105	247	17	98
Polk.....	183	432	169	362	508	36	231
St. Clair.....	125	327	63	149	249	37	148
8. St. Louis.....	6532	3468	5744	3394	3673	868	4897
9. Franklin.....	303	288	276	448	*	261	339
Gasconade.....	106	106	48	97	*	253	87
Jefferson.....	230	41	183	328	296	320	246
Perry.....	84	79	75	369	303	167	322
St. Francois.....	93	31	80	369	66	288	285
St. Genevieve.....	43	1	42	149	288	140	142
Washington.....	328	36	266	496	*	540	473
10. Bollinger.....	61	67	146	105	105	105	105
Battler.....	15	48	11	21	28	107	107
C. Girardeau.....	197	109	144	513	398	717	485
Dunklin.....	1	1	1	78	90	42	42
Madison.....	116	81	98	206	294	191	231
Mississippi.....	66	46	57	159	31	233	138
New Madrid.....	61	7	24	424	23	285	323
Pemiscot.....	26	5	1	1	1	1	1
Scott.....	74	97	67	173	91	364	147
Stoddard.....	61	36	73	135	190	345	97
Wayne.....	11	11	26	87	18	475	91
11. Chariton.....	289	247	164	370	193	354	414
Dodge.....	3	23	28	1	1	1	1
Grady.....	198	133	31	185	133	86	225
Linn.....	222	136	86	298	89	230	297
Livingston.....	302	52	365	193	38	343	196
Mercer.....	96	82	11	161	117	111	144
Putnam.....	49	33	43	70	99	198	74
Sullivan.....	31	37	119	120	35	293	154
12. Andrew.....	422	895	65	411	681	173	384
Atchison.....	49	48	80	80	106	60	77
Buchanan.....	545	594	210	642	568	608	704
Gentry.....	98	243	48	183	187	251	192
Holt.....	303	303	30	116	354	73	148
Niaway.....	40	52	55	77	103	48	43
Platte.....	593	776	386	788	503	691	1102

13. Barry.....	33	127	88	70	304	82	55
Dade.....	163	84	171	160	273	70	166
Greene.....	369	461	283	589	865	236	401
Jasper.....	137	168	117	207	296	41	161
Lawrence.....	73	138	50	177	366	142	170
McDonald.....	46	68	2	29	260	92	161
Newton.....	92	116	77	81	469	15	161
Stone.....	52	29	29	29	29	29	29
Taney.....	11	128	9	49	585	36	54
14. Crawford.....	208	8	240	359	*	413	264
Dent.....	15	1	23	23	23	23	23
Oregon.....	5	36	39	6	3	207	7
Ozark.....	29	7	74	31	194	131	39
Pulaski.....	30	50	64	155	*	272	124
Reynolds.....	78	1	113	19	2	272	21
Ripley.....	10	10	190	53	7	321	14
Shannon.....	(No poll open'd.)	50	31	84	26	55	26
Texas.....	68	90	70	117	*	236	82
Wright.....	126	60	155	102	408	86	73

\* There was no Benton candidate in these counties.

† The figures denote the several judicial districts.

TOTALS-1851.

Whigs.	Bentonites.	Anti-Benton.
†Gamble.....25,946	†Ryland.....18,380	†Scott.....17,098
Hayden.....11,638	Jones.....10,443	Napton.....16,976
Wood.....10,613	Williams.....7,348	McBride.....6,242

† The three highest elected, one from each party.

1848-Taylor.....32,671.....Cass.....40,077.....Maj.....7,406

## ARKANSAS.

1851-Congress-1848. 1848-Pres.-1844.

Preston, Jo'n. Newton, John'n. Tay.

Coun's.	Whig.	Whig.	Opp.	lor.	Case.	Clay.	Polk.
Arkansas.....	122	132	124	101	80	74	80
Ashley.....	16	103	103	103	103	103	103
Beuton.....	113	301	114	418	90	290	90
Bradley.....	198	156	178	183	227	124	144
Calhoun.....	82	180	180	180	180	180	180
Carroll.....	143	400	165	419	139	351	103
Chicot.....	65	123	152	136	146	110	210
Clark.....	143	283	194	321	193	323	174
Conway.....	202	267	198	273	149	171	167
Crawford.....	326	119	378	556	345	457	385
Crittenden.....	119	72	179	172	104	68	109
Dallas.....	164	215	206	320	203	265	109
Desha.....	158	136	200	194	208	149	137
Drew.....	107	135	228	201	108	249	108
Franklin.....	190	235	144	320	146	146	261
Fulton.....	26	129	27	180	52	93	103
Greene.....	52	135	112	210	13	46	37
Hempstead.....	389	381	387	397	375	300	314
Hot Spring.....	156	244	140	218	141	178	120
Independence.....	408	404	414	511	422	408	278
Isard.....	84	303	81	280	103	103	103
Jackson.....	184	259	118	923	194	225	124
Jefferson.....	170	331	220	287	195	177	130
Johnson.....	220	311	169	504	194	350	141
La Fayette.....	109	111	106	198	85	98	31
Lawrence.....	219	291	267	422	229	291	112
Madison.....	185	378	146	412	87	214	63
Marion.....	81	107	162	213	49	40	103
Mississippi.....	49	74	105	163	118	110	110
Monroe.....	138	103	157	127	112	98	92
Montgomery.....	65	133	104	184	104	104	104
Newton.....	69	80	31	203	2	54	16
Ouachita.....	434	306	422	465	571	428	220
Perry.....	69	101	36	93	99	20	33
Phillips.....	443	344	472	475	103	290	376
Pike.....	65	175	104	472	67	133	103
Poinsett.....	23	213	66	219	44	116	99
Polk.....	13	92	28	150	17	69	103
Pope.....	247	315	265	337	240	292	241
Prairie.....	113	188	91	180	41	111	103
Pulaski.....	357	297	381	325	438	455	438
Randolph.....	31	181	66	345	60	129	69
Saline.....	179	307	148	363	147	244	130
Scott.....	122	162	93	285	61	180	25
Sevier.....	100	179	90	162	103	103	103
Sebastian.....	190	357	190	357	190	190	190
Sevier.....	67	163	119	354	103	193	114
St. Francis.....	174	270	259	378	208	320	99
Union.....	443	578	513	718	553	635	514
Van Buren.....	145	174	116	214	95	136	45
Washington.....	80	373	631	544	377	483	378
White.....	54	155	81	145	48	69	98
Yell.....	252	306	133	282	137	183	60

Total.....8876 11975 9334 14456 7583 9300 5504 9546  
Maj.....Johnson.3099; Jo'n. 5632; Cass.1712; Polk.4042







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# THE WHIG ALMANAC

## Price.

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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

GREENLEYS  
NEW

1853

NEW YORK



# STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Exp'd.	Salary.	Leg're Meets.	Gen. Elects.
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	Henry W. Collier.....	Dec. 1853	\$2,500	2 M. Nov.....	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	Elias N. Conway.....	Nov. 1850	1,800	1 M. Nov.....	1 M. Aug.
California.....	Sacramento.....	John Bigler.....	Dec. 1853	10,000	1 M. Jan.....	1 Tu. Jan.
Connecticut.....	Hartford & N. Haven	Thomas H. Seymour.....	May 1853	1,100	1 W. May.....	1 M. Apr.
Delaware.....	Dover.....	William H. Ross.....	Jan. 1854	1,333	1 Tu. June.....	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	Thomas S. Brown.....	Oct. 1853	1,500	1 M. Nov.....	1 M. Oct.
Georgia.....	Milledgeville.....	Howell Cobb.....	Nov. 1853	3,000	1 M. Nov.....	1 M. Oct.
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Joel A. Matteson.....	Jan. 1857	1,500	2 M. Jan.....	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Joseph A. Wright.....	Jan. 1856	1,300	January.....	1 M. Aug.
Iowa.....	Iowa City.....	Stephen Hempstead.....	Dec. 1854	1,000	1 M. Dec.....	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	Lazarus W. Powell.....	Aug. 1855	2,500	1 M. Dec.....	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Paul O. Hebert.....	Jan. 1856		3 M. Jan.....	1 M. Nov.
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Wm. George Crosby.....	Jan. 1854	1,500	2 W. Jan.....	2 M. Sept.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	Enoch Louis Lowe.....	Jan. 1854	3,000	1 W. Jan.....	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	John H. Clifford.....	Jan. 1854	2,500	1 W. Jan.....	2 M. Nov.
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Robert McClelland.....	Jan. 1855	1,500	1 W. Jan.....	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	Henry S. Foote.....	Jan. 1854	3,000	1 M. Jan.....	1 M. & Tu.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Sterling Price.....	Dec. 1856	2,000	Last M. Dec.....	1 M. Aug.
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Noah Martin.....	June 1853	1,000	1 W. June.....	2 Tu. Mar.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	George F. Fort.....	Jan. 1854	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.....	1 Tu. Nov.
New York.....	Albany.....	Horatio Seymour.....	Jan. 1855	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.....	1 Tu. Nov.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	David S. Reid.....	Jan. 1855	2,000	3 M. Nov.....	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Reuben Wood.....	Jan. 1853	1,800	1 M. Jan.....	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	William Bigler.....	Jan. 1855	3,000	1 Tu. Jan.....	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Prov.....	Philip Allen.....	May 1853	400	May & Oct.....	1 W. April
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	J. L. Manning.....	Dec. 1854	3,500	4 M. Nov.....	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	William B. Campbell.....	Oct. 1853	2,000	1 M. Oct.....	1 Th. Aug.
Texas.....	Austin.....	Peter H. Bell.....	Dec. 1853	2,000	In Dec.....	1 M. Aug.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Erastus Fairbanks.....	Oct. 1853	750	2 Th. Oct.....	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Joseph Johnson.....	Jan. 1856	5,000	2 M. Jan.....	Not fixed.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Leonard J. Fawcett.....	Dec. 1853	1,250	1 M. Jan.....	1 Tu. Nov.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz. — Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Whigs in *Italics*.

## CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE YEAR 1853.

The year of the Vulgar or Christian Era, 1853, corresponds with the 1857th from the Birth of Christ; with the latter part of the 77th, and beginning of the 78th of the Independence of the United States of America, which was declared Thursday, July 4, 1776; with the close of the 1222d of the Persian Era, which began Tuesday, June 19, N.S., 632, A.D. (the years of this era begin now on the 29th of August); with the latter part of the 1269th of the Hegira, or Mohammedan Era; with the 1301st of the Armenian Ecclesiastical year; with the 1569th of the Era of Diocletian, or Era of Martyrs; with the 1891st of the Era of the Cæsars, or Spanish Era; with the 1898th of the Julian Era, or since the reformation of the calendar of Numa Pompilius, by Julius Cæsar; with the 2165th of the Grecian Era of the Seleucides; with the 2602d of the Babylonish Era of Nabonassar, used by Hipparchus and Ptolemy (this Era dates from Wednesday, February 18th, N.S. 747 B.C., according to Chronologists, or 746 B.C., according to Astronomers. The years contained 365 days *only*, and have, consequently, now advanced upon the Gregorian year 628 days. The 2602d year begins May 30, 1853); with the 2606th (according to Varro) of the old Roman Era A. U. C.; with the 2629th of the Olympiads, or the latter part of the 4th year of the 657th, and beginning of the 1st of the 658th Olympiad of 4 years; with the 3868th of the Era of Abraham, used by Eusebius; with the 4201st from the Deluge, according to Usher and the English Bible); with the 4955th of the Cali Yuga, or Hindoo and Indian Era, which dates from the Deluge; with the 4250th of the Chinese, or the 50th of their 71st cycle;

with the 5613th from the CREATION OF THE WORLD, according to the Minor Era of the Jews, or the 6212th, according to the Greater Rabbinical Era of the Jews; with the 6081st, according to Eusebius; with the 5797th, according to Siger; with the 5857th, according to Usher at the English Bible; with the 7345th, according to the Antiochian and Abyssinian Eras; with the 7355th, according to the Alexandrian Era; with the 7361st, according to the Era of Constantine, used by the Byzantine Historians. The age of the world is involved in great obscurity. There are about 140 different eras respecting some claiming the world to be more than 60 millions of years old. Julius Africanus, following the Septuagint version of the Bible, which is the most reliable authority for chronology that is known, makes the Creation to have taken place on the 1st of the Jewish month Tisri, 5508 years B.C., or 7361 years ago.

### OUT OF THE TAVERN.\*

Out of the tavern I've just stepped to-night;  
Street! you are caught in a very bad plight;  
Right hand and left hand are both out of place—  
Street! you are drunk, 'tis a very clear case—  
Moon! 'tis a very queer figure you cut,  
One eye is staring while 't'other is shut.  
Topsy, I see, and you're greatly to blame,  
Old as you are, 'tis a horrible shame!  
Then the street lamps, what a scandalous sight!  
None of them soberly standing upright;  
Rocking and staggering—why, on my word,  
Each of the lamps is as drunk as a lord.  
All is confusion; now, isn't it odd,  
I am the only thing sober abroad?  
Sure it were rash with this crew to remain—  
Better go into the tavern again.

\* Translated from the German.



# THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1853.

Printed by the WHIG ALMANAC, by  
SAMUEL HART WRIGHT, Dundee, Yates County, New York.

## Miniature Calendar for the Jews.

The 5613th year of 13 months, and 8th of the cycle, began Sept. 14, 1852, and ends Oct. 2, 1853. The 5614th year begins Oct. 3 of the present year, and contains 13 months.

Months.	Dates.	Begin.	Months.	Dates.	Begin.
5. Sebat.	.....30.	Jan. 10	12. Ab.	.....30.	Aug. 5
6. Adar.	.....30.	Feb. 9	13. Elul.	.....29.	Sept. 4
7. Ve-Adar.	.....29.	Mar. 11	1. Tiri.	(5614)30.	Oct. 3
8. Nisan.	.....30.	Apr. 9	2. Marchesvan	30.	Nov. 2
9. Ijar.	.....29.	May 9	3. Cisleu.	.....30.	Dec. 2
10. Sivan.	.....30.	June 7	4. Tisbet.	.....29(1854)	Jan. 1
11. Tammuz.	.....29.	July 7	5. Sebat.	.....30.	Jan. 30

## ANNIVERSARIES OF THE JEWS, OR ISRAELITES.

Those marked with a † are to be strictly observed.

Fast of Esther.	.....	Adar 11.	.....	Feb. 19
† Purim.	.....	Adar 14.	.....	Feb. 22
† Schusan Purim.	.....	Adar 15.	.....	Feb. 23
† Beginning of the Passover.	.....	Nisan 15.	.....	Apr. 23
† Second Feast of the Passover.	.....	Nisan 16.	.....	Apr. 24
† Seventh Feast.	.....	Nisan 21.	.....	Apr. 29
† End of the Passover.	.....	Nisan 22.	.....	Apr. 30
† Lag Beomar.	.....	Ijar 18.	.....	May 26
† Feast of Pentecost.	.....	Sivan 6.	.....	June 12
† Feast of Pentecost.	.....	Sivan 7.	.....	June 13
† Fast: Taking of the Temple.	.....	Tammuz 17.	.....	July 23
† Fast: Burning of the Temple.	.....	Ab 9.	.....	Aug. 13
† Feast for the New Year.	.....	Tieri 1.	.....	Oct. 3
† Second Feast for the New Year.	.....	Tieri 2.	.....	Oct. 4
† Fast of Gedoljsh.	.....	Tieri 4.	.....	Oct. 6
† Fast of Expiation.	.....	Tieri 10.	.....	Oct. 12
† Feast of Tabernacles.	.....	Tieri 15.	.....	Oct. 17
† Second Feast of Tabernacles.	.....	Tieri 16.	.....	Oct. 18
† Feast of Palms or Branches.	.....	Tieri 21.	.....	Oct. 23
† End of the Hut-Feast.	.....	Tieri 23.	.....	Oct. 24
† Rejoicing for the Law.	.....	Tieri 24.	.....	Oct. 25
† Consecration of the Temple.	.....	Chisleu 25.	.....	Dec. 26
† Siege of Jerusalem.	.....	Tisbet 10(1854)	.....	Jan. 10

The Jewish Era dates from the creation of the world, which the Jews believe to have been 3760½ years before our era began. The Jewish year is luni-solar, or formed agreeably to the motions of the sun and moon; and hence the Jewish calendar is more intricate than that of any other nation. The year varies in its length, and may have 353, 354, 355, or 356, 357, 358 days, and 12 or 13 months, of 29 or 30 days each. Ve-Adar is the intercalary month, and is introduced between Adar and Nisan; the latter of which is the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and Tieri is the first of the civil year. In a cycle of 19 years there are 7 embolismic and 12 common years.

## Miniature Calendar for Mohammedans.

The 1269th year, or 9th of the cycle, began Oct. 15, 1852, and ends Oct. 3, 1853. The 1270th year begins Oct. 4, 1853.

Months.	Dates.	Begin.	Months.	Dates.	Begin.
4. Rabia I.	.....29.	Jan. 12	10. Schewall.	.....29.	July 8
5. Jomadi I.	.....30.	Feb. 10	11. Daul-Kadah.	.....30.	Aug. 6
6. Jomadi II.	.....29.	Mar. 12	12. Daul-Keijsh.	.....29.	Sept. 5
7. Rejeb.	.....30.	Apr. 10	1. Moharem(1270)	.....30.	Oct. 4
8. Sheban.	.....29.	May 10	2. Saphar.	.....29.	Nov. 3
9. Ramadan.	.....30.	June 8	3. Rabia I.	.....30.	Dec. 2

The Mohammedan Era began with the day after the flight of Mohammed to Medina; which event occurred in the night of Thursday, July 18 (N.S.), 622 A.D. The year is purely lunar, and consists of 12 months, embracing 12 lunations, or 354 days. The intercalary, or leap-years, consist of 355 days. In a cycle of 30 years there are 19 common and 11 leap-years. Since the Mohammedan year is 11 days less than the tropical year, "it is obvious that in about every 33 years the above months will correspond with every season and every part of the Gregorian year." The 9th month is the month of fasting, at the close of which the feast of Bairam begins.

## Apogee and Perigee of the Sun.

The Sun is in—  
Perigee Dec. 30, 1852, distant fm Earth 93,573,000 Eng. miles  
Apogee July 3, 1853, " " 96,773,000 " "  
Perigee Jan. 1, 1854, " " 93,577,000 " "

## Morning and Evening Stars.

VENUS ♀, MARS ♂, JUPITER ♃, SATURN ♄.

Venus will be morning star until May 13, then evening star until February 28, 1854. Mars will be evening star until January 20, then morning star until February 28, 1854. Jupiter will be morning star until June 10, then evening star until December 20, then morning star until July 15, 1854. Saturn will be evening star until May 11, then morning star until November 20, then evening star until May 26, 1854.

## Explanation of the Calendar Pages.

These pages are calculated for the following places, and are sufficiently accurate for every city and town in the United States, and are expressed in Mean or True Time.

	LATITUDE.			LONGITUDE.		
	deg.	min.	sec.	deg.	min.	sec.
Portland.....	43	39	26 north.....	70	20	30 west
Boston.....	42	21	23 north.....	71	4	20 west
New York.....	40	42	40 north.....	74	1	0 west
Washington.....	38	53	31 north.....	77	1	0 west
Raleigh.....	35	47	0 north.....	78	48	0 west
Charleston.....	32	46	33 north.....	79	27	37 west
New Orleans.....	29	8	32 north.....	90	6	49 west

The times of the SUN'S RISING and SETTING are adapted to the upper limb, by correcting for a mean horizontal refraction of 36 min. 6.36 sec. of arc.; which causes the Sun to be seen on the horizon before he has actually risen, and after he has really set.

The MOON'S RISING is given from Full to Change, and its SETTING from Change to Full.

The times of the Upper TRANSIT of the NORTH STAR are calculated for the meridian of Washington, and are exact to the nearest second of time. The time of the Lower TRANSIT for any given day may be found by adding 11 h. 58 m. 20.5 s. to the time of the preceding Upper Transit. This column is designed to facilitate the computation of the Rising, Setting, and Meridian Passage of the brightest Fixed Stars, by using the numbers opposite the same in the Star-Table. It will also be found of some service to surveyors and astronomers. Should there be room in the Almanac for 1854, we may add the times of greatest eastern and western elongations of the Pole Star for several latitudes.

MOON'S PLACE.—The symbols and numbers in this column indicate the Moon's place in the Signs or Constellations of the Zodiac, to the nearest degree of longitude, at 7 o'clock P. M., New York time—Pisces being regarded the first of the signs. Its position gives it no influence over men, animals, or plants.

MOON'S AGE.—This column shows, to the nearest tenth of a day, the Moon's age at noon, Washington.

MOON IN MERIDIAN.—This column shows the time the Moon is "south," or in the meridian of Washington, and is nearly the same for all parts of the United States.

TWILIGHT AT NEW YORK.—This table shows, at intervals of five days, the times of beginning of twilight in the morning, and of the end at evening—the Sun, at the computed instants, being 18 deg. below the horizon. The table serves for the latitude of New York, extended through the United States to the Pacific ocean.

THE MOON'S PHASES.—This table shows the times for seven meridians, when the Moon passes the geocentric longitudes of 0 deg., 90 deg., 180 deg., and 270 deg., from the Sun.

The TIDE for Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston, is that one which follows immediately after the Moon in open sea.

DIRECTIONS FOR KEEPING TRUE TIME.—The column of Sun on Meridian shows the minutes and seconds, before or after 12 o'clock, that the Sun is on the meridian. The Sun is seldom on the meridian at 12 o'clock; indeed, this is the case only on four days during the year, namely, April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 24. Consequently, when the Sun is on the meridian, or when its shadow strikes the well-made noon-mark, or when it is noon by the sun-dial, the clock must be set as many minutes and seconds, before or after 12, as the Almanac shows.

The practice of setting timepieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or moon is not strictly correct, as the unav-



ness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time, is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian line.

**TO MAKE A MERIDIAN-LINE.**—Ascertain when the North Star will be on the meridian, by reference to the calendar pages, and at that time range two fine wires (suspended four or five feet apart, with weights attached to the ends) with said star, and a meridian-line is made.

**TO MAKE A NOON-MARK.**—About noon, observe when the Sun (the center) crosses the meridian-line; at that instant let another person make the mark in some firm place where the shadow of the Sun is cast by a perpendicular

object. Then set the clock as above directed, and it will be exactly right.

**SATURN'S RINGS** will be in a position favorable for visibility the whole of this year, with a telescope of moderate power. A third ring has been discovered recently.

### Tide Table.

To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, *add to or subtract from* the time of high-water, morning or evening, at N. York, the quantity of time affixed to such place in this table. In using the quantities in this and the Star table, observe that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from midnight or the beginning of morning, is afternoon of the same day; and that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from noon, is morning of the next day:—

Places	H. M.	Places.	H. M.	Places.	H. M.	Places.	H. M.	Places.	H. M.
Albany....Add	6 34	Cape Split...Add	2 0	Machias....Add	1 54	Norfolk....Sub.	0 41	Richmond...Sub.	2 25
Annapolis, Md. S.	1 51	Eastport....Add	2 9	Mobile Pt....Add	1 54	Plymouth...Add	2 19	Salem.....Add	2 19
Do. N.S. Add	1 49	Halifax, N.S. Sub.	2 15	N. Bedford. Sub.	1 40	Portland....Add	1 39	Sandy Hook, Sub.	0 50
Amboy....Sub.	0 39	Holmes' Hole, A.	1 41	N. Haven....Add	2 4	Portsmouth. Sub.	2 9	St. John, N.B. Add	2 49
Baltimore....Add	5 7	Hellgate....Add	1 4	N. London. Sub.	0 21	Providence. Sub.	0 41	Sunbury....Add	0 19
Bridgeport...Add	2 0	Marblehead. Add	1 49	Newport....Sub.	1 56	Quebec....Add	8 49	Windsor....Add	2 49

**TIDES.**—La Place pronounces the formula for deducing the times the most difficult problem of celestial mechanics. It sometimes happens that the tide comes in several hours

later or earlier than the most learned calculation would determine; and this in consequence of the strength and direction of the wind, which the calculator can not reckon upon.

### ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1853.

#### I. AN ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, Monday P. M., June 6th.

Visible only to a few of the southern states as a partial eclipse on the Sun's southern limb. The line of the northern limit of this eclipse enters the continent 160 miles south of San Francisco, and passes directly through Santa Fe, Memphis, and Charleston. Along this line there is but a mere contact of limbs, and north of it no eclipse. In 1854, there will be a magnificent eclipse of the Sun in the U. S.

**II. A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, Monday evening and Tuesday morning, June 20th and 21st.** Magnitude, one-fifth of the Moon on the northern limb. Duration, 1h. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

At the beginning of the eclipse, the Moon will be about in the middle of the heavens and low in the south. See the following table.

PLACES.	Begin. mo. 21	Mid'l'e mo. 21	End mo. 21	PLACES.	Begin. mo. 21	Mid'l'e mo. 21	End mo. 21	PLACES.	Begin. ev. 20	Mid'l'e mo. 21	End mo. 21
Halifax, N. S. ....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Annapolis, Md. ....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Frankfort, Ky. ....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Augusta, Me. ....	0 50	1 47	2 36	Harrisburg, Pa. ....	0 7	0 55	1 44	Columbia, S. C. ....	11 35	0 23	1 12
Brunswick, Me. ....	0 34	1 22	2 10	Kingston, U. C. ....	0 6	0 54	1 43	Louisville, Ky. ....	11 49	0 37	1 26
Portland, Me. ....	0 32	1 20	2 9	Washington, D. C. ....	0 5	0 53	1 42	Indianapolis, Ia. ....	11 29	0 17	1 6
Boston, Ms. ....	0 29	1 17	2 6	Dundee, N. Y. ....	0 5	0 53	1 42	Nashville, Tenn. ....	11 26	0 14	1 3
Cambridge, Ma. ....				Geneva, N. Y. ....				Chicago, Ill. ....	11 23	0 11	1 0
Quebec, L. C. ....				Canandaigua, N. Y. ....				Tuscaloosa, Ala. ....	11 22	0 10	0 59
Providence, R. I. ....	0 28	1 16	2 5	Frederickton, Va. ....	0 4	0 52	1 41	Mobile, Ala. ....	11 20	0 8	0 57
Lowell, Ms. ....				Petersburg, Va. ....				Madison, Wis. ....	11 15	0 3	0 53
Newport, R. I. ....				Richmond, Va. ....	0 3	0 51	1 40	Springfield, Ill. ....			
Concord, N. H. ....	0 27	1 15	2 4	Rochester, N. Y. ....	0 2	0 50	1 39	N. Orleans, La. ....	11 13	0 1	0 50
Montpelier, Vt. ....				Buffalo, N. Y. ....	ev. 20	0 46	1 35	Jackson, Miss. ....	ev. 20		
Hartford, Ct. ....	0 23	1 11	2 0	Raleigh, N. C. ....	11 58			St. Louis, Mo. ....	11 12	12 0	0 49
Springfield, Ms. ....				Toronto, U. C. ....				Galena, Ill. ....			
New Haven, Ct. ....	0 21	1 9	1 58	Georgetown, S. C. ....	11 56	0 44	1 33	Iowa City, Io. ....	10 46	11 54	0 43
Montreal, L. C. ....	0 19	1 7	1 56	Panama, N. G. ....				Natchez, Miss. ....	11 8	11 56	0 45
Troy, N. Y. ....				Pittsburg, Pa. ....	11 53	0 41	1 30	Baton Rouge, La. ....			
Albany, N. Y. ....	0 18	1 6	1 55	Charleston, S. C. ....				Jefferson City, Mo. ....	11 5	11 53	0 42
Hudson, N. Y. ....				Chargen, N. G. ....				Little Rock, Ark. ....			
New York, N. Y. ....				St. Augustine, Fla. ....	11 47	0 35	1 24	Vera Cruz, Mex. ....	10 49	11 37	0 36
Schenectady, " ....	0 17	1 5	1 54	Savannah, Ga. ....	11 49	0 37	1 26	Mexico, Mex. ....	10 37	11 25	0 14
Newburgh, " ....				Havana, W. I. ....	11 44	0 32	1 21	Matamoros, Tex. ....	10 42	11 20	0 19
Poughkeepsie, " ....				Detroit, Mich. ....	11 41	0 29	1 18	Austin, Tex. ....			ev. 20
Trenton, N. J. ....	0 15	1 3	1 52	Columbus, O. ....				Santa Fe, N. Mex. ....	10 9	10 57	1 46
Philadelphia, Pa. ....	0 13	1 1	1 50	Lansing, Mich. ....				Oregon City, Or. ....	9 9	9 57	10 46
Utica, N. Y. ....				Cincinnati, O. ....	11 36	0 24	1 13	Monterey, Cal. ....	9 6	9 54	10 43
Baltimore, Md. ....				Lexington, Ky. ....				San Francisco, Cal. ....	9 4	9 53	10 41
Albany, N. Y. ....	0 7	0 55	1 44	Tallahassee, Fla. ....	11 35	0 23	1 12	Astoria, Or. ....	8 58	9 46	10 35

**III. A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, November 30th.** Visible only in South America, Mexico, and off the western coast of this continent.

### Star Table.

To ascertain when any star or constellation found in the following table will be on the meridian, add the numbers

opposite in the left-hand column of figures to the preceding meridian transit of the North Star found in the calendar pages. For the rising of a star, subtract the number opposite in the right-hand column of figures from its meridian passage. For the setting of a star, add the same number to its meridian passage. Those marked (....) revolve in a circle of perpetual apparition, and do not rise or set north of the latitude of New York (40d. 42m. 40s.), for which



latitude the semi-diurnal arcs are calculated. The civil day begins at the preceding midnight, and consequently 24 hours after midnight, or 13 hours from noon, is morning of the succeeding day; and 24 hours to 36 hours from noon, is evening of the next day. This table is arranged in the order of culmination.

From the table of the seasons, it appears that the sun will be on the north side of the equator 7 days 15 hours and 25 minutes longer than on the south side. The cause is, the point of Aphelion, or that part of the earth's orbit farthest from the sun, is north of the equator, in the 11th degree of Gemini, where the sun moves slowest.

Stars.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. A. S.	Stars.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. A. S.	Stars.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. A. S.
		h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.
Altair	Andromeda	0 48	9 18	* Procyon	Canis Minor	6 24	6 19	Beta	Ursa Minor	13 43	13 43
Alpha	Aries	0 52	1 23	Pollux	Gemini	6 29	7 50	Zubensel	Libra	14 1	5 28
Mira	The Whale	1 6	5 47	Acubens	Cancer	7 43	6 43	Alphacca	N. Crown	14 20	7 44
Menkar	The Whale	1 48	6 12	Nasos	The Ship	6 51	2 54	Antares	Scorpio	15 13	4 19
Algor	Perseus	1 52	9 8	Alphard	Hydra	8 13	5 32	Alpha	Hercules	15 59	6 52
Algenib	Perseus	2 7	7	* Regulus	Leo	8 53	6 45	Alpha	Ophiuchus	16 19	6 44
Alcyone	7 Stars	2 32	1 28	* Merak	Big Dipper	9 45	.....	Vega	Lyra	17 23	8 54
Alsharan	Taurus	3 21	5 56	* Dubhe	Big Dipper	9 47	.....	Beta	Lyra	17 36	8 16
Capella	Auriga	3 59	10 11	Denebola	Leo	10 34	6 53	Altor	Aquila	18 34	6 30
Rigel	Orion	4 1	5 30	Phad	Big Dipper	10 38	.....	Deneb	Cygnus	19 27	9 34
El Nath	Taurus	4 10	7 50	Algorab	The Crow	11 14	4 36	Fomalhaut	S. Fish	21 40	4 0
Belatrix	Orion	4 10	6 21	Althot	Big Dipper	11 39	.....	Scheat	Pegasus	21 47	7 44
Mintaka	Orion	4 18	5 58	Spica	Virgo	12 9	5 53	Markab	Pegasus	21 48	6 60
Phet	The Dove	4 28	3 37	Mizar	Big Dipper	12 10	.....	Vr. Equinox	Pisces	22 50	5 59
Betelgeuse	Orion	4 40	6 25	Benetnasch	Big Dipper	12 34	.....	Algenib	Pegasus	22 50	6 49
Sirius	Canis Minor	5 32	6 0	Arcturus	Bootes	13 1	7 13	Schedir	Castropeia	23 22	.....
Canor	Gemini	6 18	8 0	Mirac	Bootes	13 30	7 45	Mirach	Andromeda	23 51	6 26

### The Seasons. WASHINGTON.

	D. H. M.
Winter Solstice (1852), December.....	22 4 33 mo.
Vernal Equinox, March.....	30 11 17 mo.
Summer Solstice, June.....	21 8 15 mo.
Autumnal Equinox, September.....	22 10 23 ev.
Winter Solstice, December.....	21 4 4 ev.

Sun in Winter Signs.....	89 1 0
Sun in Spring Signs.....	92 20 58
Sun in Summer Signs.....	93 14 13
Sun in Autumnal Signs.....	89 17 36
Tropical Year.....	365 5 47
Sun north Equator (Spring and Summer).....	186 11 11
Sun south Equator (Fall and Winter).....	178 18 36

### CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES. MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Grecian Lunar Cycle.....	11	Good Friday.....	Mar. 25
Jewish Lunar Cycle.....	19	Easter Sunday.....	Mar. 27
Epact: (Moon's age Jan. 1) 20		Rogation Sunday.....	May 1
Solar Cycle.....	12	Ascension Day.....	May 5
Roman Indiction.....	11	Pentecost (Whit Su.).....	May 15
Dominical Letter.....	B	Trinity Sunday.....	May 22
Paschal Cycle.....	192	Corpus Christi.....	May 26
Julian Period.....	6566	Advent Sunday.....	Nov. 27

### Astronomical Notes for 1853.

Venus and Mars will not retrograde any this year, and Venus will not be very brilliant. Jupiter has been going south of the equator the last three years, and obtains its maximum southern declination of 23dg. 21m. 46.5s. on the 6th of December, after which it travels northward. It will not be here again until 1865. It will retrograde about 10dg. from April 11 to Aug. 1. The moon runs highest this year Nov. 19, to the 11th dg. of Gemini (dec. 25dg. 41m. 11.2s. north). It will run lowest December 3, to the 10th dg. of Sagittarius (dec. 25dg. 41m. 29s. south). Longitude of moon's ascending node, July 2, 78dg. 29.34m. True obliquity of ecliptic at the same time, 23dg. 27m. 31.78s. Right ascension and declination of Uranus, July 2, 2h. 37m. 43.03s. and 14dg. 57m. 52.2s. north. R. A. and decl. of Neptune, at the same time, 22h. 35m. 45.3s. and 9dg. 42m. 53.3s. south. Venus and Mars will be only 5dg. apart on the 25th March. They will not be together again until Feb. 7, 1855, at which time Mercury also will be close to Mars and eclipse it. Saturn and Uranus will be in Aries most of the year, about 15dg. apart. The distance between them is continually increasing. July 21, 1851, they were together; but this event will not happen again until December 6, 1896.

### NEW ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAME OF PLANET.	Mean diameter.	Revo'n around the Sun	Mean distance from the Sun.	Veloc. in orbit	Revolution on axis.	Synod.ical revo'n	Density—Earth being 1.	Size—the Earth being 1.	Matter—the Earth being 1.	Gravity—the Earth being 1.	Light—the Earth being 1.
	Miles.	Yrs. D.	Miles.	Miles.	d. h. m.	Days.					
The Sun.....	883,346				25 9 59	.....	.259	1,412,921,101	369,551,000	28.19	infinite.
Mercury.....	3,224	88	36,814,000	1,827	1 0 5	116	1.120	0.063	.077	1.22	6.680
Venus.....	7,687	224	68,747,000	1,338	23 21	584	.923	0.909	.901	.96	1.911
The Earth.....	7,912	1	95,103,000	1,138	23 56	none	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
The Moon.....	2,180	1	95,103,000	38	27 7 43	29 1/2	.615	0.020	.013	.18	1.
Mars.....	4,189	1 321	144,908,000	921	1 0 37	780	.948	0.125	.125	.60	.431
Flora.....		3 97	209,160,265	714		611					.205
Clio.....		3 208	291,813,220	743		493					.190
Vesta.....	270	3 230	224,302,695	739		604					.180
Iris.....		3 248	226,159,290	736		487					.175
Metis.....		3 249	226,632,665	736		487					.175
Eunomia.....		4 113	227,946,800	733 1/2		463					.173
Hebe.....		3 284	230,449,670	729 1/2		503					.170
New planet.....	discov.	March	17th, 1852.								
Fortuna.....	discov.	August	23d, 1852.								
Parthenope.....		3 304	232,893,135	726		480					.168
Irene.....		4 54	242,468,785	698		468					.163
Egeria.....		4 54	243,306,605	714		468					.162
Antra.....		4 51	244,818,665	707 1/2		481 1/2					.150
Jano.....	460	4 131	253,724,615	687	1 3 0	474					.140
Ceres.....	490	4 119	262,964,845	683 1/2		453 1/2					.130
Pallas.....	570	4 226	263,421,510	683		467 1/2					.120
Hygiea.....		5 218	299,265,700	640		359					.101
Jupiter.....	89,170	11 815	494,797,000	498		9 56	.923	1,466.	343.	2.70	.037
Saturn.....	79,042	29 167	907,162,000	368		10 29	.378	.138	.102.	1.25	.011
Uranus.....	35,112	84 61	1,824,290,000	259	* 13 33	370	.842	.80.	14.	1.06	.003
Neptune.....	41,600	184 226	2,864,000,000	208		367 1/2	.140	143.	20.	.73	.001

\* Computed by Kirkwood's law: the mass of Neptune used =  $\frac{1}{20000}$  and diameter of Uranus's sphere of attraction = 706272000 miles.



Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Moon's Phases.	Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orleans.	Portland at New York.	Tide at Portland at New York.
			D	2	5 15 ev.	5 10 ev.	4 58 ev.	4 46 ev.	4 39 ev.	4 35 ev.	3 54 ev.	
			1st Quar.	9 11 12 mo	11 9 10 mo	10 8 17 mo	10 45 mo	10 33 mo	10 34 mo	10 34 mo	9 53 mo	
			New Moon.	17 0 48 mo	0 45 mo	0 33 mo	0 21 mo	0 14 mo	0 10 mo	0 10 mo	11 29 ev	
			Full Moon.	25 1 2 mo	0 53 mo	0 47 mo	0 35 mo	0 28 mo	0 24 mo	11 43 ev		
1	Sa	1	High water at N. York.	H. at Port.	H. at Bosn.	H. at N. York.	H. at Wash'n.	H. at Raleigh.	H. at Charles'n.	H. at N. Orleans.		
2	B	2	morn. even.	even.	even.	even.	even.	even.	even.	even.		
3	B	3	h. m. m. h. m. m. h. m. m. h. m. m. h. m. m. h. m. m.	0 24 0 46	3 6 6 6	11 53	10 45	10 33	10 34	10 34	9 53	
4	B	4	1 9 1 33	3 53	6 55	11 53	10 45	10 33	10 34	10 34	9 53	
5	W	5	1 57 2 25	4 46	7 48	11 53	10 45	10 33	10 34	10 34	9 53	
6	Th	6	2 54 3 26	5 46	8 46	1 46	1 46	1 46	1 46	1 46	1 46	
7	Fr	7	4 2 4 36	6 56	9 56	2 56	2 56	2 56	2 56	2 56	2 56	
8	Sa	8	5 12 5 48	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	
9	B	9	6 23 6 56	9 16	9 16	9 16	9 16	9 16	9 16	9 16	9 16	
10	B	10	7 25 7 54	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	
11	W	11	8 22 8 51	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	
12	Th	12	9 15 9 40	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
13	Fr	13	10 10 10 26	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	
14	Sa	14	10 48 11 9	0 46	0 46	0 46	0 46	0 46	0 46	0 46	0 46	
15	B	15	11 30 11 51	1 29	1 29	1 29	1 29	1 29	1 29	1 29	1 29	
16	B	16	-----	0 13	2 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	
17	W	17	0 31 0 53	2 51	5 11	11 21	11 21	11 21	11 21	11 21	11 21	
18	Th	18	1 11 1 30	3 31	6 31	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	
19	Fr	19	1 53 2 11	4 13	7 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	
20	Sa	20	2 34 2 58	4 54	7 54	0 54	0 54	0 54	0 54	0 54	0 54	
21	B	21	3 23 4 1	5 48	8 48	1 48	1 48	1 48	1 48	1 48	1 48	
22	B	22	4 33 5 4	6 53	9 53	2 53	2 53	2 53	2 53	2 53	2 53	
23	W	23	5 41 6 16	8 11	11 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	
24	Th	24	6 50 7 22	9 42	12 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	
25	Fr	25	7 45 8 10	1 5	1 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	
26	Sa	26	8 32 8 55	10 52	1 52	6 52	6 52	6 52	6 52	6 52	6 52	
27	B	27	9 14 9 35	11 53	2 54	7 54	7 54	7 54	7 54	7 54	7 54	
28	B	28	9 54 10 15	12 14	3 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	
29	W	29	10 32 10 52	0 52	3 52	8 52	8 52	8 52	8 52	8 52	8 52	
30	Th	30	11 10 11 29	1 30	4 30	9 30	9 30	9 30	9 30	9 30	9 30	
31	Fr	31	11 50 12 1	2 10	5 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	
32	Sa	32	0 7 0 30	2 50	5 50	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50	
33	B	33	0 51 1 12	3 32	6 32	11 32	11 32	11 32	11 32	11 32	11 32	
Let Qr. and Full at N.O. 10th and 24th.												
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.												
Fair and Island, 1801.												
(2d) Moon on equator. Union Gl. Brd.												
Jupiter northward. Antares. 1777.												
Venus very near Jupit. Rat. Princeton.												
Venus in mer. 9 43 am. Terry U.Said.												
Venus rises 5 13 am. (Gr. Britain, 1744.												
Moon nr. Jupit. and Venus. Moon Per.												
Jupiter's moons discovered, 1810.												
Moon farthest south. Moon lowest.												
Mars near moon. High tides.												
Mercury 20 deg. 23 m. W. sun; visible.												
Jupiter in merid. 9 27 mo. Linnæus st.												
Uranus and Saturn stationary. 1778.												
Saturn in merid. 7 4 ev. G. Fox & 1831.												
Mercury in the Archer's Bow												
Moon on equa. Elizabeth crowned, 1559.												
Uranus in merid. 6 24 ev. Gibbon d. 1794.												
Saturn near moon. Low tides. Herf.												
Moon apogee. [Franklin born, 1706.												
Venus in Leo Archer's Bow												
Sun enters Capricorn. [horn.												
Mars in Capricorn. Moon in Taurus d.												
Moon highest. Hyacin born, 1788.												
Jupiter rises 4 17 mo. [er's nebula.												
Uranus 90 deg. east Sun. Moon in Can.												
High tides. Burns born, 1789.												
Mars conj. Sun. Moon in the Sickle.												
Ceres and Vesta 90 deg. from Sun.												
Moon in Virgo's head.												
Moon on equator. [5 51 morn.												
Saturn 90 deg. east of Sun. Venus rises												
Mercury Apellion. Ben Joann's 1674.												
Moon's Age.												
Moon's Place at 7 P.M.												
Polestar in merid.												
h. m. %												
1 Leo .... 30 6 19 60												
2 Virgo .... 14 6 15 54												
3 Libra .... 6 11 58												
4 Libra .... 8 4 3												
5 Libra .... 0 0 6												
6 Scorpio .... 5 56 9												
7 Scorpio .... 5 52 12												
8 Sagitta .... 4 58 15												
9 Sagitta .... 4 58 15												
10 Capric' n. 22 5 41												
11 Capric' n. 22 5 41												
12 Aquas' 5 36 26												
13 Aquas' 5 36 26												
14 Aquas' 5 36 26												
15 Pisces .... 1 25 32												
16 Pisces .... 1 25 32												
17 Pisces .... 24 5 30 30												
18 Aries .... 6 15 45												
19 Aries .... 15 12 40												
20 Aries .... 5 8 48												
21 Taurus .... 5 4 51												
22 Taurus .... 5 0 54												
23 Gemini .... 6 56 57												
24 Gemini .... 8 53 1												
25 Cancer .... 2 49 4												
26 Cancer .... 4 45 7												
27 Cancer .... 4 41 10												
28 Leo .... 37 13 15												
29 Leo .... 27 43 18												
30 Virgo .... 29 20 30												
31 Virgo .... 28 25 25												
32 Libra .... 9 41 29												

Day of Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Rhodes' N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Waco, Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., Is. Island, Con- necticut, middle and north part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelphia, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, n. pt. Califor'n.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del'a, Virginia, Kent'y, Ky., s. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Massachu-			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Ten- nessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., n. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Califor'n.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Anatin.		
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	r'a	a	sets, rises.	r'a	a	sets, rises.	r'a	a	sets, rises.	r'a	a	sets, rises.	r'a	a	sets, rises.	r'a	a	sets, rises.	r'a	a	sets, rises.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.
2	7 36	4 33	11 15	7 30	4 28	11 16	7 24	4 41	11 17	7 19	4 40	11 17	7 10	4 58	11 19	7 4	4 5	11 20	6 57	5 11	11 21
3	7 36	4 33	morn	7 30	4 29	morn	7 24	4 45	morn	7 19	4 40	morn	7 10	4 59	morn	7 4	4 5	morn	6 57	5 12	morn
4	7 36	4 34	0 26	7 30	4 40	0 25	7 24	4 46	0 25	7 19	4 51	0 25	7 10	5 0	0 24	7 4	4 5	0 24	6 57	5 12	0 23
5	7 36	4 35	0 26	7 30	4 41	0 25	7 24	4 47	0 25	7 19	4 52	0 25	7 10	5 1	0 24	7 4	4 5	0 24	6 58	5 13	0 23
6	7 36	4 35	5 42	7 30	4 42	5 42	7 24	4 48	5 40	7 19	4 53	5 40	7 10	5 2	5 42	7 4	4 5	8 38	6 58	5 14	2 30
7	7 36	4 37	4 11	7 30	4 43	4 8	7 24	4 49	4 7	7 19	4 54	4 7	7 10	5 2	5 33	7 4	4 5	8 37	6 58	5 14	3 30
8	7 35	4 38	5 37	7 30	4 44	5 23	7 24	4 50	5 18	7 19	4 55	5 12	7 10	5 2	5 4	7 4	4 5	9 47	6 58	5 15	4 40
9	7 35	4 39	6 37	7 30	4 45	6 32	7 24	4 51	6 26	7 19	4 56	6 20	7 10	5 4	6 11	7 4	4 5	10 6	6 58	5 16	5 40
10	7 35	4 40	sext	7 30	4 46	sext	7 24	4 52	sext	7 19	4 57	sext	7 10	5 5	sext	7 4	4 5	11	6 58	5 17	sext
11	7 35	4 41	5 57	7 29	4 47	6 1	7 24	4 53	6 6	7 19	4 58	6 11	7 10	5 6	6 19	7 4	4 5	12 6	6 58	5 18	6 34
12	7 34	4 42	7 6	7 29	4 48	7 9	7 23	4 54	7 13	7 18	4 59	7 17	7 10	5 7	7 24	7 4	4 5	13 30	6 58	5 18	7 20
13	7 34	4 43	8 16	7 29	4 49	8 17	7 23	4 55	8 20	7 18	5 0	8 23	7 9	5 8	8 28	7 4	4 5	13 32	6 58	5 19	8 27
14	7 34	4 45	9 20	7 28	4 50	9 22	7 23	4 56	9 25	7 18	5 1	9 25	7 9	5 9	9 28	7 4	4 5	14 31	6 58	5 20	9 34
15	7 33	4 46	10 24	7 28	4 51	10 25	7 22	4 57	10 27	7 17	5 2	10 27	7 9	5 10	10 28	7 4	4 5	15 10	6 59	5 21	10 30
16	7 33	4 47	11 27	7 27	4 53	11 26	7 22	4 58	11 26	7 17	5 3	11 25	7 8	5 11	11 25	7 3	4 5	16 11	6 59	5 21	11 24
17	7 33	4 48	morn	7 27	4 54	morn	7 22	4 59	morn	7 17	5 4	morn	7 8	5 12	morn	7 3	4 5	17	6 59	5 22	morn
18	7 31	4 50	0 29	7 26	4 56	0 24	7 21	5 0	0 33	7 16	5 5	0 22	7 8	5 13	0 20	7 3	4 5	18	6 57	5 24	0 16
19	7 31	4 51	1 26	7 26	4 56	1 24	7 21	5 1	1 21	7 16	5 6	1 19	7 8	5 14	1 15	7 3	4 5	19	6 57	5 24	1 8
20	7 30	4 52	2 27	7 25	4 58	2 24	7 20	5 3	2 21	7 15	5 7	2 18	7 7	5 15	2 12	7 3	4 5	20	6 57	5 25	2 3
21	7 29	4 53	3 28	7 24	4 59	3 25	7 19	5 4	3 20	7 14	5 8	3 16	7 7	5 16	3 9	7 3	4 5	21	6 56	5 26	2 56
22	7 29	4 54	4 30	7 23	5 0	4 26	7 18	5 5	4 21	7 14	5 9	4 15	7 6	5 17	4 7	7 3	4 5	22	6 56	5 27	3 62
23	7 28	4 56	5 30	7 22	5 1	5 25	7 16	5 6	5 19	7 13	5 10	5 13	7 6	5 18	4 7	7 3	4 5	23	6 56	5 28	4 4
24	7 27	4 57	6 35	7 22	5 3	6 20	7 17	5 8	6 15	7 12	5 12	6 9	7 6	5 19	5 69	7 3	4 5	24	6 56	5 29	5 42
25	7 26	4 60	7 36	7 21	5 4	rises	7 16	5 9	rises	7 12	5 13	rises	7 6	5 20	rises	7 3	4 5	25	6 55	5 30	rises
26	7 25	5 0	8 32	7 20	5 5	8 56	7 15	5 10	8 40	7 11	5 14	8 45	7 4	5 21	8 52	7 3	4 5	26	6 55	5 31	6 7
27	7 24	5 1	9 44	7 20	5 6	9 47	7 15	5 11	9 51	7 10	5 15	9 54	7 4	5 22	9 6	7 3	4 5	27	6 54	5 32	7 10
28	7 23	5 3	7 55	7 19	5 7	7 57	7 14	5 12	8 3	7 10	5 16	8 2	7 3	5 23	8 9	7 3	4 5	28	6 54	5 33	8 15
29	7 22	5 4	9 7	7 18	5 9	9 8	7 13	5 13	9 9	7 9	5 17	9 2	7 3	5 24	9 12	7 3	4 5	29	6 53	5 34	9 19
30	7 21	5 6	13 18	7 17	5 10	10 18	7 12	5 15	10 18	7 8	5 19	10 18	7 3	5 25	10 18	7 3	4 5	30	6 53	5 35	10 17
31	7 20	5 7	11 31	7 16	5 11	11 30	7 12	5 16	11 27	7 8	5 20	11 27	7 3	5 26	11 23	7 3	4 5	31	6 52	5 36	11 21



2d Month.]

FEBRUARY, 1853.

[28 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Moon's Phases.		Portland	Boston	N. York	Wash'n.	Raleigh	Charles's	N. Ori'ns.	Mer.	Moon	Mn's	Place at	Polestar
			Last Quar.	New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon	High water at N. York morn.	Low water at N. York even.	High water at N. York morn.	Low water at N. York even.	High water at N. York morn.	Low water at N. York even.	High water at N. York morn.	Low water at N. York even.	High water at N. York morn.	Low water at N. York even.
1	Tu	32	1 35 2	0 4 20	7 20 20	1 17 mo	1 5 mo	0 53 mo	0 46 mo	0 42 mo	0 1 mo	11 34 ev	11 34 ev	11 34 ev	11 34 ev	11 34 ev
2	W	33	2 24 2	0 53 mo	0 50 mo	0 38 mo	0 26 mo	0 19 mo	0 15 mo	0 11 mo	0 7 mo	10 53 ev	10 53 ev	10 53 ev	10 53 ev	10 53 ev
3	Th	34	3 23 2	1 10 31	10 28 ev	10 16 ev	10 4 ev	9 57 ev	9 53 ev	9 12 ev	8 24 ev	8 24 ev	8 24 ev	8 24 ev	8 24 ev	8 24 ev
4	Fr	35	4 23 2	2 43 ev	2 40 ev	2 28 ev	2 16 ev	2 9 ev	2 6 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev
5	Sa	36	5 23 2	3 43 ev	3 40 ev	3 28 ev	3 16 ev	3 9 ev	3 6 ev	3 14 ev	3 14 ev	3 14 ev	3 14 ev	3 14 ev	3 14 ev	3 14 ev
6	Su	37	6 23 2	4 43 ev	4 40 ev	4 28 ev	4 16 ev	4 9 ev	4 6 ev	4 14 ev	4 14 ev	4 14 ev	4 14 ev	4 14 ev	4 14 ev	4 14 ev
7	Mo	38	7 23 2	5 43 ev	5 40 ev	5 28 ev	5 16 ev	5 9 ev	5 6 ev	5 14 ev	5 14 ev	5 14 ev	5 14 ev	5 14 ev	5 14 ev	5 14 ev
8	Tu	39	8 23 2	6 43 ev	6 40 ev	6 28 ev	6 16 ev	6 9 ev	6 6 ev	6 14 ev	6 14 ev	6 14 ev	6 14 ev	6 14 ev	6 14 ev	6 14 ev
9	W	40	9 23 2	7 43 ev	7 40 ev	7 28 ev	7 16 ev	7 9 ev	7 6 ev	7 14 ev	7 14 ev	7 14 ev	7 14 ev	7 14 ev	7 14 ev	7 14 ev
10	Th	41	10 23 2	8 43 ev	8 40 ev	8 28 ev	8 16 ev	8 9 ev	8 6 ev	8 14 ev	8 14 ev	8 14 ev	8 14 ev	8 14 ev	8 14 ev	8 14 ev
11	Fr	42	11 23 2	9 43 ev	9 40 ev	9 28 ev	9 16 ev	9 9 ev	9 6 ev	9 14 ev	9 14 ev	9 14 ev	9 14 ev	9 14 ev	9 14 ev	9 14 ev
12	Sa	43	12 23 2	10 43 ev	10 40 ev	10 28 ev	10 16 ev	10 9 ev	10 6 ev	10 14 ev	10 14 ev	10 14 ev	10 14 ev	10 14 ev	10 14 ev	10 14 ev
13	Su	44	1 23 2	11 43 ev	11 40 ev	11 28 ev	11 16 ev	11 9 ev	11 6 ev	11 14 ev	11 14 ev	11 14 ev	11 14 ev	11 14 ev	11 14 ev	11 14 ev
14	Mo	45	2 23 2	12 43 ev	12 40 ev	12 28 ev	12 16 ev	12 9 ev	12 6 ev	12 14 ev	12 14 ev	12 14 ev	12 14 ev	12 14 ev	12 14 ev	12 14 ev
15	Tu	46	3 23 2	1 43 ev	1 40 ev	1 28 ev	1 16 ev	1 9 ev	1 6 ev	1 14 ev	1 14 ev	1 14 ev	1 14 ev	1 14 ev	1 14 ev	1 14 ev
16	W	47	4 23 2	2 43 ev	2 40 ev	2 28 ev	2 16 ev	2 9 ev	2 6 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev
17	Th	48	5 23 2	3 43 ev	3 40 ev	3 28 ev	3 16 ev	3 9 ev	3 6 ev	3 14 ev	3 14 ev	3 14 ev	3 14 ev	3 14 ev	3 14 ev	3 14 ev
18	Fr	49	6 23 2	4 43 ev	4 40 ev	4 28 ev	4 16 ev	4 9 ev	4 6 ev	4 14 ev	4 14 ev	4 14 ev	4 14 ev	4 14 ev	4 14 ev	4 14 ev
19	Sa	50	7 23 2	5 43 ev	5 40 ev	5 28 ev	5 16 ev	5 9 ev	5 6 ev	5 14 ev	5 14 ev	5 14 ev	5 14 ev	5 14 ev	5 14 ev	5 14 ev
20	Su	51	8 23 2	6 43 ev	6 40 ev	6 28 ev	6 16 ev	6 9 ev	6 6 ev	6 14 ev	6 14 ev	6 14 ev	6 14 ev	6 14 ev	6 14 ev	6 14 ev
21	Mo	52	9 23 2	7 43 ev	7 40 ev	7 28 ev	7 16 ev	7 9 ev	7 6 ev	7 14 ev	7 14 ev	7 14 ev	7 14 ev	7 14 ev	7 14 ev	7 14 ev
22	Tu	53	10 23 2	8 43 ev	8 40 ev	8 28 ev	8 16 ev	8 9 ev	8 6 ev	8 14 ev	8 14 ev	8 14 ev	8 14 ev	8 14 ev	8 14 ev	8 14 ev
23	W	54	11 23 2	9 43 ev	9 40 ev	9 28 ev	9 16 ev	9 9 ev	9 6 ev	9 14 ev	9 14 ev	9 14 ev	9 14 ev	9 14 ev	9 14 ev	9 14 ev
24	Th	55	12 23 2	10 43 ev	10 40 ev	10 28 ev	10 16 ev	10 9 ev	10 6 ev	10 14 ev	10 14 ev	10 14 ev	10 14 ev	10 14 ev	10 14 ev	10 14 ev
25	Fr	56	1 23 2	11 43 ev	11 40 ev	11 28 ev	11 16 ev	11 9 ev	11 6 ev	11 14 ev	11 14 ev	11 14 ev	11 14 ev	11 14 ev	11 14 ev	11 14 ev
26	Sa	57	2 23 2	12 43 ev	12 40 ev	12 28 ev	12 16 ev	12 9 ev	12 6 ev	12 14 ev	12 14 ev	12 14 ev	12 14 ev	12 14 ev	12 14 ev	12 14 ev
27	Su	58	3 23 2	1 43 ev	1 40 ev	1 28 ev	1 16 ev	1 9 ev	1 6 ev	1 14 ev	1 14 ev	1 14 ev	1 14 ev	1 14 ev	1 14 ev	1 14 ev
28	Mo	59	4 23 2	2 43 ev	2 40 ev	2 28 ev	2 16 ev	2 9 ev	2 6 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev	2 14 ev

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &amp;c.

[General election in the U. States, 1793.

Moon Perigee. Low tides. First peri-

Moon at Antares. Lorenzo Duc d. 1834.

Venus in Node. Jupiter conj. moon.

Venus in merid. 10 33 morn.

Venus at moon. Moon lowest. [1738.

Mercury at moon. Earthquake in N. E.

Mars near moon. Venus rises 6 1 mo.

Venus in merid. 10 38 mo. High tides.

Venus in Sagitta. Harrison b. 1773.

Jupiter rises 3 22 morn. [1828.

Moon on equator. De Witt Clinton d.

Moon at Perseus. Chelera in London. 1832.

Uranus at moon. David Young d. 1852.

Saturn near moon. Low tides.

Moon at Apogee. Moon near 7 Stars.

Mars in Capricorn. Melancthon b. 1497.

Moon in Taurus' horns. [morn.

Sun enters Aquarius. Venus rises 5 4

Mercury near Mars. Moon highest.

Jupiter in Scorpio. Voltaire b. 1694.

Juno conj. Uranus. E. Hall d. 1831.

Moon in Riddle. Washington b. 1732.

Saturn in Aries. High tides. [1815.

Venus in merid. 10 57 morn. Pagan d.

Mercury conj. sun. Sun. Moon on equ.

Moon at Spica. [specie-payment, 1797.

Moon Peri. Bank of England suspends

Jupiter rises 2 28 morn. Brown killed,

[25th] Warsaw taken, 1851. [509 B. C.

3d Winter Month.]

FEBRUARY, 1853.

[Begins on Tuesday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Roches- ter, N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelphia, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, N. Cal. Calif'ia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., so. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'ia.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south part of Louisiana and Texas; Aus- tin.			
	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	
	ris- es.	sets.	ris- es.	ris- es.	sets.	ris- es.	ris- es.	sets.	ris- es.	ris- es.	sets.	ris- es.	ris- es.	sets.	ris- es.	ris- es.	sets.	ris- es.	ris- es.	sets.	ris- es.	
1	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	
2	7 18 10	0 48	7 14 5	14	0 43	7 10 5	18 19	1 51	7 6 5	22 0	33	7 5 5	23 0	34	6 56 5	32 0	30	6 51 5	37 0	26	6 50 5	38 0
3	7 17 5	11 1	7 13 5	16 1	1 55	7 12 5	18 16	2 04	7 4 5	24 2	40	6 53 5	30 2	50	6 54 5	34 2	43	6 49 5	39 2	36	6 48 5	40 2
4	7 16 5	13 3	7 11 5	18 3	3 17	7 10 5	18 16	3 47	7 3 5	26 3	53	6 57 5	32 3	57	6 58 5	36 3	49	6 49 5	40 3	43	6 48 5	41 3
5	7 15 5	14 4	7 10 5	19 4	4 27	7 9 5	19 3	5 37	7 2 5	28 5	64	6 56 5	33 5	64	6 57 5	37 5	50	6 48 5	41 5	46	6 47 5	42 5
6	7 14 5	16 5	7 9 5	20 5	5 47	7 8 5	20 6	6 47	7 1 5	29 6	75	6 55 5	34 6	75	6 56 5	38 6	57	6 47 5	42 6	53	6 46 5	43 6
7	7 13 5	18 6	7 8 5	21 6	6 47	7 7 5	21 7	7 57	7 0 5	30 7	86	6 54 5	35 7	86	6 55 5	40 7	67	6 46 5	43 7	64	6 45 5	44 7
8	7 12 5	19 7	7 7 5	22 7	7 57	7 6 5	22 7	8 57	7 0 5	31 8	97	6 53 5	36 8	97	6 54 5	43 8	78	6 45 5	44 8	70	6 44 5	45 8
9	7 11 5	19 8	7 6 5	23 8	8 57	7 5 5	23 8	9 57	7 0 5	32 9	108	6 52 5	36 9	108	6 53 5	43 9	89	6 44 5	44 9	81	6 43 5	45 9
10	7 9 5	19 9	7 5 5	24 9	9 57	7 4 5	24 9	10 57	7 0 5	32 10	119	6 51 5	37 10	119	6 52 5	44 10	90	6 43 5	45 10	82	6 42 5	46 10
11	7 8 5	20 9	7 4 5	25 10	10 57	7 3 5	25 10	11 57	7 0 5	33 11	130	6 50 5	38 11	130	6 51 5	45 11	91	6 42 5	46 11	83	6 41 5	47 11
12	7 7 5	21 10	7 3 5	26 11	11 57	7 2 5	26 11	12 57	7 0 5	34 12	141	6 49 5	39 12	141	6 50 5	46 12	92	6 41 5	47 12	84	6 40 5	48 12
13	7 6 5	22 11	7 2 5	27 12	12 57	7 1 5	27 12	1 57	7 0 5	35 1	152	6 48 5	40 1	152	6 49 5	47 1	93	6 40 5	48 1	85	6 39 5	49 1
14	7 5 5	23 12	7 1 5	28 1	13 57	7 0 5	28 1	2 57	7 0 5	36 2	163	6 47 5	41 2	163	6 48 5	48 2	94	6 39 5	49 2	86	6 38 5	50 2
15	7 4 5	24 1	7 0 5	29 2	14 57	6 59 5	29 2	3 57	7 0 5	37 3	174	6 46 5	42 3	174	6 47 5	49 3	95	6 39 5	49 3	87	6 37 5	51 3
16	7 3 5	25 2	6 59 5	30 3	15 57	6 58 5	30 3	4 57	7 0 5	38 4	185	6 45 5	43 4	185	6 46 5	50 4	96	6 39 5	49 4	88	6 36 5	52 4
17	7 2 5	26 3	6 58 5	31 4	16 57	6 57 5	31 4	5 57	7 0 5	39 5	196	6 44 5	44 5	196	6 45 5	51 5	97	6 39 5	49 5	89	6 35 5	53 5
18	7 1 5	27 4	6 57 5	32 5	17 57	6 56 5	32 5	6 57	7 0 5	40 6	207	6 43 5	45 6	207	6 44 5	52 6	98	6 39 5	49 6	90	6 34 5	54 6
19	7 0 5	28 5	6 56 5	33 6	18 57	6 55 5	33 6	7 57	7 0 5	41 7	218	6 42 5	46 7	218	6 43 5	53 7	99	6 39 5	49 7	91	6 33 5	55 7
20	6 59 5	29 6	6 55 5	34 7	19 57	6 54 5	34 7	8 57	7 0 5	42 8	229	6 41 5	47 8	229	6 42 5	54 8	100	6 39 5	49 8	92	6 32 5	56 8
21	6 58 5	30 7	6 54 5	35 8	20 57	6 53 5	35 8	9 57	7 0 5	43 9	240	6 40 5	48 9	240	6 41 5	55 9	101	6 39 5	49 9	93	6 31 5	57 9
22	6 57 5	31 8	6 53 5	36 9	21 57	6 52 5	36 9	10 57	7 0 5	44 10	251	6 39 5	49 10	251	6 40 5	56 10	102	6 39 5	49 10	94	6 30 5	58 10
23	6 56 5	32 9	6 52 5	37 10	22 57	6 51 5	37 10	11 57	7 0 5	45 11	262	6 38 5	50 11	262	6 39 5	57 11	103	6 39 5	49 11	95	6 29 5	59 11
24	6 55 5	33 10	6 51 5	38 11	23 57	6 50 5	38 11	12 57	7 0 5	46 12	273	6 37 5	51 12	273	6 38 5	58 12	104	6 39 5	49 12	96	6 28 5	60 12
25	6 54 5	34 11	6 50 5	39 12	24 57	6 49 5	39 12	1 57	7 0 5	47 1	284	6 36 5	52 1	284	6 37 5	59 1	105	6 39 5	49 1	97	6 27 5	61 1
26	6 53 5	35 12	6 49 5	40 1	25 57	6 48 5	40 1	2 57	7 0 5	48 2	295	6 35 5	53 2	295	6 36 5	60 2	106	6 39 5	49 2	98	6 26 5	62 2
27	6 52 5	36 1	6 48 5	41 2	26 57	6 47 5	41 2	3 57	7 0 5	49 3	306	6 34 5	54 3	306	6 35 5	61 3	107	6 39 5	49 3	99	6 25 5	63 3
28	6 51 5	37 2	6 47 5	42 3	27 57	6 46 5	42 3	4 57	7 0 5	50 4	317	6 33 5	55 4	317	6 34 5	62 4	108	6 39 5	49 4	100	6 24 5	64 4
29	6 50 5	38 3	6 46 5	43 4	28 57	6 45 5	43 4	5 57	7 0 5	51 5	328	6 32 5	56 5	328	6 33 5	63 5	109	6 39 5	49 5	101	6 23 5	65 5
30	6 49 5	39 4	6 45 5	44 5	29 57	6 44 5	44 5	6 57	7 0 5	52 6	339	6 31 5	57 6	339	6 32 5	64 6	110	6 39 5	49 6	102	6 22 5	66 6
31	6 48 5	40 5	6 44 5	45 6	30 57	6 43 5	45 6	7 57	7 0 5	53 7	350	6 30 5	58 7	350	6 31 5	65 7	111	6 39 5	49 7	103	6 21 5	67 7
32	6 47 5	41 6	6 43 5	46 7	31 57	6 42 5	46 7	8 57	7 0 5	54 8	361	6 29 5	59 8	361	6 30 5	66 8	112	6 39 5	49 8	104	6 20 5	68 8
33	6 46 5	42 7	6 42 5	47 8	32 57	6 41 5	47 8	9 57	7 0 5	55 9	372	6 28 5	60 9	372	6 29 5	67 9	113	6 39 5	49 9	105	6 19 5	69 9
34	6 45 5	43 8	6 41 5	48 9	33 57	6 40 5	48 9	10 57	7 0 5	56 10	383	6 27 5	61 10	383	6 28 5	68 10	114	6 39 5	49 10	106	6 18 5	70 10
35	6 44 5	44 9	6 40 5	49 10	34 57	6 39 5	49 10	11 57	7 0 5	57 11	394	6 26 5	62 11	394	6 27 5	69 11	115	6 39 5	49 11	107	6 17 5	71 11
36	6 43 5	45 10	6 39 5	50 11	35 57	6 38 5	50 11	12 57	7 0 5	58 12	405	6 25 5	63 12	405	6 26 5	70 12	116	6 39 5	49 12	108	6 16 5	72 12
37	6 42 5	46 11	6 38 5	51 12	36 57	6 37 5	51 12	1 57	7 0 5	59 1	416	6 24 5	64 1	416	6 25 5	71 1	117	6 39 5	49 1	109	6 15 5	73 1
38	6 41 5	47 12	6 37 5	52 1	37 57	6 36 5	52 1	2 57	7 0 5	60 2	427	6 23 5	65 2	427	6 24 5	72 2	118	6 39 5	49 2	110	6 14 5	74 2
39	6 40 5	48 1	6 36 5	53 2	38 57	6 35 5	53 2	3 57	7 0 5	61 3	438	6 22 5	66 3	438	6 23 5	73 3	119	6 39 5	49 3	111	6 13 5	75 3
40	6 39 5	49 2	6 35 5	54 3	39 57	6 34 5	54 3	4 57	7 0 5	62 4	449	6 21 5	67 4	449	6 22 5	74 4	120	6 39 5	49 4	112	6 12 5	76 4
41	6 38 5	50 3	6 34 5	55 4	40 57	6 33 5	55 4	5 57	7 0 5	63 5	460	6 20 5	68 5	460	6 21 5	75 5	121	6 39 5	49 5	113	6 11 5	77 5
42	6 37 5	51 4	6 33 5	56 5	41 57	6 32 5	56 5	6 57	7 0 5	64 6	471	6 19 5	69 6	471	6 20 5	76 6	122	6 39 5	49 6	114	6 10 5	78 6
43	6 36 5	52 5	6 32 5	57 6	42 57	6 31 5	57 6	7 57	7 0 5	65 7	482	6 18 5	70 7	482	6 19 5	77 7	123	6 39 5	49 7	115	6 9 5	79 7
44	6 35 5	53 6	6 31 5	58 7	43 57	6 30 5	58 7	8 57	7 0 5	66 8	493	6 17 5	71 8	493	6 18 5	78 8	124	6 39 5	49 8	116	6 8 5	80 8
45	6 34 5	54 7	6 30 5	59 8	44 57	6 29 5	59 8	9 57	7 0 5	67 9	504	6 16 5	72 9	504	6 17 5	79 9	125	6 39 5	49 9	117	6 7 5	81 9
46	6 33 5	55 8	6 29 5	60 9	45 57	6 28 5	60 9	10 57	7 0 5	68 10	515	6 15 5	73 10	515	6 16 5	80 10	126	6 39 5	49 10	118	6 6 5	82 10
47	6 32 5	56 9	6 28 5	61 10	46 57	6 27 5	61 10	11 57	7 0 5	69 11	526	6 14 5	74 11	526	6 15 5	81 11	127	6 39 5	49 11	119	6 5 5	83 11
48	6 31 5	57 10	6 27 5	62 11	47 57	6 26 5	62 11	12 57	7 0 5	70 12	537	6 13 5	75 12	537	6 14 5	82 12	128	6 39 5	49 12	120	6 4 5	84 12
49	6 30 5	58 11	6 26 5	63 12	48 57	6 25 5	63 12	1 57	7 0 5	71 1	548	6 12 5	76 1	548	6 13 5	83 1	129	6 39 5	49 1	121	6 3 5	85 1
50	6 29 5	59 12	6 25 5	64 1	49 57	6 24 5	64 1	2 57	7 0 5	72 2	559	6 11 5	77 2	559	6 12 5	84 2	130	6 39 5	49 2	122	6 2 5	86 2
51	6 28 5	60 1	6 24 5	65 2	50 57	6 23 5	65 2	3 57	7 0 5	73 3	570	6 10 5	78 3	570	6 11 5	85 3	131	6 39 5	49 3	123	6 1 5	87 3
52	6 27 5	61 2	6 23 5	66 3	51 57	6 22 5	66 3	4 57	7 0 5	74 4	581	6 9 5	79 4	581	6 10 5	86 4	132	6 39 5	49 4	124	6 0 5	88 4
53	6 26 5	62 3	6 22 5	67 4	52 57	6 21 5	67 4	5 57	7 0 5	75 5	592	6 8 5	80 5	592	6 9 5	87 5	133	6 39 5	49 5	125	5 59 5	89 5
54	6 25 5	63 4																				



			Moon's Phases.		Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Ori'n.		
Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Lat. Quar. . . . .		H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Lat. Quar. . . . .	Twilight.
			Last Quar. . . . .	2 59 mo	8 56 mo	8 44 mo	8 32 mo	8 25 mo	8 21 mo	7 40 mo	7 40 mo	2 59 mo	Twilight.
			New Moon . . . .	9 33 ev.	3 35 ev.	3 23 ev.	3 11 ev.	3 4 ev.	3 0 ev.	2 19 ev.	2 19 ev.	9 33 ev.	Twilight.
			First Quar. . . .	17 53 ev.	6 50 ev.	6 38 ev.	6 26 ev.	6 19 ev.	6 15 ev.	5 34 ev.	5 34 ev.	17 53 ev.	Twilight.
			Full Moon . . . .	25 139 mo	1 35 mo	1 24 mo	1 12 mo	1 5 mo	1 1 mo	0 20 mo	0 20 mo	25 139 mo	Twilight.
			Last Quar. . . . .	31 1 ev.	4 58 ev.	4 46 ev.	4 34 ev.	4 27 ev.	4 23 ev.	3 42 ev.	3 42 ev.	31 1 ev.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
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			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
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			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	High water at N. York.	Twilight.
			Low water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	Low water at N. York.	Twilight.
			High water at N. York.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.	H. m.						

## 1st Spring Month.]

## MARCH, 1853.

## [Begins on Tuesday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Vermont, Rochester's N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Connecticut, Middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.	Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelphia, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, n. pt. Califor'n.	Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentucky, n. pt. Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.	Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.	Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Califor'n.	Calendar for N. ORELEANS, La., Florida, middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.
	Sun Sun Moon ris'a acts, rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris'a acts, rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris'a acts, rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris'a acts, rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris'a acts, rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris'a acts, rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris'a acts, rises.
1	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.
2	6 37 53 59 1 2	6 36 52 58 1 0	6 34 52 56 1 0	6 33 52 56 1 0	6 30 56 56 0 43	6 28 58 58 0 36	6 26 58 58 0 29
3	6 35 51 1 2	6 34 51 1 0	6 32 53 0 55	6 31 54 0 50	6 29 56 0 43	6 27 58 0 36	6 25 58 0 29
4	6 33 51 2 16	6 32 51 2 11	6 30 55 2 8	6 29 56 2 8	6 27 56 2 1	6 25 58 1 51	6 24 58 1 43
5	6 32 52 3 20	6 31 54 3 15	6 29 55 3 10	6 28 56 3 4	6 26 58 3 54	6 25 58 3 26	6 23 58 3 19
6	6 30 53 4 17	6 29 55 4 12	6 28 56 4 6	6 27 56 4 1	6 25 59 3 51	6 24 58 3 23	6 23 58 3 16
7	6 28 56 5 4	6 28 56 5 0	6 27 57 4 55	6 26 58 4 50	6 24 58 4 44	6 23 58 4 14	6 21 58 4 7
8	6 26 56 5 43	6 26 56 5 39	6 25 59 5 35	6 24 59 5 30	6 23 58 5 23	6 22 58 5 17	6 20 58 5 10
9	6 25 57 6 16	6 25 56 6 13	6 24 58 6 10	6 23 58 6 6	6 22 58 6 1	6 21 58 5 56	6 19 58 5 49
10	6 25 58 7 1	6 25 57 7 1	6 24 58 7 1	6 23 58 7 1	6 22 58 7 1	6 21 58 7 1	6 19 58 7 1
11	6 24 58 8 0	6 24 57 8 0	6 23 58 8 0	6 22 58 8 0	6 21 58 8 0	6 20 58 8 0	6 18 58 8 0
12	6 23 58 9 0	6 23 57 9 0	6 22 58 9 0	6 21 58 9 0	6 20 58 9 0	6 19 58 9 0	6 17 58 9 0
13	6 22 58 10 0	6 22 57 10 0	6 21 58 10 0	6 20 58 10 0	6 19 58 10 0	6 18 58 10 0	6 16 58 10 0
14	6 21 58 11 0	6 21 57 11 0	6 20 58 11 0	6 19 58 11 0	6 18 58 11 0	6 17 58 11 0	6 15 58 11 0
15	6 20 58 12 0	6 20 57 12 0	6 19 58 12 0	6 18 58 12 0	6 17 58 12 0	6 16 58 12 0	6 14 58 12 0
16	6 19 58 1 0	6 18 58 1 0	6 17 58 1 0	6 16 58 1 0	6 15 58 1 0	6 14 58 1 0	6 12 58 1 0
17	6 18 58 2 0	6 17 58 2 0	6 16 58 2 0	6 15 58 2 0	6 14 58 2 0	6 13 58 2 0	6 11 58 2 0
18	6 17 58 3 0	6 16 58 3 0	6 15 58 3 0	6 14 58 3 0	6 13 58 3 0	6 12 58 3 0	6 10 58 3 0
19	6 16 58 4 0	6 15 58 4 0	6 14 58 4 0	6 13 58 4 0	6 12 58 4 0	6 11 58 4 0	6 9 58 4 0
20	6 15 58 5 0	6 14 58 5 0	6 13 58 5 0	6 12 58 5 0	6 11 58 5 0	6 10 58 5 0	6 8 58 5 0
21	6 14 58 6 0	6 13 58 6 0	6 12 58 6 0	6 11 58 6 0	6 10 58 6 0	6 9 58 6 0	6 7 58 6 0
22	6 13 58 7 0	6 12 58 7 0	6 11 58 7 0	6 10 58 7 0	6 9 58 7 0	6 8 58 7 0	6 6 58 7 0
23	6 12 58 8 0	6 11 58 8 0	6 10 58 8 0	6 9 58 8 0	6 8 58 8 0	6 7 58 8 0	6 5 58 8 0
24	6 11 58 9 0	6 10 58 9 0	6 9 58 9 0	6 8 58 9 0	6 7 58 9 0	6 6 58 9 0	6 4 58 9 0
25	6 10 58 10 0	6 9 58 10 0	6 8 58 10 0	6 7 58 10 0	6 6 58 10 0	6 5 58 10 0	6 3 58 10 0
26	6 9 58 11 0	6 8 58 11 0	6 7 58 11 0	6 6 58 11 0	6 5 58 11 0	6 4 58 11 0	6 2 58 11 0
27	6 8 58 12 0	6 7 58 12 0	6 6 58 12 0	6 5 58 12 0	6 4 58 12 0	6 3 58 12 0	6 1 58 12 0
28	6 7 58 1 0	6 6 58 1 0	6 5 58 1 0	6 4 58 1 0	6 3 58 1 0	6 2 58 1 0	6 0 58 1 0
29	6 6 58 2 0	6 5 58 2 0	6 4 58 2 0	6 3 58 2 0	6 2 58 2 0	6 1 58 2 0	5 58 2 0
30	6 5 58 3 0	6 4 58 3 0	6 3 58 3 0	6 2 58 3 0	6 1 58 3 0	6 0 58 3 0	5 58 3 0
31	6 4 58 4 0	6 3 58 4 0	6 2 58 4 0	6 1 58 4 0	6 0 58 4 0	5 58 4 0	5 58 4 0

March 2, Wesley d. 1791. March 4, 1st Congress, 1789. March 6, Aurora borealis discoy, 1710. March 10, B. Ward d. 1820. March 19, 1st Lunar eclipse recorded, 720 B.C. March 25, The Hudson discoy, 1620. March 31, Calhoun d. 1860.



[illegible]

**2d Spring Month.**

**APRIL, 1853.**

**[Begins on Friday.**

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Hockes's N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wia., Toronto, U.C. & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelph'ia, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, n. pt. Califor'n.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, south Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Mm., no. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Califor'n.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's sets.	Moon rises.
1	b. m.	b. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	6 41	6 27	3 14	5 43	6 26	3 0	5 45	6 24	2 58	5 43	6 21	2 58	5 43	6 21	2 48	5 49	6 20	1 40	5 49	6 19	1 31
3	6 39	6 28	3 5	5 42	6 26	3 9	5 44	6 24	2 55	5 43	6 24	2 55	5 47	6 32	2 49	5 48	6 21	2 32	5 48	6 20	1 24
4	6 37	6 29	3 45	5 40	6 29	3 40	5 42	6 27	2 57	5 43	6 25	2 53	5 45	6 24	2 34	5 46	6 21	2 18	5 46	6 20	1 10
5	6 36	6 30	4 30	5 38	6 30	3 47	5 40	6 28	2 43	5 41	6 26	2 43	5 43	6 24	3 3	5 45	6 23	3 68	5 45	6 21	3 62
6	5 34	6 32	4 48	5 36	6 31	4 45	5 38	6 29	2 43	5 40	6 27	2 40	5 42	6 25	4 36	5 44	6 23	4 32	5 44	6 21	4 28
7	5 32	6 33	5 10	5 34	6 32	5 9	5 36	6 30	5 6	5 38	6 28	5 6	5 40	6 26	5 4	5 42	6 23	5 1	5 43	6 23	5 0
8	5 30	6 31	5 33	5 32	6 33	5 33	5 34	6 31	5 33	5 36	6 29	5 32	5 39	6 26	5 31	5 41	6 24	5 31	5 41	6 22	5 30
9	5 28	6 36	sets	5 31	6 34	sets	5 33	6 32	sets	5 35	6 30	sets	5 37	6 27	sets	5 39	6 25	sets	5 40	6 23	sets
10	5 26	6 37	7 52	5 29	6 36	7 50	5 31	6 33	7 46	5 33	6 31	7 46	5 36	6 28	7 42	5 38	6 25	7 39	5 39	6 23	7 35
11	5 24	6 38	8 52	5 27	6 36	8 50	5 29	6 31	8 45	5 31	6 32	8 43	5 34	6 29	8 38	5 37	6 26	8 33	5 38	6 24	8 28
12	5 23	6 39	9 55	5 26	6 37	9 52	5 28	6 35	9 47	5 30	6 33	9 43	5 33	6 30	9 36	5 35	6 27	9 30	5 37	6 24	9 23
13	5 21	6 40	10 56	5 24	6 38	10 52	5 26	6 36	10 42	5 28	6 34	10 42	5 31	6 30	10 35	5 34	6 27	10 26	5 36	6 25	10 18
14	5 19	6 42	11 54	5 23	6 40	11 49	5 25	6 37	11 43	5 27	6 35	11 37	5 30	6 31	11 27	5 33	6 28	11 20	5 35	6 25	11 11
15	5 18	6 43	morn.	5 21	6 41	morn.	5 24	6 38	morn.	5 26	6 36	morn.	5 29	6 36	morn.	5 32	6 29	morn.	5 34	6 26	morn.
16	5 16	6 44	0 48	5 19	6 42	0 43	5 22	6 39	0 37	5 24	6 37	0 31	5 28	6 38	0 21	5 31	6 30	0 12	5 33	6 27	0 3
17	5 14	6 45	1 37	5 18	6 43	1 32	5 21	6 40	1 26	5 23	6 38	1 21	5 27	6 34	1 12	5 30	6 30	1 3	5 32	6 27	0 64
18	5 12	6 47	2 22	5 16	6 44	2 17	5 19	6 41	2 12	5 22	6 39	2 7	5 26	6 35	2						
19	5 11	6 48	2 59	5 14	6 45	2 55	5 17	6 42	2 51	5 20	6 40	2 46	5 24	6 36	2						
20	5 9	6 49	3 30	5 13	6 47	3 30	5 16	6 44	3 26	5 19	6 41	3 23	5 23	6 37	3 17	5 27	6 32	3 12	5 29	6 30	3 7
21	5 7	6 50	4 1	5 11	6 48	3 59	5 14	6 45	3 57	5 17	6 42	3 55	5 21	6 38	3 11	5 25	6 33	3 47	5 28	6 30	3 44
22	5 6	6 51	4 28	5 10	6 49	4 27	5 13	6 46	4 26	5 16	6 43	4 25	5 20	6 39	4 24	5 24	6 34	4 23	5 27	6 30	4 21
23	5 4	6 53	4 55	5 8	6 50	4 55	5 11	6 47	4 56	5 14	6 44	4 54	5 18	6 40	4 46	5 23	6 35	4 46	5 26	6 31	4 68
24	5 3	6 54	rises	5 6	6 51	rises	5 10	6 48	rises	5 13	6 45	rises	5 18	6 40	rises	5 22	6 35	rises	5 25	6 31	rises
25	5 1	6 55	8 26	5 5	6 52	8 23	5 9	6 49	8 18	5 12	6 46	8 14	5 17	6 41	8 10	5 21	6 36	8 1	5 24	6 32	7 68
26	4 59	6 56	9 46	5 3	6 53	9 42	5 7	6 50	9 38	5 10	6 46	9 33	5 15	6 42	9 25	5 20	6 37	9 18	5 23	6 33	9 10
27	4 58	6 57	11 1	5 2	6 54	10 66	5 6	6 51	10 50	5 9	6 47	10 44	5 14	6 42	10 52	5 18	6 37	10 27	5 22	6 33	10 18
28	4 56	6 59	morn.	5 1	6 55	morn.	5 6	6 52	11 58	5 8	6 48	11 52	5 13	6 43	11 42	5 18	6 38	11 33	5 21	6 34	11 24
29	4 55	7 0	0 9	4 59	6 56	0 4	5 6	6 53	morn.	5 6	6 49	morn.	5 11	6 44	morn.	5 16	6 39	morn.	5 20	6 35	morn.
30	4 53	7 1	4	4 58	6 58	0 59	5 6	6 54	0 53	5 6	6 50	0 47	5 10	6 41	0 38	5 15	6 39	0 30	5 19	6 35	0 21
31	4 52	7 2	1 48	4 56	6 59	1 44	5 6	6 55	1 39	5 6	6 51	1 34	5 9	6 45	1 26	5 14	6 40	1 19	5 18	6 36	1 1

April 3, Franklin's treaty with Sweden, 1783. April 4, Goldsmith d. 1774. April 6, Plato d. 34 B. C.; The Idler appears, 1758. April 7, First settlements in Ohio, 1788. April 10, U. S. Bank incorp. 1816. April 11, Pope Gregory XIII d. 1585. April 12, The Tattle appears, 1709. April 13, Paris given back to the French, 1494. April 14, Embargo laid on, 1814. April 16, Shakespeare b. 1564. April 19, Battle of Lexington, 1775. April 30, Washington inaugurated, 1789.



Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Moon's Phases.		Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Ori'n's.	New York.	
			New Moon	Full Moon	H. 11	H. 12	H. 1	H. 2	H. 3	H. 4	H. 5	H. 6	H. 7
1	Mon	121	11 25 ev.	1 15 mo.	11 25 ev.	1 13 mo.	1 10 ev.	10 56 ev.	10 51 ev.	10 47 ev.	10 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
2	Tue	122	12 16 21 ev.	2 21 ev.	12 16 21 ev.	2 13 mo.	2 10 ev.	10 48 mo.	10 41 mo.	10 37 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
3	Wed	123	1 12 24 ev.	3 24 ev.	1 12 24 ev.	3 13 mo.	3 10 ev.	10 45 mo.	10 41 mo.	10 37 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
4	Thurs	124	2 10 32 ev.	4 32 ev.	2 10 32 ev.	4 13 mo.	4 10 ev.	10 42 mo.	10 38 mo.	10 34 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
5	Fri	125	3 1 40 ev.	5 40 ev.	3 1 40 ev.	5 13 mo.	5 10 ev.	10 39 mo.	10 35 mo.	10 31 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
6	Sat	126	4 1 48 ev.	6 48 ev.	4 1 48 ev.	6 13 mo.	6 10 ev.	10 36 mo.	10 32 mo.	10 28 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
7	Sun	127	5 2 56 ev.	7 56 ev.	5 2 56 ev.	7 13 mo.	7 10 ev.	10 33 mo.	10 29 mo.	10 25 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
8	Mon	128	6 3 64 ev.	8 64 ev.	6 3 64 ev.	8 13 mo.	8 10 ev.	10 30 mo.	10 26 mo.	10 22 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
9	Tue	129	7 4 72 ev.	9 72 ev.	7 4 72 ev.	9 13 mo.	9 10 ev.	10 27 mo.	10 23 mo.	10 19 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
10	Wed	130	8 5 80 ev.	10 80 ev.	8 5 80 ev.	10 13 mo.	10 10 ev.	10 24 mo.	10 20 mo.	10 16 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
11	Thurs	131	9 6 88 ev.	11 88 ev.	9 6 88 ev.	11 13 mo.	11 10 ev.	10 21 mo.	10 17 mo.	10 13 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
12	Fri	132	10 7 96 ev.	12 96 ev.	10 7 96 ev.	12 13 mo.	12 10 ev.	10 18 mo.	10 14 mo.	10 10 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
13	Sat	133	11 8 104 ev.	1 104 ev.	11 8 104 ev.	1 13 mo.	1 10 ev.	10 15 mo.	10 11 mo.	10 7 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
14	Sun	134	12 9 112 ev.	2 112 ev.	12 9 112 ev.	2 13 mo.	2 10 ev.	10 12 mo.	10 8 mo.	10 4 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
15	Mon	135	1 10 120 ev.	3 120 ev.	1 10 120 ev.	3 13 mo.	3 10 ev.	10 9 mo.	10 5 mo.	10 1 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
16	Tue	136	2 11 128 ev.	4 128 ev.	2 11 128 ev.	4 13 mo.	4 10 ev.	10 6 mo.	10 2 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
17	Wed	137	3 12 136 ev.	5 136 ev.	3 12 136 ev.	5 13 mo.	5 10 ev.	10 3 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
18	Thurs	138	4 13 144 ev.	6 144 ev.	4 13 144 ev.	6 13 mo.	6 10 ev.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
19	Fri	139	5 14 152 ev.	7 152 ev.	5 14 152 ev.	7 13 mo.	7 10 ev.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
20	Sat	140	6 15 160 ev.	8 160 ev.	6 15 160 ev.	8 13 mo.	8 10 ev.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
21	Sun	141	7 16 168 ev.	9 168 ev.	7 16 168 ev.	9 13 mo.	9 10 ev.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
22	Mon	142	8 17 176 ev.	10 176 ev.	8 17 176 ev.	10 13 mo.	10 10 ev.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
23	Tue	143	9 18 184 ev.	11 184 ev.	9 18 184 ev.	11 13 mo.	11 10 ev.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
24	Wed	144	10 19 192 ev.	12 192 ev.	10 19 192 ev.	12 13 mo.	12 10 ev.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
25	Thurs	145	11 20 200 ev.	1 200 ev.	11 20 200 ev.	1 13 mo.	1 10 ev.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
26	Fri	146	1 21 208 ev.	2 208 ev.	1 21 208 ev.	2 13 mo.	2 10 ev.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
27	Sat	147	2 22 216 ev.	3 216 ev.	2 22 216 ev.	3 13 mo.	3 10 ev.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
28	Sun	148	3 23 224 ev.	4 224 ev.	3 23 224 ev.	4 13 mo.	4 10 ev.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
29	Mon	149	4 24 232 ev.	5 232 ev.	4 24 232 ev.	5 13 mo.	5 10 ev.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
30	Tue	150	5 25 240 ev.	6 240 ev.	5 25 240 ev.	6 13 mo.	6 10 ev.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.
31	Wed	151	6 26 248 ev.	7 248 ev.	6 26 248 ev.	7 13 mo.	7 10 ev.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	10 0 mo.	11 6 ev.	11 3 8 ev.	11 3 16 8 ev.

* 15th.      † 24th.																																																													
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.																																																													
[Union of England and Scot'd. 1707.																																																													
1	Mars in Pisces. Venus 33dg. S. Uranus.	2	Mars in meri. 10 39 mo. <i>Bd. Lutizen</i> '13.	3	Jupit. in meri. 2 48 mo. <i>Bd. Cook</i> '14.	4	Moon on equa. <i>Burrows</i> '1877. [1821.	5	Mars and Mer'y nr. moon. <i>Benaparie</i> 'd.	6	Saturn in Aries. <i>Huttle Oneigo</i> , 1814.	7	Venus and Saturn nr. moon. <i>Socrates</i> 'd.	8	Moon Ap. Mer'y 26dg. W. Sun. [399 B.C.	9	Mercury vis. in morn'g. <i>Florida taken</i> .	10	Moon in Taurus' horns. [1781.	11	Saturn conj. Sun. W. <i>Pitt</i> 'd. 1778.	12	Venus near Saturn. Moon highest.	13	Venus sup. conj. Sun. <i>Cuvier</i> 'd. 1832.	14	Venus invisible. <i>Thor. Simpson</i> 'd. 1761.	15	Moon in the Sickle. <i>Bonnycaule</i> 'd. '21.	16	Mercury near Mars. <i>Low</i> tide.	17	Venus near 7 Stars. <i>John Joy</i> 'd. 1829.	18	Mars in Aries. <i>Bd. Derre</i> , 1805. [1770.	19	Moon on equa. <i>Durk</i> day in N. Eng'd.	20	Moon in Virgo's feet. <i>Columbus</i> 'd. 1506.	21	Sun ent. Tau'n. <i>Sackett's harbor</i> oil'ked.	22	Moon perihelion. <i>High</i> tides. [1813.	23	Jupiter nr. moon. <i>Ed. Livingston</i> 'd. '36.	24	Jupiter in Scorpio this month.	25	Venus in Taurus' head. <i>Poley</i> 'd. 1805.	26	Mars and Uranus close. <i>Emerson</i> 'd. '82.	27	Venus in ascend. Node. <i>St. Petersburg</i>	28	Mars in meri. 10 11 mo. [founded, 1703.	29	Jupiter in meri. 0 51 mo. <i>Purnam</i> 'd. '40.	30	Saturn nr. Mercury. <i>Jerome burns</i> , 1416.	31	Moon on equator. <i>Stony Pt.</i> taken, 1779.

**Last Spring Month.**

## MAY, 1853.

[Begins on Sunday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Roches- ter, N.Y., Gr's Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C. & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, mid- dle and south- ern part of N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. York City, Philadelph., N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, n. pt. Califor'a.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S.C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., Louisiana, Tex- as and Texas, San Diego, Calif'o.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun's sets.	Sun's rises.	Moon's rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's rises.	Moon's rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's rises.	Moon's rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's rises.	Moon's rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's rises.	Moon's rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's rises.	Moon's rises.	Sun's sets.	Sun's rises.	Moon's rises.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	4 50	7 4	2 22	4 55	7 0	2 14	4 59	6 56	2 15	5 2	6 52	2 11	5 8	6 46	2 9	4 13	6 41	1 58	5 17	6 37	1 52
3	4 49	6 5	2 21	4 53	7 1	2 49	4 57	6 57	2 46	5 18	6 53	2 43	5 7	6 47	2 38	4 16	6 42	2 34	5 16	6 38	1 59
4	4 47	6 13	2 17	4 52	7 2	3 16	4 56	6 58	3 14	5 0	6 54	3 12	5 6	6 48	3 35	5 11	6 43	3 3	5 15	6 39	3 3
5	4 46	7 7	3 39	4 50	7 3	3 38	4 54	6 59	3 38	4 58	6 55	3 37	5 4	6 49	3 35	5 10	6 44	3 31	5 14	6 39	3 33
6	4 45	7 8	4 0	4 49	7 4	4 0	4 53	7 0	4 0	4 57	6 56	4 0	5 4	6 50	4 1	5 10	6 45	4 1	5 13	6 40	4 2
7	4 43	7 9	4 22	4 48	7 5	4 23	4 52	7 1	4 24	4 56	6 57	4 25	5 3	6 51	4 28	5 9	6 45	4 30	5 12	6 40	4 32
8	4 42	7 11	sets	4 47	7 6	sets	4 51	7 2	sets	4 55	6 58	sets	5 3	6 52	sets	5 8	6 46	sets	5 12	6 41	sets
9	4 41	7 12	7 34	4 46	7 7	7 30	4 50	7 3	7 27	4 54	6 59	7 22	5 6	6 53	7 16	5 7	6 47	7 10	5 11	6 42	7 4
10	4 39	7 13	8 48	4 45	7 8	8 43	4 48	7 4	8 39	4 53	7 0	8 34	5 0	6 53	8 26	5 6	6 47	8 19	5 11	6 43	8 1
11	4 38	7 14	9 48	4 44	7 9	9 44	4 47	7 5	9 38	4 52	7 1	9 32	4 59	6 54	9 23	5 5	6 48	9 16	5 10	6 43	9 7
12	4 37	7 15	10 42	4 43	7 10	10 37	4 47	7 10	10 37	4 51	7 10	10 26	4 58	6 55	10 16	5 5	6 49	10 8	5 9	6 44	9 59
13	4 36	7 16	11 33	4 42	7 11	11 27	4 46	7 11	11 23	4 50	7 11	11 15	4 57	6 56	11 6	5 6	6 49	10 58	5 8	6 44	10 49
14	4 35	7 18	morn	4 41	7 12	morn	4 45	7 9	morn	4 49	7 4	morn	4 56	6 57	11 56	5 5	6 50	11 48	5 6	6 45	11 morn
15	4 34	7 19	morn	4 40	7 13	16 16	4 44	7 9	morn	4 47	6 5	16 15	4 55	6 58	morn	5 3	6 51	morn	5 6	6 46	morn
16	4 34	7 20	0 59	4 39	7 14	1 16	4 43	7 10	0 50	4 46	7 6	0 45	4 56	6 58	0 37	5 3	6 51	0 30	5 6	6 47	0 23
17	4 31	7 21	1 33	4 38	7 15	1 29	4 42	7 11	1 56	4 45	7 7	1 51	4 54	6 59	1 18	5 3	6 51	1 4	5 6	6 48	1 17
18	4 30	7 22	9 1	4 37	7 16	1 29	4 41	7 12	2 26	4 47	7 8	2 24	4 53	7 0	2 22	5 3	6 53	2 19	5 5	6 48	1 40
19	4 29	7 23	2 29	4 36	7 17	2 28	4 40	7 13	2 53	4 47	7 9	2 53	4 52	7 1	2 52	5 0	6 54	2 52	5 5	6 49	1 37
20	4 28	7 24	2 53	4 36	7 18	2 53	4 40	7 13	3 23	4 47	7 9	3 23	4 52	7 1	2 52	5 0	6 54	2 52	5 5	6 49	1 37
21	4 27	7 25	3 20	4 35	7 19	3 21	4 40	7 14	3 53	4 47	10	3 23	4 52	7 1	3 25	4 59	6 55	3 26	5 5	6 49	3 21
22	4 26	7 26	3 48	4 34	7 20	3 50	4 39	7 15	4 23	4 47	10	3 25	4 51	7 2	3 55	4 59	6 55	4 2	5 6	6 49	3 46
23	4 25	7 27	rises	4 33	7 21	rises	4 38	7 16	rises	4 43	11	rises	4 51	7 3	rises	4 58	6 56	rises	5 36	6 50	rises
24	4 25	7 28	8 36	4 32	7 22	8 31	4 37	7 17	8 26	4 42	12	8 20	4 50	7 4	8 12	4 57	6 57	8 4	4 5	6 51	7 6
25	4 24	7 29	9 51	4 32	7 23	9 46	4 37	7 18	9 40	4 42	13	9 34	4 50	7 5	9 24	4 57	6 57	9 15	5 6	6 52	9 6
26	4 23	7 30	10 54	4 31	7 24	10 49	4 36	7 19	10 43	4 41	14	10 37	4 49	7 6	10 27	4 56	6 58	10 18	5 6	6 53	10 9
27	4 22	7 31	11 44	4 30	7 25	11 40	4 35	7 19	11 35	4 40	15	11 29	4 48	7 6	11 20	4 56	6 58	11 12	5 6	6 53	11 4
28	4 21	7 32	morn	4 29	7 26	morn	4 35	7 20	morn	4 40	16	morn	4 48	7 7	morn	4 56	6 59	11 18	5 6	6 53	11 51
29	4 21	7 33	0 44	4 29	7 27	0 20	4 34	7 21	0 16	4 39	16	0 13	4 47	8	0 4	4 55	7	morn	5	6 54	0 30
30	4 20	7 34	0 55	4 28	7 28	0 53	4 34	7 22	0 49	4 39	17	0 46	4 47	8	0 40	4 56	7	0 35	5	6 54	0 30
31	4 20	7 35	1 22	4 27	7 28	1 20	4 33	7 23	1 18	4 38	18	1 15	4 46	9	1 12	4 54	7	1 8	5	6 55	1 5
30	4 19	7 36	1 45	4 26	7 29	1 44	4 32	7 23	1 43	4 37	18	1 42	4 46	9	1 40	4 54	7	1 30	5	6 55	1 5



[illegible]

	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Roche- ster, N.Y., Gr's Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N.YORK City, Philadelphia, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Calif., & Cal- ifornia.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kent., Ky., & T. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- east part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.					
Day of the Month.	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
	rises	sets,	rises.	rises	sets,	rises.	rises	sets,	rises.	rises	sets,	rises.	rises	sets,	rises.	rises	sets,	rises.	rises	sets,	rises.	rises	sets,	rises.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	18 37	2 43	4 26	7 40	2 46	43 7 24	2 6	43 7 19	2 6	46 7 10	2 6	46 7 2	2 6	46 6 56	2 6	46 6 56	2 6	46 6 56	2 6	46 6 56	2 6	46 6 56	2 6	46 6 56
2	18 37	2 43	4 26	7 31	2 42	43 7 25	2 41	43 7 19	2 40	46 7 10	2 38	46 7 2	2 36	46 6 56	2 36	46 6 56	2 36	46 6 56	2 36	46 6 56	2 36	46 6 56	2 36	46 6 56
3	17 38	3 21	4 25	7 32	3 19	43 7 26	3 15	43 7 20	3 15	46 7 11	3 11	46 7 3	3 8	46 6 57	3 8	46 6 57	3 8	46 6 57	3 8	46 6 57	3 8	46 6 57	3 8	46 6 57
4	17 39	4 41	4 24	7 32	3 58	43 7 26	3 55	43 7 20	3 51	46 7 11	3 46	46 7 3	3 42	46 6 57	3 42	46 6 57	3 42	46 6 57	3 42	46 6 57	3 42	46 6 57	3 42	46 6 57
5	17 40	4 41	4 24	7 33	3 38	43 7 27	4 34	43 7 21	4 30	46 7 12	4 23	46 7 4	4 17	46 6 58	4 11	46 6 58	4 11	46 6 58	4 11	46 6 58	4 11	46 6 58	4 11	46 6 58
6	16 41	sets	4 23	7 34	sets	43 7 27	sets	43 7 21	sets	46 7 12	sets	46 7 4	sets	46 6 58	sets	46 6 58	sets	46 6 58	sets	46 6 58	sets	46 6 58	sets	46 6 58
7	16 41	8 40	4 23	7 35	8 35	42 7 28	8 29	43 7 22	8 23	46 7 13	8 14	46 7 5	8 5	46 6 56	7 56	46 6 56	7 56	46 6 56	7 56	46 6 56	7 56	46 6 56	7 56	46 6 56
8	16 42	9 39	4 23	7 35	9 28	42 7 29	9 22	43 7 23	9 16	46 7 14	9 6	46 7 6	8 57	46 6 59	8 48	46 6 59	8 48	46 6 59	8 48	46 6 59	8 48	46 6 59	8 48	46 6 59
9	16 43	10 19	4 22	7 36	10 14	42 7 30	10 10	43 7 24	10 8	46 7 14	9 53	46 7 6	9 45	46 6 59	9 36	46 6 59	9 36	46 6 59	9 36	46 6 59	9 36	46 6 59	9 36	46 6 59
10	15 43	42 40	4 22	7 36	10 56	42 7 30	10 51	43 7 24	10 46	46 7 15	10 37	46 7 6	10 30	46 7 0	10 22	46 7 0	10 22	46 7 0	10 22	46 7 0	10 22	46 7 0	10 22	46 7 0
11	15 43	43 11	4 22	7 37	11 33	42 7 30	11 27	43 7 24	11 23	46 7 15	11 16	46 7 7	11 10	46 7 0	11 3	46 7 0	11 3	46 7 0	11 3	46 7 0	11 3	46 7 0	11 3	46 7 0
12	15 44	mor'n	4 22	7 37	mor'n	42 7 31	11 58	43 7 25	11 55	46 7 16	11 59	46 7 7	11 45	46 7 0	11 40	46 7 0	11 40	46 7 0	11 40	46 7 0	11 40	46 7 0	11 40	46 7 0
13	15 44	0 4	4 22	7 38	0 1	42 7 31	mor'n	43 7 25	mor'n	46 7 16	mor'n	46 7 8	mor'n	46 7 1	mor'n	46 7 1	mor'n	46 7 1	mor'n	46 7 1	mor'n	46 7 1	mor'n	46 7 1
14	15 45	0 30	4 22	7 38	0 28	42 7 32	0 26	43 7 26	0 24	46 7 16	0 21	46 7 8	0 18	46 7 1	0 15	46 7 1	0 15	46 7 1	0 15	46 7 1	0 15	46 7 1	0 15	46 7 1
15	15 46	0 55	4 22	7 38	0 50	42 7 32	0 55	43 7 26	0 54	46 7 17	0 53	46 7 8	0 52	46 7 1	0 50	46 7 1	0 50	46 7 1	0 50	46 7 1	0 50	46 7 1	0 50	46 7 1
16	15 46	1 16	4 22	7 39	1 21	42 7 32	1 21	43 7 26	1 22	46 7 17	1 23	46 7 9	1 23	46 7 2	1 20	46 7 2	1 20	46 7 2	1 20	46 7 2	1 20	46 7 2	1 20	46 7 2
17	15 46	1 48	4 22	7 39	1 50	42 7 33	1 51	43 7 27	1 53	46 7 18	1 56	46 7 9	1 56	46 7 2	1 54	46 7 2	1 54	46 7 2	1 54	46 7 2	1 54	46 7 2	1 54	46 7 2
18	15 47	2 17	4 22	7 39	2 20	42 7 33	2 20	43 7 27	2 26	46 7 18	2 31	46 7 9	2 35	46 7 2	2 40	46 7 2	2 40	46 7 2	2 40	46 7 2	2 40	46 7 2	2 40	46 7 2
19	16 47	2 52	4 22	7 39	2 56	42 7 33	3 0	43 7 27	3 4	46 7 18	3 11	46 7 9	3 17	46 7 3	3 24	46 7 3	3 24	46 7 3	3 24	46 7 3	3 24	46 7 3	3 24	46 7 3
20	16 47	rises	4 22	7 39	rises	42 7 34	rises	43 7 27	rises	46 7 18	rises	46 7 10	rises	46 7 3	rises	46 7 3	rises	46 7 3	rises	46 7 3	rises	46 7 3	rises	46 7 3
21	15 47	3 34	4 23	7 39	3 29	42 7 34	3 23	43 7 28	3 17	46 7 19	3 7	46 7 10	3 7	46 7 3	3 49	46 7 3	3 49	46 7 3	3 49	46 7 3	3 49	46 7 3	3 49	46 7 3
22	16 47	4 32	4 23	7 39	4 27	42 7 34	4 21	43 7 28	4 15	46 7 19	4 6	46 7 10	4 58	46 7 3	4 49	46 7 3	4 49	46 7 3	4 49	46 7 3	4 49	46 7 3	4 49	46 7 3
23	16 47	5 18	4 23	7 40	5 14	42 7 34	5 10	43 7 28	5 10	46 7 19	5 56			46 7 3	5 41	46 7 3	5 41	46 7 3	5 41	46 7 3	5 41	46 7 3	5 41	46 7 3
24	16 47	6 10	4 23	7 40	6 15	42 7 34	6 10	43 7 28	6 10	46 7 19	6 38	46 7 10	6 32	46 7 4	6 10	46 7 4	6 10	46 7 4	6 10	46 7 4	6 10	46 7 4	6 10	46 7 4
25	16 47	7 13	4 23	7 40	7 18	42 7 35	7 12	43 7 29	7 11	46 7 20	7 10	46 7 11	7 6	46 7 4	7 13	46 7 4	7 13	46 7 4	7 13	46 7 4	7 13	46 7 4	7 13	46 7 4
26	16 47	8 11	4 23	7 40	8 23	42 7 35	8 18	43 7 29	8 11	46 7 20	8 10	46 7 11	8 5	46 7 4	8 13	46 7 4	8 13	46 7 4	8 13	46 7 4	8 13	46 7 4	8 13	46 7 4
27	17 47	9 11	4 24	7 40	9 27	43 7 35	mor'n	43 7 29	mor'n	46 7 20	mor'n	46 7 11	mor'n	46 7 4	mor'n	46 7 4	mor'n	46 7 4	mor'n	46 7 4	mor'n	46 7 4	mor'n	46 7 4
28	18 47	10 11	4 24	7 40	10 11	43 7 35	0 10	43 7 29	0 10	46 7 20	0 9	46 7 11	0 8	46 7 4	0 11	46 7 4	0 11	46 7 4	0 11	46 7 4	0 11	46 7 4	0 11	46 7 4
29	18 47	11 11	4 24	7 40	11 20	43 7 35	0 33	43 7 29	0 34	46 7 20	0 35	46 7 11	0 56	46 7 4	1 1	46 7 4	1 1	46 7 4	1 1	46 7 4	1 1	46 7 4	1 1	46 7 4
30	19 47	12 11	4 25	7 40	12 20	43 7 35	0 55	43 7 29	0 56	46 7 20	1 2	46 7 11	1 4	46 7 4	1 4	46 7 4	1 4	46 7 4	1 4	46 7 4	1 4	46 7 4	1 4	46 7 4



7th Month.]

JULY, 1853.

[31 Days.

			Alman's Phases.	Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orleans.	Moon's Age.		Moon's Place at 7 P. M.		Moon's Sign.		Moon's Deg.		Moon's Dist. from mer.	
Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
			New Moon	6 13 mo	6 10 mo	5 58 mo	5 46 mo	5 39 mo	5 35 mo	4 54 mo	4 54 mo	3 30	8 19	24.9	Aries...	1 28	3	28	3	28
1	Fr	172	First Quar.	13 5 34 ev	5 31 ev	5 19 ev	5 7 ev	5 0 ev	4 55 ev	4 15 ev	4 15 ev	3 41	9 3	35.9	Taurus...	3 28	8	28	8	28
2	Sa	173	Full Moon.	20 9 13 mo	9 10 mo	8 58 mo	8 46 mo	8 39 mo	8 35 mo	7 54 mo	7 54 mo	3 51	9 49	25.9	Taurus...	6 20	13	20	13	20
3	Mo	174	Last Quar.	27 5 19 ev	5 16 ev	5 4 ev	4 52 ev	4 45 ev	4 41 ev	4 0 ev	4 0 ev	4 13	10 27	27.9	Taurus...	9 16	18	16	18	16
4	Tu	175										4 23	11 28	29.9	Gemini...	9 12	23	9	12	23
5	We	176										4 23	12 19	0.2	Gemini...	9 12	23	9	12	23
6	Th	177										4 23	1 11	1.2	Cancer...	3 6	4	3	6	4
7	Fr	178										4 42	2 2	2.2	Cancer...	16 6	0	37	16	6
8	Sa	179										4 51	2 51	3.2	Cancer...	29 5	56	42	29	5
9	Su	180										5 0	3 29	4.2	Leo...	23 5	62	47	23	5
10	Mo	181										5 8	4 16	5.2	Leo...	25 4	68	52	25	4
11	Tu	182										5 16	5 13	6.2	Virgo...	9 44	67	51	9	44
12	We	183										5 23	6 0	7.2	Virgo...	22 4	71	54	22	4
13	Th	184										5 30	6 50	8.2	Libra...	5 37	7	5	37	7
14	Fr	185										5 36	7 43	9.2	Libra...	21 5	33	12	21	5
15	Sa	186										5 42	8 39	10.2	Scorpio...	29 16	39	29	29	16
16	Su	187										5 48	9 40	11.2	Scorpio...	20 5	25	31	20	5
17	Mo	188										5 53	10 43	12.2	Sagitta...	5 21	37	21	5	21
18	Tu	189										5 57	11 46	13.2	Sagitta...	19 5	17	31	19	5
19	We	190										6 0	morn	14.2	Capric...	4 13	36	13	4	13
20	Th	191										6 4	0 47	15.2	Capric...	18 5	9	41	18	5
21	Fr	192										6 6	1 44	16.2	Aqua...	2 5	46	2	6	46
22	Sa	193										6 8	2 36	17.2	Aqua...	16 5	1	6	16	5
23	Su	194										6 10	3 24	18.2	Aqua...	29 5	57	29	29	5
24	Mo	195										6 11	4 18	19.2	Pisces...	11 4	54	11	4	54
25	Tu	196										6 11	5 11	20.2	Pisces...	24 4	50	6	24	4
26	We	197										6 11	6 33	21.2	Aries...	4 46	11	4	4	46
27	Th	198										6 10	6 16	22.2	Aries...	18 4	42	16	18	4
28	Fr	199										6 8	6 59	23.2	Aries...	29 4	38	29	29	4
29	Sa	200										6 8	7 44	24.2	Taurus...	11 4	34	25	11	4
30	Su	201										6 4	8 31	25.2	Taurus...	31 4	30	31	31	4
31	Mo	202																		

2d Summer Month.]

JULY, 1853.

[Begins on Friday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Vermont, New York, N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Con., Middle and south parts, N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.	Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelphia, &c., Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, N. pt. Calif'n.	Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kent's ky., Ind., Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.	Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.	Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'n.	Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, Middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.
1	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
2	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon
3	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue
4	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed
5	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur
6	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri
7	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat
8	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
9	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon
10	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue
11	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed
12	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur
13	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri
14	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat
15	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
16	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon
17	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue
18	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed
19	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur
20	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri
21	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat
22	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
23	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon
24	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue
25	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed
26	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur	Thur
27	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri
28	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat
29	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
30	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon
31	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue	Tue

July 5, But. Chapman, 1814. July 9, Braddock's defeat, 1755. July 11, Hamilton d'd, 1804. July 15, Greenacre's note Jerusalem, 1033. July 30, Frideaux d. 1650. July 26, Coleridge d. 1834. July 28, The Henry Clay burnt, 1852.



Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Moon's Phase.	Portland	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orleans.	St. Louis.	Memphis.	Richmond.	Washington.	Twilight.
			New Moon	4 7 24 ev.	7 21 ev.	7 9 ev.	6 57 ev.	6 50 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 5 ev.	6 5 ev.	6 5 ev.	6 5 ev.	6 5 ev.	6 5 ev.
			Full Moon	11 10 58 ev.	10 55 ev.	10 43 ev.	10 31 ev.	10 24 ev.	10 30 ev.	9 39 ev.	9 39 ev.	9 39 ev.	9 39 ev.	9 39 ev.	9 39 ev.
			Last Quar.	18 6 14 ev.	6 11 ev.	5 59 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 40 ev.	5 36 ev.	4 55 ev.	4 55 ev.	4 55 ev.	4 55 ev.	4 55 ev.	4 55 ev.
				26 10 57 mo	10 54 mo	10 42 mo	10 30 mo	10 23 mo	10 19 mo	9 38 mo	9 38 mo	9 38 mo	9 38 mo	9 38 mo	9 38 mo
			High water at N. York	H. m. h. m.	H. m. h. m.	H. m. h. m.	H. m. h. m.	H. m. h. m.	H. m. h. m.	H. m. h. m.	H. m. h. m.	H. m. h. m.	H. m. h. m.	H. m. h. m.	H. m. h. m.
1	M	213	5 54	6 28	8 48	11 48	4 48								
2	T	214	7 3	7 31	9 51	12 51	5 51								
3	W	215	7 56	8 18	10 38	0 51	6 38								
4	Th	216	8 42	9 21	11 22	1 38	7 29								
5	Fr	217	9 20	9 41	12 01	2 22	8 1								
6	Sa	218	10 0	10 17	0 1	3	8 37								
7	Su	219	10 36	10 53	0 37	3 37	9 13								
8	M	220	11 10	11 30	1 13	4 13	9 59								
9	T	221	11 47	12 01	1 50	4 50	10 27								
10	W	222	0 7	0 27	2 27	5 27	11 7								
11	Th	223	0 47	1 9	3	6 7	11 49								
12	Fr	224	1 29	1 54	3 49	6 49	12 29								
13	Sa	225	2 19	2 48	4 39	7 39	0 39								
14	Su	226	3 19	3 56	5 39	8 39	1 39								
15	M	227	4 36	5 17	6 56	9 56	2 36								
16	T	228	5 59	6 39	8 19	11 19	3 39								
17	W	229	7 15	7 48	9 35	12 35	4 35								
18	Th	230	8 18	8 45	10 38	1 38	5 38								
19	Fr	231	9 10	9 33	11 30	2 30	6 30								
20	Sa	232	9 55	10 16	12 15	3 15	7 15								
21	Su	233	10 37	10 54	0 57	3 57	8 57								
22	M	234	11 13	11 30	1 33	4 33	9 33								
23	T	235	11 48	12 5	2 8	5 8	10 8								
24	W	236	0 7	0 29	2 45	5 45	10 45								
25	Th	237	0 40	0 56	3 16	6 16	11 16								
26	Fr	238	1 13	1 32	3 52	6 52	11 52								
27	Sa	239	1 52	2 12	4 32	7 32	12 32								
28	Su	240	2 38	3 6	5 26	8 26	1 26								
29	M	241	3 44	4 25	6 45	9 45	2 45								
30	T	242	5 6	5 46	8 11	6	3 46								
31	W	243	6 26	7 9	9 22	10 22	4 22								

## PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &amp;c.

[*Jonathan Edwards died, 1801.*  
Moon highest. Uranus 12 deg. in Aries.  
Venus in meri. 1 34 ev. *Wm. H. of Eng.*  
Mercury stationary. *Calcutta, 1100.*  
Uranus 90 deg. from Sun. High tides.  
Moon in the Sickle. *Cabul taken, 1839.*  
Venus near moon and in Leo. [480 B.C.  
Mars in merid. 9 0. *Bat. Thermopylae.*  
Moon on equat. *Geo. Canning d. 1827.*  
Jupi. in meri. 7 40 ev. *Lavatory, 1675.*  
Moon in Virgo's feet. *Greenwich Ob.*  
Jupiter stationary. Low tides. *Butte.*  
Moon east Libra's square. [1744, '94.  
Jupi. n. meri. *Jeremy Taylor d. 1667.*  
Moon Perigee. Mars 6 deg. in Gemini.  
Moon lowest. Merc'y 27 deg. in Cancer.  
Sat. n. meri. 6 19 mo. *Hullwar d. 1812.*  
Mercury inf. conj. Sun. Uranus stat.  
*Beattie d. 1803.* (17th) High tides.  
Uranus in merid. 4 50 mo. *Revoluti n.*  
Jupiter in Scorpio. [in Poland, 1772.  
Venus in Virgo's wing. *Antioch rak. 638.*  
Moon on equat. Saturn 2 deg. in Taurus.  
Sun enters Leo. Venus 29 deg. in Leo.  
Saturn 90 deg. west Sun. [ton d. 1789.  
Moon n. 7 Stars. *Mother of Washing.*  
Saturn near moon. Moon Aphelion.  
Mars in Taurus' left eye. L. tides. *J. Jun.*  
*Wilson d. '98.* [piter 16 deg. in Scorp.  
Mars near moon. Moon highest.  
Saturn in Taurus. *Cleopatra d. 30 B.C.*  
Venus in meri. 1 49 ev. *Bunyan d. 1688.*

## Last Summer Month.]

## AUGUST, 1853.

## [Begins on Monday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N. H., Vermont, Rockey's N. Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., R. Island, Connecticut, middle and south part of N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.	Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelphia, A., Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, n. pt. Califor'a.	Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kentucky, so. pt. Indiana and Illinois, Missouri.	Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.	Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Ms., n. pt. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Califor'n.	Calendar for NEW ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & southern part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.
	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets. ris's.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets. ris's.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets. ris's.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets. ris's.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets. ris's.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets. ris's.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets. ris's.
1	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.
2	4 47 7 25 1 23	4 52 7 30 1 29	4 56 7 16 1 35	5 0 7 12 1 40	5 7 7 5 1 50	5 14 6 58 1 58	5 19 6 53 2 7
3	4 47 7 24 1 23	4 53 7 19 1 26	4 57 7 15 1 32	5 17 11 2 28	5 7 7 4 2 38	5 14 6 57 2 47	5 19 6 52 2 56
4	4 49 7 22 3 6	4 54 7 18 3 11	4 58 7 14 3 17	5 17 10 3 23	5 7 7 3 3 32	5 15 6 56 3 41	5 20 6 51 3 50
5	4 50 7 21 sets	4 55 7 16 sets	4 59 7 12 sets	5 27 9 sets	5 8 7 2 sets	5 16 6 55 sets	5 21 6 50 sets
6	4 51 7 20 8 11	4 56 7 15 8 8	4 57 7 11 8 4	4 57 8 0	5 10 7 1 7 54	5 16 6 54 7 48	5 21 6 49 7 43
7	4 53 7 19 8 39	4 57 7 14 8 37	4 56 7 10 8 34	4 57 8 3	5 11 7 0 8 27	5 17 6 53 8 23	5 22 6 48 8 19
8	4 54 7 17 9 4	4 58 7 13 9 3	4 57 9 2	4 57 6 9	5 12 6 59 8 57	5 18 6 52 8 55	5 23 6 47 8 53
9	4 56 7 16 9 29	4 59 7 11 9 29	4 57 9 29	4 57 6 7 9 26	5 13 6 58 9 58	5 19 6 51 9 27	5 25 6 46 9 1
10	4 56 7 14 10 29	4 57 10 29	4 57 10 26	4 57 6 10 10 27	5 14 6 55 10 30	5 20 6 49 10 34	5 26 6 45 10 31
11	4 57 7 13 10 49	4 57 10 12	4 57 10 12	4 57 6 10 10 55	5 15 6 54 11 5	5 21 6 48 11 10	5 27 6 44 11 16
12	4 58 7 12 10 49	4 57 10 12	4 57 10 12	4 57 6 10 10 55	5 16 6 53 11 46	5 21 6 47 11 51	5 28 6 43 11 58
13	4 59 7 11 10 34	4 57 10 11 28	4 57 10 11 28	4 57 6 10 10 55	5 16 6 52 11 58	5 22 6 46 11 58	5 29 6 42 11 58
14	5 0 7 9 mo	5 0 7 9 mo	5 0 7 9 mo	5 0 7 9 mo	5 17 6 51 12 0	5 23 6 45 12 0	5 30 6 41 12 0
15	5 0 7 8 0 59	5 0 7 8 0 59	5 0 7 8 0 59	5 0 7 8 0 59	5 18 6 50 12 1	5 24 6 44 12 1	5 31 6 40 12 1
16	5 0 7 7 2 10	5 0 7 7 2 10	5 0 7 7 2 10	5 0 7 7 2 10	5 19 6 49 12 2	5 25 6 43 12 2	5 32 6 39 12 2
17	5 0 7 6 5 11	5 0 7 6 5 11	5 0 7 6 5 11	5 0 7 6 5 11	5 20 6 48 12 3	5 26 42 12 3	5 33 6 38 12 3
18	5 0 7 5 11 1	5 0 7 5 11 1	5 0 7 5 11 1	5 0 7 5 11 1	5 21 6 47 12 4	5 27 41 12 4	5 34 6 37 12 4
19	5 0 7 4 11 1	5 0 7 4 11 1	5 0 7 4 11 1	5 0 7 4 11 1	5 22 6 46 12 5	5 28 40 12 5	5 35 6 36 12 5
20	5 0 7 3 10 6	5 0 7 3 10 6	5 0 7 3 10 6	5 0 7 3 10 6	5 23 6 45 12 6	5 29 39 12 6	5 36 6 35 12 6
21	5 0 7 2 10 6	5 0 7 2 10 6	5 0 7 2 10 6	5 0 7 2 10 6	5 24 6 44 12 7	5 30 38 12 7	5 37 6 34 12 7
22	5 0 7 1 10 6	5 0 7 1 10 6	5 0 7 1 10 6	5 0 7 1 10 6	5 25 6 43 12 8	5 31 37 12 8	5 38 6 33 12 8
23	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 26 6 42 12 9	5 32 36 12 9	5 39 6 32 12 9
24	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 27 6 41 12 10	5 33 35 12 10	5 40 6 31 12 10
25	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 28 6 40 12 11	5 34 34 12 11	5 41 6 30 12 11
26	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 29 6 39 12 12	5 35 33 12 12	5 42 6 29 12 12
27	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 30 6 38 12 13	5 36 32 12 13	5 43 6 28 12 13
28	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 31 6 37 12 14	5 37 31 12 14	5 44 6 27 12 14
29	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 32 6 36 12 15	5 38 30 12 15	5 45 6 26 12 15
30	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 33 6 35 12 16	5 39 29 12 16	5 46 6 25 12 16
31	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 0 7 0 10 6	5 34 6 34 12 17	5 40 28 12 17	5 47 6 24 12 17

Aug. 3, Arkwright d. 1793. Aug. 4, Hurricane in the West Indies, 1688. Aug. 6, Ben Jonson d. 1637. Aug. 14, Sheridan d. 1788. Aug. 15, Bonaparte b. 1769. Aug. 19, Sinking of the Atlantic, 1852. Aug. 20, Adam Clarke d. 1833.



Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Moon's Phases.				Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Hush'n.	Batavia.	Charles n.	N. Orleans.	D. High Water.	Tide-gauge.
			New Moon.	First Quar.	Full Moon.	Last Quar.									
1	Th	244	High water.	H. in.	H. in.	H. in.	H. in.	H. in.	H. in.	H. in.	H. in.	H. in.	H. in.		
2	Fr	245	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
3	Sa	246	9 0	9 20	11 40	2 1	7 40	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
4	Su	247	9 38	9 56	moon	2 48	8 51	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
5	Mo	248	10 12	10 31	0 15	3 18	8 51	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
6	Tu	249	10 48	11 6	0 51	3 51	9 26	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
7	We	250	11 25	11 43	1 26	4 26	9 30	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
8	Th	251	.....	0 2	2 3	5 10	42	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
9	Fr	252	0 22	0 42	2 42	5 42	11 23	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
10	Sa	253	1 3	1 27	3 23	6 23	moon	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
11	So	254	1 53	2 22	4 13	7 13	0 13	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
12	Mo	255	2 57	3 38	5 17	8 17	1 17	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
13	Tu	256	4 22	5 8	6 42	9 42	2 42	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
14	We	257	5 58	6 40	8 18	11 18	4 18	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
15	Th	258	7 16	7 40	9 36	10 36	5 36	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
16	Fr	259	8 12	8 37	10 22	1 22	6 32	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
17	Sa	260	8 58	9 17	11 18	2 18	7 18	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
18	Su	261	9 37	9 53	11 57	2 57	7 57	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
19	Mo	262	10 11	10 26	12 31	3 31	8 31	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
20	Tu	263	10 44	11 10	1 4	4	9 4	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
21	We	264	11 16	11 31	2 4	5	9 36	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
22	Th	265	11 46	12 3	3 6	6	10 6	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
23	Fr	266	0	3	17	2 57	5	10 37	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40		
24	Sa	267	0 33	0 51	3 11	6 11	11 11	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
25	So	268	1 6	1 29	3 49	6 49	11 49	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
26	Mo	269	1 51	2 22	4 39	7 39	12 39	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
27	Tu	270	2 53	3 37	5 57	8 57	1 57	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
28	We	271	4 22	5 7	7 27	10 27	3 27	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
29	Th	272	5 50	6 30	8 50	11 50	4 50	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		
30	Fr	273	7 4	7 29	9 49	moon	5 49	8 20	8 41	11 1	1 10	7 40	8 20		

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.										Sun. morn.	Moon. morn.	Mo's Age.	Moon's Place at 7 P. M.	Poles in morn.
[Aries, June discovered, 1864.]										before morn.	before morn.	before morn.	Sign.	Deg.
Saturn 3 deg. in Taurus. Uranus 12 deg. in Jupiter 16 deg. in Scorpio. [cf. 1658.]										0 14 10 30	0 14 10 30	0 14 10 30	Taur.	2 26
Mercury 18 deg. 2 m. W. Sun. C.romwell										0 52 11 89	0 52 11 89	0 52 11 89	Leo	2 21
Mars in merid. 8 28 m. High tides.										1 11 1 6	1 11 1 6	1 11 1 6	Virgo	2 13
Venus near moon. Moon on equator.										1 21 1 55	2 1 55	2 1 55	Virgo	2 13
Mercury in Sickle. Moon east of Spica.										1 51 2 44	3 2	3 2	Virgo	2 30
Moon in Libra's square.										2 11 3 35	4 2	4 2	Libra	2 18
Jupiter 90 deg. east Sun. Moon Perigee.										2 33 4 28	5 3	5 3	Libra	2 28
Jupiter nr. moon. Mars 6 deg. S. Pollux.										2 53 5 24	6 3	6 3	Scorpio	2 1 53
Mars 24 deg. in Gemini. Bet. L. Eric, 13.										3 13 6 23	7 2	7 2	Scorpio	2 1 49
Venus near Spica. Moon lowest.										3 33 7 23	8 2	8 2	Scorpio	2 1 45
Venus 21 deg. in Virgo. Low tides.										3 55 8 23	9 2	9 2	Scorpio	2 1 41
Saturn east. Aries 16 deg. in Leo. The Duke of Wales										4 15 9 21	10 2	10 2	Capric	2 1 37
Mercury 8 deg. in Leo. The Duke of Wales										4 26 10 15	11 2	11 2	Capric	2 1 34
Venus in ascend. Node. [Jupiter of 1862.]										4 57 11 5	12 2	12 2	Aquari	2 1 30
Venus in meri. 1 57 ev. Attack on Har-										5 18 11 53	13 2	13 2	Aquari	2 1 26
Jupit. in meri. 5 6 ev. [See Light, 76.]										5 39 moon	14 2	14 2	Pisces	2 1 22
Moon on equat. H. tides. [Light, 147.]										6 0 0 37	15 2	15 2	Pisces	2 1 18
Saturn in equat. 4 8 m. First look in										6 21 1 31	16 2	16 2	Pisces	2 1 14
Jupiter in meri. 5 18 ev. Uranus 1 deg. in										6 42 4 17	17 2	17 2	Aries	2 1 16
Moon at 57 deg. Saturn aries 19 deg.										7 2 5 2	18 2	18 2	Aries	2 1 12
Moon on equator. Saturn near moon.										7 23 3 11	19 2	19 2	Aries	2 1 9
Moon Ayogee. Moon in Taurus' head.										7 45 4 17	20 2	20 2	Taurus	2 1 5
Mars in merid. 8 1 morn. [cf. 1618.]										8 5 5 6	21 2	21 2	Taurus	2 1 54
Moon highest. Bolton discovers the Pa-										8 26 5 54	22 2	22 2	Gemini	2 1 50
Moon near Pollux. Low tides.										8 46 6 45	23 2	23 2	Gemini	2 1 46
Mars nr. moon. Moon nr. Cancer's neb.										9 7 7 36	24 2	24 2	Cancer	2 1 42
Venus in merid. 2 5 even. [1526.]										9 26 8 28	25 2	25 2	Cancer	2 1 39
Mercury sup. conj. Sun. Rome taken.										9 46 9 18	26 2	26 2	Cancer	2 1 35
Mars only 1 deg. south Cancer's nebula.										10 6 10 8	27 2	27 2	Leo	2 1 31

## 1st Fall Month.]

**SEPTEMBER, 1853.**

**[Begins on Thursday.**

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N. H., Ver- mont, Rhode Is- land, Gr. A. Bay, W. Va., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, B. Island, Conn., N. York City, Philadelphia, N. Jersey, Penn Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, N. pt. Califor'n.			Calendar for W. SHINGO, N. D.C., Maryland, Del. re, Virginia, Kentucky, Ark- ansas, and In- diana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for CALCAGH, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES N., S. Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no. pt. Louisi- ana and Texas; San Diego, Califor'n.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, S. Georgia, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	5 23	6 37	2 59	5 24	6 36	3 3	5 27	6 33	3 7	5 29	6 31	3 12	5 32	6 28	3 20	5 35	6 25	3 27
2	5 24	6 35	4 7	5 26	6 33	4 10	5 28	6 31	4 14	5 30	6 29	4 18	5 33	6 27	4 24	5 35	6 24	4 29
3	5 25	6 33	sets	5 27	6 32	sets	5 29	6 30	sets	5 31	6 28	sets	5 34	6 26	sets	5 36	6 23	sets
4	5 26	6 31	7 32	5 28	6 30	7 32	5 30	6 28	7 31	5 32	6 26	7 30	5 35	6 23	7 29	5 37	6 21	7 28
5	5 27	6 30	7 58	5 29	6 28	7 59	5 31	6 26	7 59	5 33	6 24	7 59	5 35	6 22	8 2	5 37	6 20	8 1
6	5 28	6 28	8 24	5 30	6 26	8 25	5 32	6 24	8 27	5 34	6 23	8 29	5 36	6 21	8 31	5 38	6 19	8 34
7	5 30	6 26	8 52	5 31	6 25	8 58	5 33	6 23	8 58	5 35	6 21	8 59	5 37	6 19	9 7	5 38	6 18	9 11
8	5 31	6 24	9 24	5 32	6 23	9 27	5 34	6 21	9 32	5 35	6 20	9 36	5 37	6 18	9 43	5 39	6 16	9 49
9	5 32	6 22	10 4	5 33	6 21	10 8	5 35	6 19	10 13	5 36	6 18	10 19	5 38	6 16	10 28	5 40	6 15	10 36
10	5 33	6 20	10 51	5 35	6 19	10 56	5 36	6 17	11 2	5 37	6 16	11 8	5 39	6 15	11 18	5 40	6 14	11 27
11	5 34	6 19	11 50	5 36	6 17	11 55	5 37	6 16	morn	5 38	6 15	morn	5 40	6 13	morn	5 41	6 12	morn
12	5 35	6 17	morn	5 37	6 16	morn	5 38	6 14	1 0	5 39	6 13	1 0	5 41	6 12	0 7	5 42	6 11	0 17
13	5 37	6 15	0 56	5 38	6 14	1 1	5 39	6 13	1 1	5 40	6 12	1 13	5 41	6 10	1 22	5 42	6 9	1 30
14	5 38	6 13	2 10	5 39	6 12	2 14	5 40	6 11	2 19	5 41	6 10	2 24	5 42	6 9	2 32	5 43	6 8	2 39
15	5 39	6 11	3 21	5 40	6 10	3 24	5 41	6 9	3 27	5 41	6 9	3 31	5 42	6 8	3 37	5 43	6 7	3 42
16	5 40	6 9	4 35	5 41	6 8	4 38	5 42	6 7	4 41	5 42	6 7	4 45	5 43	6 6	4 50	5 44	6 5	4 53
17	5 41	6 7	5 38	5 42	6 6	5 38	5 43	6 5	5 37	5 43	6 5	5 40	5 43	6 5	5 45	5 45	6 4	5 46
18	5 42	6 6	7 2	5 43	6 5	7 2	5 44	6 4	7 3	5 44	6 4	7 3	5 45	6 4	7 4	5 45	6 4	7 4
19	5 44	6 4	7 54	5 44	6 3	7 25	5 44	6 3	7 27	5 44	6 3	7 23	5 46	6 3	7 33	5 46	6 3	7 33
20	5 45	6 3	8 40	5 45	6 2	8 11	5 45	6 2	8 13	5 45	6 2	8 23	5 47	6 2	8 33	5 47	6 2	8 34
21	5 46	6 2	8 58	5 46	6 1	8 48	5 46	5 59	8 48	5 46	5 59	8 51	5 47	6 1	8 58	5 47	6 1	8 58
22	5 47	5 58	8 40	5 47	5 58	8 40	5 47	5 57	8 48	5 47	5 57	8 51	5 48	5 58	9 1	5 48	5 59	9 1
23	5 48	5 56	9 19	5 48	5 56	9 19	5 48	5 56	9 24	5 48	5 56	9 30	5 48	5 57	9 39	5 48	5 57	9 46
24	5 49	5 54	9 53	5 50	5 55	9 58	5 49	5 54	10 4	5 49	5 54	10 10	5 49	5 55	10 20	5 49	5 55	10 29
25	5 50	5 52	10 43	5 51	5 53	10 48	5 50	5 53	11 4	5 50	5 53	11 10	5 50	5 54	11 10	5 50	5 54	11 20
26	5 52	5 51	11 38	5 52	5 51	11 43	5 51	5 51	11 49	5 51	5 51	11 54	5 51	5 52	morn	5 50	5 53	morn
27	5 53	5 49	morn	5 53	5 49	morn	5 52	5 49	morn	5 52	5 49	morn	5 51	5 50	0 4	5 51	5 51	0 12
28	5 54	4 47	0 42	5 54	4 47	0 46	5 53	4 48	0 51	5 53	4 48	0 56	5 52	4 48	1 4	5 52	5 50	1 11
29	5 55	5 45	1 47	5 55	5 46	1 50	5 54	5 46	1 55	5 54	5 46	1 59	5 53	4 47	2 16	5 52	5 48	2 12
30	5 57	5 43	2 57	5 56	5 44	3 5	5 55	5 45	3 5	5 55	5 45	3 6	5 54	5 46	3 11	5 53	5 47	3 16

Sept. 1, The Creation (*Jehus Africanus*) 6608 B. C. Sept. 3, New Style in England, 1754. Sept. 4, The *Kaiser* exploded. 1862. Sept. 7, Jerusalem destroyed, 70. Sept. 16, Gen. Heise taken N. York, 1778. Sept. 17, Adoption of the Constitution of the U. States, 1787. Sept. 18, *Bvt. Deerfield*, 1675. Sept. 23, *Andrew taken*, 1780. Sept. 34, *Albany (Fr. Orange) taken*, 1664. Sept. 26, Constantinople founded, 329. Sept. 27, First railroad (Stockton, Eng.), 1825. Sept. 28, Flood in Flanders, 1014.



[illegible]

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Hoche's N.Y., Gr'n Bay, Wis., Toronto, U.C., & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ma. I. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelph'a, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, n. pt. Califor'a.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del're, Virginia, Kent'y, Ky., so. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgin, Alabama, Miss., no. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Califor'a.			Calendar for N. O.KLEANS, I.a., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun ris's	Sun set's	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun set's	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun set's	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun set's	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun set's	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun set's	Moon rises.	Sun ris's	Sun set's	Moon rises.
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	6 58	3 41	4 11	5 57	6 42	4 12	5 56	5 43	4 14	5 56	5 43	4 16	5 55	5 44	4 19	5 54	5 45	4 22	5 53	5 46	4 25
3	5 59	5 40	4 11	5 58	5 42	4 12	5 57	5 41	4 14	5 57	5 41	4 15	5 56	5 42	4 19	5 55	5 43	4 22	5 54	5 44	4 25
4	6 15	5 38	6 23	5 59	5 39	6 24	5 58	5 40	6 25	5 58	5 40	6 27	5 56	5 41	6 29	5 55	5 42	6 31	5 54	5 43	6 33
5	6 30	5 36	6 33	6 16	5 37	6 33	6 05	5 38	6 26	6 05	5 38	6 26	6 59	5 37	6 30	6 56	5 41	6 31	6 55	5 42	6 33
6	6 35	5 34	7 34	6 25	5 36	7 27	6 15	5 37	7 31	6 05	5 37	7 35	6 58	5 39	7 41	6 57	5 40	7 47	6 56	5 41	7 53
7	6 45	5 32	8 1	6 35	5 34	8 5	6 25	5 35	8 10	6 15	5 35	8 15	6 57	5 39	8 24	6 55	5 39	8 31	6 56	5 40	8 39
8	6 55	5 30	8 48	6 45	5 32	8 54	6 35	5 33	9 5	6 25	5 34	9 5	6 56	5 36	9 15	6 58	5 37	9 23	6 57	5 39	9 32
9	6 65	5 29	9 43	6 55	5 31	9 49	6 45	5 32	9 56	6 35	5 32	10 1	6 15	5 34	10 11	6 59	5 36	10 19	6 58	5 38	10 29
10	6 75	5 27	10 48	6 65	5 29	10 53	6 55	5 30	10 59	6 45	5 31	11 5	6 15	5 33	11 15	6 59	5 36	11 23	6 59	5 37	11 32
11	6 85	5 26	11 59	6 75	5 27	morn.	6 65	5 28	morn.	6 55	5 29	morn.	6 25	5 32	morn.	6 55	5 34	morn.	6 59	5 36	morn.
12	6 10	5 23	1 11	6 85	5 26	0 1	6 75	5 27	0 8	6 65	5 28	0 13	6 35	5 31	0 22	6 15	5 33	0 29	6 55	5 35	0 37
13	6 11	5 22	1 11	6 10	5 24	1 14	6 85	5 25	1 18	6 75	5 26	1 22	6 45	5 29	1 29	6 16	5 31	1 35	6 56	5 33	1 41
14	6 12	5 20	3 20	6 11	5 22	3 22	6 9	5 24	3 25	6 85	5 25	3 28	6 55	5 28	3 33	6 17	5 30	3 39	6 18	5 32	3 42
15	6 14	5 18	3 28	6 12	5 21	3 29	6 10	5 22	3 31	6 9	5 25	3 33	6 56	5 26	3 36	6 18	5 29	3 38	6 19	5 31	3 41
16	6 15	5 17	4 32	6 13	5 19	4 33	6 11	5 21	4 33	6 10	5 24	4 34	6 55	5 24	4 36	6 19	5 28	4 38	6 20	5 30	4 41
17	6 16	5 15	rises	6 14	5 17	rises	6 12	5 19	rises	6 11	5 23	rises	6 57	5 23	rises	6 20	5 26	rises	6 21	5 28	rises
18	6 17	5 13	5 41	6 15	5 15	6 44	6 13	5 17	6 43	6 12	5 19	5 58	6 55	5 22	5 59	6 2	5 45	5 27	6 2	6 57	5 27
19	6 18	5 12	6 44	6 16	5 14	6 44	6 14	5 16	6 43	6 13	5 18	6 21	6 54	5 21	6 20	6 5	5 44	6 24	6 58	5 26	6 37
20	6 19	5 11	6 44	6 17	5 13	6 44	6 15	5 15	6 43	6 14	5 16	6 21	6 54	5 20	6 20	6 5	5 43	6 24	6 57	5 25	6 37
21	6 20	5 10	6 44	6 18	5 12	7 14	6 16	5 13	7 20	6 15	5 15	7 26	6 53	5 19	7 34	6 5	5 42	7 42	6 5	5 24	7 50
22	6 21	5 9	7 14	6 19	5 11	7 14	6 17	5 12	8 1	6 16	5 14	8 10	6 52	5 18	8 17	6 5	5 41	8 21	6 5	5 23	8 30
23	6 22	5 8	8 37	6 20	5 10	8 37	6 18	5 11	8 43	6 17	5 13	8 49	6 53	5 17	8 59	6 5	5 40	9 8	6 5	5 22	9 18
24	6 23	5 7	9 28	6 21	5 9	9 37	6 19	5 9	9 37	6 18	5 11	9 43	6 54	5 15	9 43	6 10	5 39	9 10	6 5	5 21	10 11
25	6 24	5 6	10 25	6 22	5 8	10 29	6 20	5 8	10 34	6 19	5 10	10 40	6 55	5 14	10 49	6 11	5 38	10 17	6 5	5 20	11 6
26	6 25	5 5	11 28	6 23	5 7	11 32	6 21	5 7	11 37	6 20	5 9	11 42	6 56	5 13	11 50	6 12	5 37	11 25	6 5	5 19	11 16
27	6 26	5 4	morn.	6 24	5 6	morn.	6 22	5 6	morn.	6 21	5 8	morn.	6 57	5 12	morn.	6 13	5 36	morn.	6 10	5 18	0 4
28	6 27	5 3	0 33	6 25	5 5	0 38	6 23	5 5	0 42	6 22	5 6	0 45	6 58	5 11	0 52	6 14	5 35	0 57	6 10	5 17	1 3
29	6 28	5 2	1 36	6 26	5 4	1 41	6 24	5 4	1 46	6 23	5 5	1 52	6 59	5 10	1 56	6 15	5 34	2 0	6 11	5 16	2 4
30	6 29	5 1	2 46	6 27	5 3	2 47	6 25	5 3	2 49	6 24	5 3	2 50	6 60	5 9	3 0	6 16	5 33	3 0	6 12	5 15	3 5
31	6 30	5 0	4 4	6 28	5 2	4 5	6 26	5 2	4 5	6 25	5 2	4 9	6 20	5 7	4 9	6 16	5 32	4 0	6 12	5 14	4 8
32	6 31	5 0	5 23	6 29	5 1	5 23	6 27	5 1	5 23	6 26	5 1	5 21	6 21	5 6	5 19	6 17	5 31	5 17	6 13	5 13	5 15

\* Two upper culminations of the North Star on the 7th—the last one at 11 h. 59 m. 44 s. evening. Transit on the 8th, 1 h. 56 m. 48 s. evening. Leap-Years are those that can be exactly divided by 4 or 400, and not by 100.



Moon's Phases.		Portland.		Boston.		N. York.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charles'n.		N. Orleans.		Moon's Place at 7 P. M.		Polar Star	
Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	D	H. m.	D	H. m.	D	H. m.	D	H. m.	D	H. m.	D	H. m.	D	H. m.	Age.	Place at 7 P. M.	Alt.	Dist.
New Moon.	1	3 58	mo	3 55	mo	3 43	mo	3 31	mo	3 24	mo	3 20	mo	3 03	mo	0	Libra.	17	0 21 34
First Quar.	7	3 30	ev.	7 27	ev.	7 15	ev.	7 3	ev.	6 56	ev.	6 52	ev.	6 11	ev.	7	Scorpio.	10	17 12 29
Full Moon.	13	1 19	ev.	1 16	ev.	1 4	ev.	0 52	ev.	0 45	ev.	0 41	ev.	12	0	14	Scorpio.	15	10 12 29
Last Quar.	20	5 54	ev.	5 51	ev.	5 39	ev.	5 27	ev.	5 20	ev.	5 16	ev.	4 05	ev.	21	Sagitta.	10	10 12 29
New Moon.	27	2 32	ev.	2 29	ev.	2 17	ev.	2 5	ev.	1 58	ev.	1 54	ev.	1 13	ev.	28	Sagitta.	17	10 12 29
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.																			
[Venus's square Stamp-act in Am. 1766.										Sun meri.									
[Venus 22 deg. in Scorpio. Moon in Li.										Moon meri.									
[Moon Pers. H. tales. Bat. Ghaz. in Li.										Mn's Age.									
[Venus or Jupiter. Pope Leo I. d. 461.										Moon's Place at 7 P. M.									
[Moon in the Archer's bow. [d. 1798.										Moon meri.									
[Moon harvest. Kepler d. 1630. Galium										Mn's Age.									
[Mars 26 deg. in Cancer. [Cassini. 1811.										Moon's Place at 7 P. M.									
[Mars in merid. 6 47 mo. Battle Typp.										Moon meri.									
[Low tides. Alton d. 1674.										Mn's Age.									
[Venus in the Archer's bow. [1832.										Moon's Place at 7 P. M.									
[Saturn in meri. 0 33 mo. Spitzbergen d.										Moon meri.									
[Mars in the Sickle. Moon on equator.										Mn's Age.									
[Mercury 13 deg. in Scorpio. [d. 1847.										Moon's Place at 7 P. M.									
[Mercury visible in the evening. Curran										Moon meri.									
[Mercury gr. elong. east 22 deg. 19 m.										Mn's Age.									
[Moon and Saturn near 7 Stars.										Moon's Place at 7 P. M.									
[Mercury in Ophiucus' feet. H. tides.										Moon meri.									
[Moon Apogee. Moon in Taurus' horns.										Mn's Age.									
[Uranus 9 deg. in Aries. [breast.										Moon's Place at 7 P. M.									
[Moon highest. Venus in Archer's										Moon meri.									
[Saturn brightest. Saturn 180 dg. from										Mn's Age.									
[Battle of Borodino, 1812. [Sun.										Moon's Place at 7 P. M.									
[Moon in Scorpio. [1849.										Moon meri.									
[Mars near moon. Dr. Portman killed.										Mn's Age.									
[Mercury stationary. Low tides.										Moon's Place at 7 P. M.									
[Jupiter 29 deg. in Scorpio. [equator.										Moon meri.									
[Mars 90 deg. west of Sun. Moon on										Mn's Age.									
[Saturn 27 deg. in Aries. [d. 1785.										Moon's Place at 7 P. M.									
[Jupiter in merid. 1 27 ev. Wm. Whipple										Moon meri.									
[Venus in merid. 3 10 even.										Mn's Age.									
[Moon Perigee. Sun eclipsed, invisible.										Moon's Place at 7 P. M.									

Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N. H., Vermont, N. Y., Gr'n Bay, Wks., Toronto, U. C., & Oregon.				Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., H. Island, Providence, and south part N. York, Me., Milwaukee, W.				Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelphia, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, N. Cal. Cal.				Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del'te Virginia, Kentucky, Ala., Indiana and Illinois; Missouri.				Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.				Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif., &c.				Calendar for N. OREANS, La., Florida, Middle & South-east part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.				
Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
ris's	sets.	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.	ris's	sets.	sets.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
6 37	4 59	5 55	6 33	4 52	5 50	6 30	4 57	5 54	6 27	5 0	5 28	6 22	5 6	5 33	6 18	5 10	6 28	6 14	5 13	5 44	6 29	4 59	5 55	6 33	4 52	5 50	6 30	
6 39	4 59	5 55	6 33	4 52	5 50	6 30	4 57	5 54	6 27	5 0	5 28	6 22	5 6	5 33	6 18	5 10	6 28	6 14	5 13	5 44	6 29	4 59	5 55	6 33	4 52	5 50	6 30	
6 40	4 57	5 53	6 30	4 51	5 49	6 29	4 56	5 53	6 24	4 59	5 26	6 19	5 4	5 30	6 15	5 9	6 23	6 10	5 12	5 43	6 27	4 58	5 54	6 32	4 51	5 49	6 29	
6 41	4 46	5 42	6 29	4 40	5 48	6 28	4 45	5 45	6 23	4 58	5 25	6 18	5 3	5 29	6 14	5 8	6 22	6 09	5 11	5 42	6 26	4 57	5 53	6 31	4 50	5 48	6 28	
6 43	4 45	5 39	6 28	4 39	5 47	6 27	4 44	5 44	6 22	4 57	5 24	6 17	5 2	5 28	6 13	5 7	6 21	6 08	5 10	5 41	6 25	4 56	5 52	6 30	4 49	5 47	6 27	
6 44	4 44	5 37	6 27	4 38	5 46	6 26	4 43	5 43	6 21	4 56	5 23	6 16	5 1	5 27	6 12	5 6	6 20	6 07	5 9	5 40	6 24	4 55	5 51	6 29	4 48	5 46	6 26	
6 45	4 43	5 35	6 26	4 37	5 45	6 25	4 42	5 42	6 20	4 55	5 22	6 15	5 0	5 26	6 11	5 5	6 19	6 06	5 8	5 39	6 23	4 54	5 50	6 28	4 47	5 45	6 25	
6 47	4 41	5 33	6 24	4 35	5 43	6 23	4 40	5 40	6 18	4 53	5 20	6 13	4 59	5 24	6 09	5 4	6 17	6 04	5 7	5 38	6 22	4 53	5 49	6 27	4 46	5 44	6 24	
6 48	4 40	5 31	6 23	4 34	5 42	6 22	4 39	5 39	6 17	4 52	5 19	6 12	4 58	5 23	6 08	5 3	6 16	6 03	5 6	5 37	6 21	4 52	5 48	6 26	4 45	5 43	6 23	
6 49	4 39	5 29	6 22	4 33	5 41	6 21	4 38	5 38	6 16	4 51	5 18	6 11	4 57	5 22	6 07	5 2	6 15	6 02	5 5	5 36	6 20	4 51	5 47	6 25	4 44	5 42	6 22	
6 51	4 38	5 27	6 21	4 32	5 40	6 20	4 37	5 37	6 15	4 50	5 17	6 10	4 56	5 21	6 06	5 1	6 14	6 01	5 4	5 35	6 19	4 50	5 46	6 24	4 43	5 41	6 21	
6 52	4 37	5 25	6 20	4 31	5 39	6 19	4 36	5 36	6 14	4 49	5 16	6 09	4 55	5 20	6 05	5 0	6 13	5 59	5 3	5 34	6 18	4 49	5 45	6 23	4 42	5 40	6 20	
6 53	4 36	5 23	6 19	4 30	5 38	6 18	4 35	5 35	6 13	4 48	5 15	6 08	4 54	5 19	6 04	4 59	6 12	5 58	5 2	5 33	6 17	4 48	5 44	6 22	4 41	5 39	6 19	
6 55	4 35	5 21	6 18	4 29	5 37	6 17	4 34	5 34	6 12	4 47	5 14	6 07	4 53	5 18	6 03	4 58	6 11	5 57	5 1	5 32	6 16	4 47	5 43	6 21	4 40	5 38	6 18	
6 56	4 34	5 19	6 17	4 28	5 36	6 16	4 33	5 33	6 11	4 46	5 13	6 06	4 52	5 17	6 02	4 57	6 10	5 56	5 0	5 31	6 15	4 46	5 42	6 20	4 39	5 37	6 17	
6 57	4 33	5 17	6 16	4 27	5 35	6 15	4 32	5 32	6 10	4 45	5 12	6 05	4 51	5 16	6 01	4 56	6 09	5 55	4 59	5 30	6 14	4 45	5 41	6 19	4 38	5 36	6 16	
6 59	4 32	5 15	6 15	4 26	5 34	6 14	4 31	5 31	6 09	4 44	5 11	6 04	4 50	5 15	6 00	4 55	6 08	5 54	4 58	5 29	6 13	4 44	5 40	6 18	4 37	5 35	6 15	
7 0	4 31	5 14	6 14	4 25	5 33	6 13	4 30	5 30	6 08	4 43	5 10	6 03	4 49	5 14	5 59	4 54	6 07	5 53	4 57	5 28	6 12	4 43	5 39	6 17	4 36	5 34	6 14	
7 1	4 30	5 13	6 13	4 24	5 32	6 12	4 29	5 29	6 07	4 42	5 9	6 02	4 48	5 13	5 58	4 53	6 06	5 52	4 56	5 27	6 11	4 42	5 38	6 16	4 35	5 33	6 13	
7 2	4 29	5 12	6 12	4 23	5 31	6 11	4 28	5 28	6 06	4 41	5 8	6 01	4 47	5 12	5 57	4 52	6 05	5 51	4 55	5 26	6 10	4 41	5 37	6 15	4 34	5 32	6 12	
7 3	4 29	5 11	6 11	4 22	5 30	6 10	4 27	5 27	6 05	4 40	5 7	6 00	4 46	5 11	5 56	4 51	6 04	5 50	4 54	5 25	6 09	4 40	5 36	6 14	4 33	5 31	6 11	
7 4	4 28	5 10	6 10	4 21	5 29	6 09	4 26	5 26	6 04	4 39	5 6	5 59	4 45	5 10	5 55	4 50	6 03	5 49	4 53	5 24	6 08	4 39	5 35	6 13	4 32	5 30	6 10	
7 5	4 27	5 09	6 09	4 20	5 28	6 08	4 25	5 25	6 03	4 38	5 5	5 58	4 44	5 9	5 54	4 49	6 02	5 48	4 52	5 23	6 07	4 38	5 34	6 12	4 31	5 29	6 09	
7 6	4 26	5 08	6 08	4 19	5 27	6 07	4 24	5 24	6 02	4 37	5 4	5 57	4 43	5 8	5 53	4 48	6 01	5 47	4 51	5 22	6 06	4 37	5 33	6 11	4 30	5 28	6 08	
7 7	4 25	5 07	6 07	4 18	5 26	6 06	4 23	5 23	6 01	4 36	5 3	5 56	4 42	5 7	5 52	4 47	5 59	5 46	4 50	5 21	6 05	4 36	5 32	6 10	4 29	5 27	6 07	
7 8	4 24	5 06	6 06	4 17	5 25	6 05	4 22	5 22	5 59	4 35	5 2	5 55	4 41	5 6	5 51	4 46	6 00	5 45	4 49	5 20	6 04	4 35	5 31	6 09	4 28	5 26	6 06	
7 9	4 23	5 05	6 05	4 16	5 24	6 04	4 21	5 21	5 58	4 34	5 1	5 54	4 40	5 5	5 50	4 45	5 59	5 44	4 48	5 19	6 03	4 34	5 30	6 08	4 27	5 25	6 05	
7 10	4 23	5 04	6 04	4 15	5 23	6 03	4 20	5 20	5 57	4 33	5 0	5 53	4 39	5 4	5 49	4 44	5 58	5 43	4 47	5 18	6 02	4 33	5 29	6 07	4 26	5 24	6 04	
7 11	4 23	5 03	6 03	4 14	5 22	6 02	4 19	5 19	5 56	4 32	4 59	5 52	4 38	5 3	5 48	4 43	5 57	5 42	4 46	5 17	6 01	4 32	5 28	6 06	4 25	5 23	6 03	
7 12	4 23	5 02	6 02	4 13	5 21	6 01	4 18	5 18	5 55	4 31	4 58	5 51	4 37	5 2	5 47	4 42	5 56	5 41	4 45	5 16	6 00	4 31	5 27	6 05	4 24	5 22	6 02	
7 13	4 23	5 01	6 01	4 12	5 20	6 00	4 17	5 17	5 54	4 30	4 57	5 50	4 36	5 1	5 46	4 41	5 55	5 40	4 44	5 15	5 59	4 30	5 26	6 04	4 23	5 21	6 01	
7 14	4 23	5 00	6 00	4 11	5 19	5 59	4 16	5 16	5 53	4 29	4 56	5 49	4 35	5 0	5 45	4 40	5 54	5 39	4 43	5 14	5 58	4 29	5 25	6 03	4 22	5 20	6 00	
7 15	4 23	4 59	5 59	4 10	5 18	5 58	4 15	5 15	5 52	4 28	4 55	5 48	4 34	4 59	5 44	4 39	5 53	5 38	4 42	5 13	5 57	4 28	5 24	6 02	4 21	5 19	5 59	



the Month.	the Week.	this Year.	Moon's Phases	Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charle'n	N. Or'ns.	D. Res' s. E. Ind' s.	T. Light' s.
			First QUAR.	7 7 29 mo	7 26 mo	7 14 mo	7 2 mo	6 55 mo	6 51 mo	6 10 mo	6 10 mo	6 10 mo
			Full Moon.	15 8 53 mo	8 50 mo	8 38 mo	8 26 mo	8 19 mo	8 15 mo	7 34 mo	7 34 mo	7 34 mo
			Last QUAR.	23 8 42 mo	8 39 mo	8 27 mo	8 15 mo	8 8 mo	8 4 mo	7 23 mo	7 23 mo	7 23 mo
			New Moon	30 1 25 mo	1 22 mo	1 10 mo	0 58 mo	0 51 mo	0 47 mo	0 6 mo	0 6 mo	0 6 mo

Day	Day	High water at N. York	H. to East	H. to Phil.	H. to Colo.	PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.	Sun before	Moon even	Mn's Age.	Moon's Place at 7 P. M.	Pole Star in m. r.
		noon even	noon	noon	noon		h. m.	h. m.	Age.	Sign. Deg	h. m.
Th	325	8 48	9 11	11 31	1 48	7 31					
Fr	336	9 25	9 59	noon	2 31	8 19					
Sa	337	10 3	10 46	0 10	3 19	9					
Su	338	11 12	11 36	1	4	9 56					
Mo	339			3	1 56	4 56					
Tu	340	0 29	0 56	2 49	5 49	11 43					
We	341	1 29	1 51	3 43	6 43	noon					
Th	342	2 30	2 54	4 40	7 40	0 40					
Fr	343	3 30	4	5 50	8 50	1 50					
Sa	344	4 42	5 14	7	10	3					
Su	345	5 47	6 18	8	11	7					
Mo	346	6 48	7 13	9	12	5					
Tu	347	7 38	7 56	10	1 56	5 56					
We	348	8 14	8 28	10 34	1 54	6 34					
Th	349	8 54	9 10	11 14	2 14	7 14					
Fr	350	9 27	9 49	11 47	2 47	7 47					
Sa	351	10	10 20	12	3 23	8 23					
Su	352	10 36	10 56	0 56	3 56	8 56					
Mo	353	11 12	11 29	1 22	4 32	9 32					
Tu	354	11 40		2	5	10					
We	355	0	0 24	2 44	5 44	10 44					
Th	356	0 46	1	3 26	6 26	11 26					
Fr	357	1 31	1 54	4 14	7 14	12 14					
Sa	358	2 20	2 50	5 10	8 10	1 10					
Su	359	3 21	3 59	6 14	9 14	2 14					
Mo	360	4 30	5	7 24	10 23	3 23					
Tu	361	5 43	6	8 38	11 28	4 28					
We	362	6 37	7	9 27	noon	5 27					
Th	363	7 28	8	10 22	1 27	6 22					
Fr	364	8 30	8 59	11 16	1 22	7 16					
Sa	365	9 23	9 50	noon	2 16	8 10					
[Aries. High tides. O. Walcott d. 1797.]											
Mercury near moon. Uranus 9 deg. in											
Jupi. in the Archer's bow. Moon lowest 2											
Ven's near moon. Flight of James II. 1688.											
Mercury aft. conj. Sun. Genoa surren-											
dered in Persia. [died, 1740.]											
Venus in the Goat's nose. Thorns at											
Saturn in merid. 10 34 ev. [seen, 1806]											
Venus bright. Moon on equator. Box-											
Jupiter in merid. 0 54 ev. [died d. 1691.]											
Mars in merid. 5 23 noon. [in Mars.]											
Saturn 26 dg. in Aries. Jupiter 3 deg.											
Saturn n. 7 Stars. Zealand proc. 1643.											
Moon at moon. N. Zealand proc. 1643.											
Moon near full. Fire in Cancer's nebula.											
Moon highest. Great fire in N.Y. 1835.											
Venus aft. conj. 47 deg. 16 min. Moon											
Reman caput burni, &c. [107.]											
Moon in the Sickle. Ignatius killed.											
Sun enters Sagitta. Mars near moon.											
[21st] Moon in Virgo's wing. [con. equ.]											
Mercury's gr. elong. 22 deg. 3 m. Moon											
near n. Antares. Moon n. Spica.											
Newman born, 1642. [died, 1841.]											
Mercury visible in the morn. N. Girard											
Venus very bright. Jupiter conj. Sun.											
[27th] Moon at Ant. Mary II. d. 1644.											
Moon Perigee. Mars in Leo's feet.											
Moon lowest. Venus in merid. 2 17 ev.											
Venus 1 dr. in Aquia. Wickliiff d. 1344.											

Day of the Month.	Calendar for PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Quebec, N.Y., Gr'n Bay, W.C., Toronto, U.C. & Oregon.			Calendar for BOSTON, Ma., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. YORK City, Philadelphia, N. Jersey, Penn. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, St. Paul, Califor'n.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Maryland, Del'w., Virginia, Kent's Ky., so. pt. Indiana and Illi- nois; Missouri.			Calendar for RICHMOND, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., no. pt. Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'ns.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, La., Florida, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.		
	Sun. ris's	Sun. sets.	Moon ris's	Sun. ris's	Sun. sets.	Moon ris's	Sun. ris's	Sun. sets.	Moon ris's	Sun. ris's	Sun. sets.	Moon ris's	Sun. ris's	Sun. sets.	Moon ris's	Sun. ris's	Sun. sets.	Moon ris's	Sun. ris's	Sun. sets.	Moon ris's
1	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	7 16	4 23	5 16	7 10	4 28	5 20	7 5	4 34	5 26	7 1	4 39	5 32	6 52	4 45	5 42	6 44	4 54	5 51	6 39	5 1	6 6
3	7 17	4 23	5 16	7 11	4 28	5 21	7 6	4 34	5 27	7 1	4 39	5 34	6 53	4 45	5 43	6 45	4 54	5 53	6 40	5 1	7 13
4	7 18	4 23	5 17	7 12	4 28	5 22	7 7	4 34	5 28	7 2	4 39	5 34	6 54	4 45	5 45	6 46	4 54	5 54	6 40	5 1	8 13
5	7 19	4 23	5 18	7 13	4 28	5 23	7 8	4 33	5 29	7 3	4 38	5 35	6 55	4 46	5 46	6 47	4 54	5 54	6 41	5 1	9 13
6	7 20	4 23	5 19	7 14	4 28	5 24	7 9	4 33	5 30	7 4	4 38	5 36	6 56	4 46	5 46	6 48	4 54	5 54	6 42	5 1	10 13
7	7 21	4 22	5 19	7 15	4 28	5 24	7 10	4 33	5 30	7 5	4 38	5 36	6 57	4 46	5 46	6 49	4 54	5 54	6 43	5 1	11 13
8	7 22	4 22	5 20	7 16	4 28	5 25	7 11	4 33	5 31	7 6	4 38	5 37	6 58	4 46	5 47	6 50	4 54	5 55	6 44	5 1	12 13
9	7 23	4 22	5 21	7 17	4 28	5 25	7 12	4 33	5 31	7 7	4 38	5 37	6 59	4 46	5 47	6 51	4 54	5 55	6 45	5 1	1 14
10	7 24	4 21	5 21	7 18	4 28	5 26	7 13	4 33	5 32	7 8	4 38	5 38	7 0	4 46	5 48	6 52	4 54	5 55	6 46	5 1	2 14
11	7 25	4 21	5 22	7 19	4 28	5 26	7 14	4 33	5 32	7 9	4 38	5 38	7 1	4 46	5 48	6 53	4 54	5 55	6 47	5 1	3 14
12	7 26	4 21	5 22	7 20	4 28	5 27	7 15	4 33	5 33	7 10	4 38	5 39	7 2	4 46	5 49	6 54	4 54	5 55	6 48	5 1	4 14
13	7 27	4 21	5 23	7 21	4 28	5 27	7 16	4 33	5 33	7 11	4 38	5 39	7 3	4 46	5 49	6 55	4 54	5 55	6 49	5 1	5 14
14	7 28	4 20	5 23	7 22	4 28	5 28	7 17	4 33	5 34	7 12	4 38	5 40	7 4	4 46	5 50	6 56	4 54	5 55	6 50	5 1	6 14
15	7 29	4 20	5 24	7 23	4 28	5 28	7 18	4 33	5 34	7 13	4 38	5 40	7 5	4 46	5 50	6 57	4 54	5 55	6 51	5 1	7 14
16	7 30	4 20	5 24	7 24	4 29	5 29	7 19	4 34	5 35	7 14	4 39	5 41	7 6	4 47	5 51	6 58	4 54	5 55	6 52	5 1	8 14
17	7 31	4 20	5 25	7 25	4 29	5 30	7 20	4 34	5 35	7 15	4 39	5 41	7 7	4 47	5 51	6 59	4 54	5 55	6 53	5 1	9 14
18	7 32	4 20	5 25	7 26	4 29	5 30	7 21	4 34	5 35	7 16	4 39	5 42	7	4 47	5 51	7 0	4 54	5 55	6 54	5 1	10 14
19	7 33	4 20	5 26	7 27	4 29	5 31	7 22	4 34	5 36	7 17	4 39	5 42	7 1	4 47	5 52	7 1	4 54	5 55	6 55	5 1	11 14
20	7 34	4 20	5 26	7 28	4 29	5 31	7 23	4 34	5 36	7 18	4 39	5 43	7 2	4 47	5 52	7 2	4 54	5 55	6 56	5 1	12 14
21	7 35	4 20	5 27	7 29	4 29	5 32	7 24	4 34	5 37	7 19	4 39	5 43	7 3	4 47	5 52	7 3	4 54	5 55	6 57	5 1	1 15
22	7 36	4 20	5 27	7 30	4 29	5 32	7 25	4 34	5 37	7 20	4 39	5 44	7 4	4 47	5 52	7 4	4 54	5 55	6 58	5 1	2 15
23	7 37	4 20	5 28	7 31	4 29	5 33	7 26	4 34	5 38	7 21	4 39	5 44	7 5	4 47	5 52	7 5	4 54	5 55	6 59	5 1	3 15
24	7 38	4 20	5 28	7 32	4 29	5 33	7 27	4 34	5 38	7 22	4 39	5 45	7 6	4 47	5 52	7 6	4 54	5 55	7 0	5 1	4 15
25	7 39	4 20	5 29	7 33	4 29	5 34	7 28	4 34	5 39	7 23	4 39	5 45	7 7	4 47	5 52	7 7	4 54	5 55	7 1	6 1	5 15
26	7 40	4 20	5 29	7 34	4 29	5 34	7 29	4 34	5 39	7 24	4 39	5 46	7 8	4 47	5 52	7 8	4 54	5 55	7 2	7 1	6 15
27	7 41	4 20	5 30	7 35	4 29	5 35	7 30	4 34	5 40	7 25	4 39	5 46	7 9	4 47	5 52	7 9	4 54	5 55	7 3	8 1	7 15
28	7 42	4 20	5 30	7 36	4 29	5 35	7 31	4 34	5 40	7 26	4 39	5 47	7 10	4 47	5 52	7 10	4 54	5 55	7 4	9 1	8 15
29	7 43	4 20	5 31	7 37	4 29	5 36	7 32	4 34	5 41	7 27	4 39	5 47	7 11	4 47	5 52	7 11	4 54	5 55	7 5	10 1	9 15
30	7 44	4 20	5 31	7 38	4 29	5 36	7 33	4 34	5 41	7 28	4 39	5 48	7 12	4 47	5 52	7 12	4 54	5 55	7 6	11 1	10 15
31	7 45	4 20	5 32	7 39	4 29	5 37	7 34	4 34	5 42	7 29	4 39	5 48	7 13	4 47	5 52	7 13	4 54	5 55	7 7	12 1	11 15



## GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, *President of the United States*...Salary \$25,000

## THE CABINET.

EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, <i>Secretary of State</i> .....	Salary \$6,000
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i> .....	" 6,000
ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i> .....	" 6,000
JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i> .....	" 6,000
HARLES M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, <i>Secretary of War</i> .....	" 6,000
AMUEL D. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, <i>Postmaster-General</i> .....	" 6,000
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, <i>Attorney-General</i> .....	" 6,000

## THE JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, <i>Chief Justice</i> .....	Salary \$5,000.
JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, <i>Associate Justice</i> .....	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, <i>Associate Justice</i> .....
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " "	SAMUEL NELSON, of New York, " "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " "	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania, " "
Vacancy " "	BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Mass., " "

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500.

## XXXIId CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION assembled Monday, December 1st, 1851.....Terminated Aug. 30, 1852.

SECOND SESSION assembled Monday, December 6, 1852.....Expires March 3, 1853.

## SENATE—62 Members.

DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, *President pro tem*.[Whigs in *Italics*, 23; Opposition in Roman, 36; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPITALS, 3; the figures before each Senator's name, denote the year when his term closes.

ALABAMA.	LOUISIANA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
1853..Jeremiah Clemens,	1853..Solomon U. Downs,	1853..Willie P. Mangum,
1855..Benj. Fitzpatrick.†	1855..Pierre Soule.	1855..George E. Badger.
ARKANSAS.	MAINE.	OHIO.
1853..William K. Sebastian,	1853..James W. Bradbury,	1855..SALMON P. CHASE,
1855..Solon Borland.	1857..Hannibal Hamlin.	1857..*Benjamin F. Wade.
CALIFORNIA.	MASSACHUSETTS.	PENNSYLVANIA.
1855..William M. Gwin,	1853..John Davis,	1855..James Cooper,
1857..*John B. Weller.	1857..*CHARLES SUMNER.	1857..*Richard Broadhead, jr.
CONNECTICUT.	MARYLAND.	RHODE ISLAND.
1855..Truman Smith,	1855..James A. Pearce,	1853..John H. Clarke,
1857..Isaac Toucey.	1857..Thomas G. Pratt.	1857..*Charles T. James.
DELAWARE.	MICHIGAN.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
1853..Presley Spruance,	1853..Alpheus Felch,	1853..*J. F. Dumasauare,†
1857..*James A. Bayard.	1857..Lewis Cass.	1855..Andrew P. Butler.
FLORIDA.	MISSISSIPPI.	TENNESSEE.
1855..Jackson Morton,	1853..*Walker Brook,	1853..John Bell,
1857..*Stephen R. Mallory.	1857..*Stephen Adams.	1857..*James C. Jones.
GEORGIA.	MISSOURI.	TEXAS.
1853..†Robert M. Charlton,*	1855..David R. Atchison,	1853..Samuel Houston,
1855..William C. Dawson.	1857..*Henry S. Geyer.	1857..Thomas J. Rusk.
INDIANA.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	VERMONT.
1855..*John Pettit,	1853..JOHN P. HALE,	1855..William Upham,
1857..Jesse D. Bright.	1855..Moses Norris, jr.	1857..*Solomon Foot.
ILLINOIS.	NEW YORK.	VIRGINIA.
1853..Stephen A. Douglas,	1855..William H. Seward,	1853..Robert M. T. Hunter,
1855..James Shields.	1857..*Hamilton Fish.	1857..James M. Mason.
IOWA.	NEW JERSEY.	WISCONSIN.
1853..George W. Jones,	1853..Jacob W. Miller,	1855..Isaac P. Walker,
1855..Augustus C. Dodge.	1857..*Robert F. Stockton.	1857..†Henry Dodge.
KENTUCKY.		
1853..Joseph R. Underwood,		
1855..*Archibald Dixon.		

\* Had not seats in the XXXIst Congress. † Appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy.  
‡ Father of Senator Dodge of Iowa.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—233 Members.

LINN BOYD, KY., Speaker. JOHN W. FORNEY, PA., Clerk.

<b>ALABAMA.</b>		3 Alexander G. Penn,	3 Emanuel B. Hart,	13 James Gamble.
1 John Bragg, [S. R.]		4 John Moore,	4 J. H. Hobart Howe,	14 Thos. M. Bibbhaas,
2 James Abercrombie, [U.]		<b>MAINE.</b>	5 *George Briggs,	15 William H. Kurtz,
3 *S. W. Harris, [S. R.]		1 Moses McDonald,	6 *James Brooks,	16 *Jas X. McLanahan,
4 William R. Smith, [U.]		2 John Appleton,	7 Abraham P. Stevens,	17 Andrew Parker,
5 Geo. S. Houston, [U.]		3 Robert Goodenow,	8 Gilbert Dean,	18 John L. Dawson,
6 *W. R. W. Cobb, [U.]		4 Isaac Reed,	9 William Murray,	19 Joseph M. Kuhns,
7 Alexander White, [U.]		5 Ephraim K. Smart,	10 Marius Schoonmaker,	20 John Allison,
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>		6 Israel Washburn, jr.,	11 Josiah Sutherland,	21 Thomas M. Howe,
*R. W. Johnson, [S. R.]		7 *Thos. J. D. Fuller.	12 David L. Seymour,	22 *John W. Howe, [F. S.]
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>		<b>MARYLAND.</b>	13 *John L. Schoolcraft,	23 Carlton B. Curtis,
1 Edward C. Marshall.		1 *Richard L. Bowie,	14 John H. Boyd,	24 *Alfred Gilmore.
2 Joseph W. McCorkle.		2 *Wm. T. Hamilton,	15 Joseph Russell,	<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>		3 *Edward Hammond,	16 John Wells,	1 *George G. King,
1 Charles Chapman,		4 Thos. Yates Walsh,	17 Alexander H. Buell,	2 Benj. B. Thurston.
2 Colin M. Ingersoll,		5 *Alexander Evans,	18 *Preston King, [F. S.]	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>
3 *C. F. Cleveland, [F. S.]		6 Joseph S. Cottman.	19 Willard Ives,	1 *Daniel Wallace, [S. R.]
4 Origen S. Seymour.		<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>	20 Timothy Jenkins,	2 *James L. Orr, [S. R.]
<b>DELAWARE.</b>		1 William Appleton,	21 William V. Snow,	3 *J. A. Woodward, [S. R.]
George Read Riddle.		2 Francis B. Fay,	22 *Henry Bennett,	4 *John M. Queen, [S. R.]
<b>FLORIDA.</b>		3 *James H. Duncan,	23 Leander Babcock,	5 *Armistead Burt, [S. R.]
*Edw. C. Cabell, [U.]		4 Lorenzo Sabine,	24 Daniel T. Jones,	6 William Aiken, [S. R.]
<b>GEORGIA.</b>		5 *CHAS. ALLEN, [F. S.]	25 Thomas Y. How, jr.,	7 *Wm. F. Colcock, [S. R.]
1 *Jos. W. Jackson, [S. R.]		6 George T. Davis,	26 Henry S. Walbridge,	<b>TENNESSEE.</b>
2 James Johnson, [U.]		7 John Z. Goodrich,	27 *William A. Sackett,	1 *Andrew Johnson,
3 David J. Bailey, [S. R.]		8 *HORACE MANN, [F. S.]	28 *Ab. M. Schermershorn,	2 *Albert G. Watkins,
4 Charles Murphy, [U.]		9 Edward P. Little,	29 Jerediah Horsford,	3 Wm. M. Churchwell,
5 Elij. W. Chastain, [U.]		10 Zeno Scudder.	30 Reuben Robie,	4 *John H. Savage,
6 Junius Hillyer, [U.]		<b>MICHIGAN.</b>	31 Frederick S. Martin,	5 George W. Jones,
7 *Alex. H. Stephens, [U.]		1 Eben <sup>r</sup> J. Penniman,	32 Solomon G. Haven,	6 William H. Polk,
8 Robert Toombs, [U.]		2 Charles E. Stuart,	33 Augustus P. Hascall,	7 *Meredith P. Gentry,
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>		3 James L. Conger.	34 *Lorenzo Burrows.	8 William Cullon,
1 *William H. Bissell,		<b>MISSOURI.</b>	<b>OHIO.</b>	9 *Isham G. Harris,
2 Willis Allen,		1 John F. Darby,	1 *David T. Dinney,	10 *Frederick P. Stanton
3 Orlando B. Ficklin,		2 *Christi Porter,	2 *I. D. Campbell, [F. S.]	11 *Christo. H. Williams.
4 Richard S. Molony,		3 John G. Miller,	3 Hiram Bell,	<b>TEXAS.</b>
5 *Wm. A. Richardson,		4 *Willard P. Hall, †	4 Benjamin Stanton,	1 Richardson Scurry,
6 Thompson Campbell,		5 *John S. Phelps.	5 Alfred P. Edgerton,	2 *Volney E. Howard.
7 Richard Yates.		<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b>	6 Frederick Green,	<b>VERMONT.</b>
<b>INDIANA.</b>		1 D. B. Nabors, [U.]	7 Nelson Barrers,	1 *Ahman L. Miner,
1 James Lockhart,		2 John A. Wilcox, [U.]	8 *John L. Taylor,	2 *William Hebard,
*Cyrus L. Dunham,		3 John D. Freeman, [U.]	9 *Edson B. Oida,	3 James Meacham,
*John L. Robinson,		4 *Albert G. Brown, [U.]	10 *Charles Sweetser,	4 T. Bartlett, jr., [F. S.]
4 Samuel W. Parker.		<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>	11 George H. Busby,	<b>VIRGINIA.</b>
5 Thomas A. Hendricks,		1 Nathan T. Stratton,	12 *John Welsh,	1 *John S. Millson,
*Willis A. Gorman,		2 Charles Skelton,	13 James M. Gaylord,	2 *Richard K. Meade,
7 John G. Davis,		3 Isaac Wildrick,	14 Alexander Harper,	3 *Thomas H. Averett,
8 Daniel Mace,		4 George H. Brown,	15 Wm. F. Hunter, [F. S.]	4 *Thomas S. Bocker,
9 *Graham N. Fitch,		5 Rodman M. Price.	16 John Johnson, [Ind.]	5 *Paulus Powell,
10 Samuel Benton, [F. S.]		<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>	17 *Joseph Cable,	6 John S. Caslake,
<b>IOWA.</b>		1 *T. L. Clingman, [S. R.]	18 *David K. Carter,	7 *Thomas H. Bayly,
1 Lincoln Clark,		2 *Joseph P. Caldwell,	19 Eben Newton, [F. S.]	8 *Alex. R. Holliday,
2 Bernhart Henn.		3 Alfred Dockery,	20 *J. R. GIDDINGS, [F. S.]	9 James F. Strother.
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>		4 James T. Morehead,	21 N. S. Townshend, [F. S.]	10 Charles Jas. Faulkner,
1 *Linn Boyd,		5 *A. W. Venable, [S. R.]	<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>	11 John Letcher,
2 Ben Edwards Grey,		6 *John R. J. Daniel,	1 Thomas B. Florence,	12 *Hen. A. Edmundson,
3 Prealey Ewing,		7 William S. Ashe,	2 *Joseph R. Chandler,	13 *Fayette M. Mullen,
4 William T. Ward,		8 *Edward Stanly,	3 *Henry D. Moore,	14 *James M. H. Beale,
5 James W. Stone,		9 *David Outlaw.	4 *John Robbins, jr.,	15 Sherrard Clemens.
6 Addison White,		<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>	5 John M. Nair,	<b>WISCONSIN.</b>
7 William Preston,		1 *Amos Tuck, [F. S.]	6 Thomas Ross,	1 *CHAS. DURKEE, [F. S.]
8 John C. Breckenridge,		2 *Chas. H. Peaslee,	7 John A. Morrison,	2 Ben. C. Eastman,
9 *John C. Mason,		3 Jared Perkins, [F. S.]	8 *Thaddeus Stevens,	3 *Jas. Duane Doty, [In.]
10 *Richard H. Stanton.		4 *Harry Hibbard.	9 J. Gallen Jones,	<b>DELEGATES.</b>
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>		<b>NEW YORK.</b>	10 *Milo M. Dimmick,	Oregon—Joseph Lane.
1 Louis St. Martin, [S. R.]		1 John G. Floyd,	11 *Henry M. Fuller,	N. Mex.—O. R. H. Weightman.
2 J. Aristide Landry,		2 Obadiah Bowne,	12 Galusha A. Grow,	Minnesota—H. H. Sibley.

(Whigs in *italic* 88; Opposition in Roman, 140; Distinctive Free Soilers in *small caps*, 5.) Total, 233.  
 There are also four Delegates from Territories who can speak, but not vote. The figures before the names, indicate the Congressional Districts. \* Members of the XXXIst Congress. † Seats contested. U. Union. S. R. Southern Rights.

F. S. Free Soil.		Members of the A. A. S.		RECAPITULATION.		Contested.		U. Union.		S. A. southern Rights.	
States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.
Alabama.....	3 6	Illinois.....	1 6	Maryland.....	4 2	New Jersey.....	1 4	South Carolina.....	7		
Arkansas.....	1	Indiana.....	3 8	Massachusetts.....	9 1	New York.....	17 17	Tennessee.....	4		
California.....	3	Iowa.....	2 5	Michigan.....	9 1	North Carolina.....	5 3	Texas.....	2		
Connecticut.....	1 3	Kentucky.....	5 5	Mississippi.....	4	Ohio.....	11 10	Vermont.....	3		
Delaware.....	1	Louisiana.....	2 2	Missouri.....	3 2	Pennsylvania.....	9 15	Virginia.....	3 13		
Florida.....	1	Maine.....	3 4	New Hampshire.....	3 2	Rhode Island.....	1 1	Wisconsin.....	1		
Georgia.....	3 6	In the above classification, Messrs. Mann and Allen, of Massachusetts, Giddings, of Ohio, and Tack, of New Hampshire, are placed in the Whig column, and Durkee, of Wisconsin, in the Opposition. Union and Southern Rights members, are classed according to former politics.									



## MILEAGE OF THE XXXIII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

## SENATE.

Names.	Miles.	* Mileage.†
Stephen Adams.....	3740	\$1495 60
David R. Atchison.....	4240	1695 00
George E. Badger.....	610	244 00
James A. Bayard.....	220	88 00
John Bell.....	2214	897 60
John M. Berrien.....	1520	608 00
Solon Borland.....	4520	1808 00
James W. Bradbury.....	1350	540 00
Jesse D. Bright.....	1862	744 80
Richard Broadhead.....	396	158 40
Walter Brooke.....	5160	2064 00
Andrew P. Butler.....	1398	539 20
Lewis Cass.....	2162	864 80
Robert M. Charlton.....	1336	534 40
Salmon P. Chase.....	1436	574 00
John H. Clarke.....	900	360 00
Henry Clay.....	1120	448 00
Jeremiah Clemens.....	2600	1040 00
James Cooper.....	400	164 00
John Davis.....	830	332 00
William C. Dawson.....	1550	620 00
W. F. Dessauzars.....	1392	552 80
Henry Dodge.....	3960	1584 00
Augustus C. Dodge.....	3600	1440 00
Stephen A. Douglas.....	2710	1084 00
Solomon W. Downs.....	560	224 00
Alpheus Felch.....	2242	896 80
Hamilton Fish.....	450	180 00
Solomon Foot.....	1340	536 00
Henry S. Foote.....	5160	2064 00
Henry S. Geyer.....	3130	1252 00
William M. Gwin.....	13706	5482 40
John P. Hale.....	1134	453 60
Hannibal Hamblin.....	1476	590 40
Samuel Houston.....	6240	2496 00
Robt M. T. Hunter.....	230	92 00
Charles T. James.....	900	360 00
George W. Jones.....	4060	1600 00
James C. Jones.....	3214	1285 60
William R. King.....	2200	880 00
Stephen R. Mallory.....	3676	1470 40
Willie P. Mangum.....	660	264 00
James M. Mason.....	286	114 40
John J. M'Rae.....	4440	1776 00
David Meriwether.....	2130	852 00
Jacob W. Miller.....	564	225 60
Jackson Morton.....	3340	1336 00
Moses Norris, Jr.....	1180	472 00
James A. Pearce.....	260	104 00
Thomas G. Pratt.....	84	33 60
R. Barnwell Rhett.....	1280	512 00
Thomas J. Rusk.....	5868	2347 20
Wm. K. Sebastian.....	3800	1520 00
William H. Seward.....	1108	443 20
James Shields.....	3354	1341 60
Truman Smith.....	720	288 00
Pierre Soule.....	5186	2074 40
Presley Spruance.....	300	120 00
Robert F. Stockton.....	354	141 60
Charles Sumner.....	924	369 60
Isaac Toucey.....	700	280 00
Jos. R. Underwood.....	1480	592 00
William Upham.....	1300	520 00
Benjamin F. Wade.....	1008	403 20
Isaac P. Walker.....	3960	1584 00
John B. Weller.....	13706	5482 40
James Whitcomb.....	2032	812 80
Total.....		\$66,431 20

\* Estimated distance to and from place of residence.

† Amount of Mileage received.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTS'S.

Names.	Miles.	Mileage.
James Abercrombie.....	987	\$789 60
William Aiken.....	558	446 40
Charles Allen.....	425	340 00
Willis Allen.....	1433	1146 40
John Allison.....	425	340 00
Charles Andrews.....	650	520 00
John Appleton.....	600	480 00
William Appleton.....	462	369 60
William S. Ashe.....	378	302 40
Thomas H. Averett.....	252	201 60
Leander Babcock.....	560	448 00
David J. Bailey.....	948	758 40
Nelson Barrere.....	871	696 80
Thomas Bartlett, Jr.....	642	513 60
Thomas H. Bayly.....	327	261 60
Jas. M. H. Beale.....	600	480 00
Hiram Bell.....	914	731 20
Henry Bennett.....	534	427 20
Thos. M. Bibbhausa.....	218	174 40
William H. Bissell.....	1544	1235 20
Thomas S. Bocock.....	258	206 40
Richard J. Bowie.....	15	12 00
Obadiah Bowne.....	248	198 40
John H. Boyd.....	462	369 60
Linn Boyd.....	1362	1105 60
John Bragg.....	1248	998 40
J. C. Breckinridge.....	887	709 60
Samuel Brenton.....	1063	850 40
George Briggs.....	232	185 60
James Brooks.....	232	185 60
Albert G. Brown.....	2149	1719 20
George H. Brown.....	208	166 40
Alex. H. Buell.....	481	368 80
Lorenzo Burrows.....	677	541 60
Armistead Burr.....	740	592 00
George H. Bushy.....	689	551 20
E. C. Cabell.....	1250	1007 20
Joseph Cable.....	505	404 00
Joseph P. Caldwell.....	462	369 60
Lewis D. Campbell.....	914	731 20
Thomp. Campbell.....	2000	1600 00
David K. Carter.....	508	406 40
John S. Caekie.....	132	105 60
Joseph R. Chandler.....	140	112 00
Charles Chapman.....	345	276 00
E. W. Chastain.....	1034	827 20
W. M. Churchwell.....	635	508 00
Lincoln Clark.....	2023	1618 40
C. F. Cleveland.....	380	304 00
Thos. L. Clingman.....	567	469 60
W. R. W. Cobb.....	1156	924 80
Wm. F. Colcock.....	664	531 20
James L. Conger.....	1113	890 40
Joseph S. Cottman.....	213	170 40
William Cullton.....	1171	936 80
Carlton B. Curtis.....	606	556 80
John R. J. Daniel.....	225	180 00
John F. Darby.....	1594	1275 20
George T. Davis.....	448	358 40
John G. Davis.....	1146	916 80
John L. Dawson.....	276	220 80
Gilbert Dean.....	307	245 60
Milo M. Dimmick.....	311	248 80
David T. Disney.....	990	728 00
Alfred Dockery.....	460	368 00
James Duane Doty.....	1690	1352 00
James H. Duncan.....	494	395 20
Cyrus L. Dunham.....	1082	865 60
Charles Durkee.....	1690	1352 00
Ben. C. Eastman.....	2025	1620 00
Alfred P. Edgerton.....	1043	834 40
H. A. Edmundson.....	339	271 20

Names.	Miles.	Mileage.
Alexander Evans.....	91	\$72 80
Presley Ewing.....	1270	1016 00
Chas. J. Faulkner.....	125	100 00
Orlando B. Ficklin.....	1203	962 40
Graham N. Fitch.....	1433	1146 40
Thos. B. Florence.....	140	112 00
John G. Floyd.....	299	239 20
Orin Fowler.....	446	356 80
John D. Freeman.....	2100	1680 00
Henry M. Fuller.....	274	219 20
Thos. J. D. Fuller.....	875	700 00
James Gamble.....	325	260 00
James M. Gaylord.....	629	503 20
Meredith P. Gentry.....	1142	913 60
Joshua R. Giddings.....	804	643 20
Alfred Gilmore.....	431	344 80
Robert Goodenow.....	662	529 60
John Z. Goodrich.....	385	308 00
Willis A. Gorman.....	1075	860 00
Fred. W. Green.....	994	595 20
Ben. Edwards Grey.....	1461	1168 80
Galusha A. Grow.....	476	380 80
Willard P. Hall.....	2144	1715 20
Wm. T. Hamilton.....	110	88 00
Edward Hammond.....	41	32 80
Alexander Harper.....	568	454 40
Isham G. Harris.....	1403	1122 40
Samuel W. Harris.....	1057	845 60
Emmanuel B. Hart.....	232	185 60
Aug. P. Hascall.....	635	524 00
Solomon G. Haven.....	702	561 60
John H. Haws.....	232	185 60
William Hebard.....	650	520 00
Thos. A. Hendricks.....	1066	852 80
Bernhart Henn.....	1894	1515 20
Henry Hibbard.....	658	526 40
Junius Hillyer.....	820	656 00
Alex. R. Holliday.....	160	128 00
Jerediah Housford.....	670	536 00
George S. Houston.....	1300	1040 00
Volney E. Howard.....	3000	2400 00
Thomas Y. How, Jr.....	545	436 00
John W. Howe.....	467	373 60
Thomas M. Howe.....	400	320 00
William F. Hunter.....	542	433 60
Collin M. Ingersoll.....	305	244 00
Willard Ives.....	560	448 00
Joseph W. Jackson.....	668	534 40
Timothy Jenkins.....	500	400 00
Andrew Johnson.....	862	471 20
James Johnson.....	984	787 20
John Johnson.....	616	400 00
Robt. W. Johnson.....	2000	1600 00
Daniel T. Jones.....	538	430 40
George W. Jones.....	1213	970 40
J. Glancy Jones.....	196	156 40
George G. King.....	414	331 20
Preston King.....	610	488 00
Joseph H. Kuhns.....	337	269 60
William H. Kurtz.....	100	80 00
J. Aristide Landry.....	2437	1949 00
John Letcher.....	232	233 60
James Lockhart.....	1222	977 00
Daniel Mace.....	1161	926 80
Horace Mann.....	472	377 60
Edward C. Marshall.....	7033	5642 40
Humphrey Marshall.....	1084	875 20
Fred. S. Martin.....	639	511 20
John C. Mason.....	867	693 60
Jos. W. M'Corkle.....	7093	5674 40
Moses M'Donald.....	565	453 60
Jas. X. M'Lanahan.....	193	154 40
Fayette M'Mullen.....	544	435 20



<i>Names.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>
John M'Nair.....	154	\$123 20	George R. Riddle..	110	\$88 00	Charles Sweetser..	646	\$516 80
John M'Queen.....	717	573 60	John Robbins, jr... 140	112 00	John L. Taylor.....	419	635 20	
James Meacham.....	554	443 20	Reuben Robie.....	546	436 80	Benj. Thompson....	467	373 60
Richard R. Mead....	152	121 60	John L. Robinson..	1085	868 00	Geo. W. Thompson..	350	280 00
John G. Miller.....	1800	1440 00	Thomas Ross.....	167	133 60	Benj. B. Thurston..	385	308 00
John S. Millson.....	237	189 60	Joseph Russell.....	455	364 00	Robert Toombs.....	765	612 00
Ahiman L. Miner....	640	512 00	William A. Sackett..	567	453 60	N. S. Townsends....	677	541 60
Richard S. Maloney..	1800	1440 00	John H. Savage.....	1187	940 80	Amos Tuck.....	503	402 40
Henry D. Moore.....	140	112 00	A. M. Schermerhorn	842	513 80	Abra. W. Venable... 297	237 60	
John Moore.....	2635	2108 00	John L. Schoolcraft.	876	300 80	H. S. Walbridge... 510	408 00	
Jas. T. Morehead....	359	237 20	M. Schoonmaker....	332	265 60	Daniel Wallace.....	778	622 40
John A. Morrison... 192	153 60		Zeno Scudder.....	514	411 20	Thomas Y. Walsh... 40	32 00	
Charles Murphy.....	856	684 80	Richard Scurry.....	2391	2347 20	William T. Ward....	1150	920 00
William Murray.....	300	240 00	David L. Seymour... 384	307 20	Israel Washburn Jr.	710	568 00	
Benj. D. Nabers.....	1650	1320 00	Origan S. Seymour..	336	268 80	Albert G. Watkins..	600	480 00
Eben Newton.....	449	359 20	Charles Skelton....	172	137 60	John Welch.....	686	548 80
Edson B. Olds.....	692	472 00	Ephraim K. Smart... 701	560 80	John Wells.....	423	338 40	
James L. Orr.....	817	653 60	William R. Smith... 1238	990 40	Addison White....	911	728 80	
David Outlaw.....	402	321 60	William W. Snow.... 471	376 80	Alexander White... 1121	896 80		
Andrew Parker.....	175	140 00	Edward Stanley.... 420	336 00	John A. Wilcox.....	1672	1337 60	
Samuel W. Parker... 964	771 20		Benjamin Stanton.. 732	585 60	Isaac Wildrick.....	313	250 40	
Charles H. Peaslee.. 540	432 00		Fred. E. Stanton... 1594	1275 20	Chris. H. Williams..	1500	1200 00	
Alexander G. Penn.. 2467	1973 60		Richard H. Stanton.. 840	672 00	Jos. A. Woodward... 725	580 00		
Eben. J. Penniman.. 1113	890 40		Abra. P. Stephens.. 267	213 60	Richard Yates.....	1634	1307 20	
Jared Perkins.....	528	422 40	Alex. H. Stephens.. 755	604 00	Nathaniel Albertson	—	160 00	
John P. Phelps.....	1931	1544 80	Thaddeus Stevens.. 125	100 00	Isaac Reed.....	680	528 00	
William H. Polk.....	1162	929 60	James W. Stone.... 1100	880 00	John M. Bernhisel..	3222	2577 60	
Gilchrist Porter....	1657	1324 80	Louis St. Martin... 2357	1885 60	Joseph Lane.....	7450	5960 00	
Paulus Powell.....	260	208 00	Nathan T. Stratton.. 160	128 00	Henry H. Sibley....	2350	1880 00	
Rodman M. Price... 231	184 80		James F. Strother.. 75	60 00	R. H. Weightman... 2821	2096 80		
Robert Rantoul.....	465	372 00	Charles E. Stuart... 1230	984 00				
Wm. A. Richardson.. 1764	1411 20		Jos. Sutherland, Jr.	360	288 00	Total.....	\$165,901 60	

## MEMBERS OF THE XXXIII CONGRESS—Incomplete.

## SENATE.

John B. Thompson, Ky.	C. G. Atherton, N. H.	5 John M'Nair,	18 George Bliss,
J. P. Benjamin, La.	Wm. K. Sebastian, Ark.	6 William Overhart,	19 EDWARD WADE,
Josiah J. Evans, S. C.	B. N. Kenyon, Miss.	7 Samuel A. Bridges,	20 JOSUAH R. GIDDINGS,
Robert Toombs, Geo.	John M. Clayton, Del.	8 Hen. A. Muhlenberg.	21 Andrew Stuart,
		9 Isaac E. Heister,	INDIANA.
		10 <i>Nec Middlewarth,</i>	1 Smith Miller,
		11 Christian M. Straub,	2 William H. English,
		12 Hendrick B. Wright,	3 Cyrus L. Dunham,
		13 Asa Packer,	4 James H. Lane,
		14 Galusha A. Grow,	5 Samuel W. Parker,
		15 James Gamble,	6 Thos. A. Hendricks,
		16 William H. Kurtz,	7 John G. Davis,
		17 Samuel L. Russell,	8 Daniel Mace,
		18 John McCulloch,	9 Norman Eddy,
		19 Augustus Drum,	10 E. M. Chamberlain,
		20 John L. Dawson,	11 Andrew J. Harlan,
		21 David Ritchie,	ILLINOIS.
		22 Thomas M. Howe,	1 E. R. Washburne,
		23 Michael C. Trout,	2 John Wentworth,
		24 Carlton B. Curtis,	3 Jesse O. Norton,
		25 John Dick.	4 James Knox,

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

## MAINE.

1 Moses McDonald,	11 Theo. R. Westbrook,	13 Galusha A. Grow,	15 James Gamble,
2 Samuel Mayall,	12 Gilbert Dean,	14 Rufus W. Peckham,	16 William H. Kurtz,
3 E. Wilder Farley,	13 Russell Sage,	15 Charles Hughes,	17 Samuel L. Russell,
4 Samuel P. Benson,	14 Rufus W. Peckham,	16 George A. Simmons,	18 John McCulloch,
5 Israel Washburn, jr.,	15 Charles Hughes,	17 Bishop Perkins,	19 Augustus Drum,
6 Thos. J. D. Fuller.	16 George A. Simmons,	18 Peter Rowe,	20 John L. Dawson,
VERMONT.	17 Bishop Perkins,	19 George W. Chase,	21 David Ritchie,
1 James Meacham,	18 Peter Rowe,	20 Orsamus B. Matteson,	22 Thomas M. Howe,
2 Andrew Tracy,	19 George W. Chase,	21 Henry Bennett,	23 Michael C. Trout,
3 Alcott Sabin.	20 Orsamus B. Matteson,	22 Gerrit Smith,	24 Carlton B. Curtis,

## MASSACHUSETTS.

1 Zeno Scudder,	23 Caleb Lyon,*	25 Edwin B. Morgan,	27 Andrew Oliver,
2 Samuel L. Crocker,	24 Daniel T. Jones,	26 Edwin B. Morgan,	28 John J. Taylor,
3 J. Wiley Edmonds,	25 Edwin B. Morgan,	27 Andrew Oliver,	29 George Hastings,
4 Samuel H. Walley,	26 Andrew Oliver,	28 John J. Taylor,	30 Azariah Boody,
5 William Appleton,	27 John J. Taylor,	29 George Hastings,	31 Benjamin Pringle,
6 Charles W. Upham,	28 George Hastings,	30 Azariah Boody,	32 Solomon G. Haven,
7 Nath. P. Banks, jr.	29 Azariah Boody,	31 Benjamin Pringle,	33 Reuben E. Fenton.
8 Tappan Wentworth,	30 Benjamin Pringle,	32 Solomon G. Haven,	
9 ALEX. DE WITT,	31 Thomas T. Flagler,	33 Reuben E. Fenton.	
10 Edward Dickinson,	32 Solomon G. Haven,		
11 John Z. Goodrich.	33 Reuben E. Fenton.		

## NEW YORK.

1 James Maurice,	1 Nathan T. Stratton,	3 David T. Disney,	1 David Stuart,
2 Thos. W. Cummings,	2 Charles Skelton,	2 John S. Harrison,	2 David A. Noble,
3 Hiram Walbridge,	3 Samuel Lilly,	3 Lewis D. Campbell,	3 Samuel Clark,
4 Mike Walsh,	4 George Vail,	4 Matthias H. Nichols.	1 Daniel Wells, Jr.,
5 William M. Tweed,	5 A. C. M. Pennington.	5 Alfred P. Edgerton,	2 Ben. C. Eastman,
6 John Wheeler,	PENNSYLVANIA.	6 Andrew Ellison,	3 John B. Macy,
7 William A. Walker,	1 Thomas B. Florence,	7 Aaron Harlan,	MICHIGAN.
8 Francis B. Cutting,	2 Joseph R. Chandler,	8 Moses R. Corwin,	1 David Stuart,
9 Jared V. Peck,	3 John Robbins, jr.,	9 Frederick W. Green,	2 David A. Noble,
10 William Murray,	4 William H. Witte,	10 John L. Taylor,	3 Samuel Clark,

Whigs, in <i>Italics</i> , 80; Democrats, in <i>Romans</i> , 86; Free Soilers, in <i>small caps</i> , 4.	11 Thomas B. Olds,	12 William D. Lindsay,	13 Thomas B. Olds,
	13 William D. Lindsay,	14 Harvey H. Johnson,	15 William R. Sapp,
	14 Harvey H. Johnson,	16 Edward Hall,	17 Wilson Shannon,
	15 William R. Sapp,		
	16 Edward Hall,		
	17 Wilson Shannon,		

1 Thomas H. Benton,	2 Alfred W. Lamb,†	3 John G. Miller,	4 Mordecai Oliver,
2 Alfred W. Lamb,†	3 John G. Miller,	4 Mordecai Oliver,	5 John S. Phelps.
3 John G. Miller,	4 Mordecai Oliver,	5 John S. Phelps.	
4 Mordecai Oliver,	5 John S. Phelps.		
5 John S. Phelps.			

\* Independent Land Reformer,

† Contested by G. Porter.



## CANADIAN STATISTICS.

FROM THE CENSUS OF 1852.

LOWER CANADA.								
<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Population.</i>							
Beauharnois.....	40,313		Waterloo.....	26,537	50 to 100.....	37,885	48,037	<i>Gallons.</i>
Bellechasse.....	17,982		Wellington.....	26,796	100 to 200.....	18,608	18,421	<i>Yards.</i>
Berthier.....	34,608		Welland.....	20,141	Over 200.....	4,686	3,080	Fold Cloth
Bonaventure.....	10,844		Wentworth.....	42,619	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	889,523
Chambly.....	20,576		York.....	79,719	In cult'n.....	3,072,963	2,374,586	14,955
Champlain.....	13,896		Total.....	962,004	In crops.....	2,072,963	1,367,649	1,162,301
Dorchester.....	43,106		Lower Canada.....	890,261	Pasture.....	1,502,355	1,367,649	<i>No.</i>
Drummond.....	16,562		Total Canadas.....	1,842,265	Gardens.....	30,309	55,489	Bulls
Gaspé.....	10,904				Orch'ds.....	30,309	55,489	Oxen & Steers.....
Huntingdon.....	40,455				Wild.....	4,508,398	6,125,509	M'h. Cows.....
Kamouraska.....	20,396				Wheat.....	437,111	782,116	Cal's & Heifers.....
Leinster.....	29,690				Barley.....	42,927	29,916	Horses.....
L'Islet.....	19,641				Rye.....	46,007	38,998	Sheep.....
Lotbinière.....	16,567				Peas.....	165,192	192,169	Pigs.....
Mégantic.....	13,836				Oats.....	590,422	473,684	<i>Provisions.</i>
Missisquoi.....	13,484				Buckwh't.....	51,781	44,365	Beef.....
Montmorency.....	9,598				Maize.....	92,669	70,571	Pork.....
Montreal.....	77,381				Potatoes.....	73,244	77,572	Fish.....
Nicolet.....	19,657				Turneps.....	13,897	17,135	
Ottawa.....	22,903				Other.....			
Pontneuf.....	19,366				crops & idle.....	649,703	600,150	
Quebec.....	61,526							
Richelieu.....	25,656							
Rouville.....	27,031							
Rimouski.....	26,862							
Saguenay.....	20,753							
St. Maurice.....	27,562							
St. Hyacinthe.....	20,623							
Sherbrooke.....	20,014							
Shefford.....	16,482							
Stanstead.....	13,898							
Terrebonne.....	26,791							
Two Mountains.....	30,470							
Vaudreuil.....	21,429							
Verchères.....	14,343							
Yamaska.....	14,748							
Total.....	890,261							
UPPER CANADA.								
<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Population.</i>							
Addington.....	15,165							
Brant.....	26,426							
Bruce.....	2,837							
Carleton.....	31,397							
Dundas.....	13,811							
Durham.....	30,732							
Elgin.....	25,418							
Eseex.....	16,817							
Frontenac.....	30,735							
Grey.....	13,217							
Glengary.....	17,596							
Greenville.....	20,707							
Haldimand.....	18,788							
Halter.....	18,322							
Hastings.....	31,977							
Huron.....	19,138							
Kent.....	17,460							
Lambton.....	16,615							
Lanark.....	27,217							
Leeds.....	30,320							
Lenox.....	7,965							
Lincoln.....	21,898							
Middlesex.....	29,899							
Northumberland.....	31,329							
Norfolk.....	21,281							
Ontario.....	30,678							
Oxford.....	29,338							
Peel.....	24,816							
Pertill.....	16,545							
Petersboro.....	16,237							
Prescott.....	10,487							
Prince Edward.....	18,887							
Renfrew.....	9,418							
Russell.....	2,870							
Simcoe.....	27,166							
Stomont.....	14,643							
Victoria.....	11,667							
Total.....	890,261							

## EXTRA MILEAGE—Senate.

The Senate held a called or Executive Session on ten days, at the close of the regular Session in March, 1851, and it was decided by President Wm. R. King, that the Senators were entitled to Mileage for that Extra Session, as if they had journeyed from home to Washington and back again, because of their attendance thereon. Twenty-five of the Senators, whose names will be found in the Almanac of 1852, took the Extra Mileage on eight, others, who declined it then, returned to the charge at the succeeding Session, and took it as follows:

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>
J. M. Berrien, Ga.....	1520	\$608 00
J. D. Bright, Ind.....	1862	744 00
A. P. Butler, S. C.....	1398	559 20
J. H. Clarke, R. I.....	900	360 00
Jefferson Davis, Miss.....	3970	1588 00
W. C. Dawson, Ga.....	1550	620 00
Wm. M. Gwin, Cal.....	3686	1474 40
Do. 2d Session 31st Congress.....	3686	1474 40
W. P. Mangum, N. C.....	690	264 00
J. W. Miller, N. J.....	564	225 60
P. Spruance, Del.....	300	120 00
J. W. Bradbury, Maine.....	1350	540 00
Total.....		\$8,578 00



## HENRY CLAY.

HENRY CLAY, born in Hanover county, Virginia, on the 12th of April, 1777, died at Washington, D. C., on the 28th of June, 1852, aged 75 years. He was the son of a poor Baptist clergyman, John Clay, who died when Henry was but five years old, leaving seven children to the care of a most excellent mother, who married again ten years afterward, and removed to Kentucky. Henry remained some years in Virginia, and at fourteen years of age, was employed in a small store in Richmond, whence he was soon transferred to a law-office, where he attracted the notice of Chancellor Wythe. He left Richmond in 1797, with a license to practice law, and emigrated to Lexington, Ky., where he opened an office as a lawyer, and, though poor and friendless, rapidly acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. He was very soon attracted to the political arena, by the agitation preceding the exchange of a Territorial for a State Government, in which he bore an active part, distinguishing himself by his public efforts in favor of affixing a constitutional limit to the existence of Slavery in the embryo State. Defeated on this point, he embarked most heartily in the cause of the party then mustering under the banner of Thomas Jefferson, in opposition to the Alien and Sedition Acts of John Adams's Administration. Here he had the popular current on his side, Kentucky being almost unanimous in its adhesion to Mr. Jefferson and the Republican party.

His first public station was that of representative in the State Legislature, to which he was nominated and elected while absent from the country. He served two years in the Assembly, and was, in 1806, chosen by the two Houses to fill a short vacancy in the Senate of the United States, where he took his seat on the 29th of December, 1806, serving but a single term, in which he proposed a resolve looking to a comprehensive system of Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, which passed the Senate with only three dissenting votes.

The next summer he was chosen again to the State Legislature, where he served two years more, submitting a series of resolves approving the Embargo and the general course of President Jefferson, which were adopted in the House by a vote of 64 to 1. He also introduced a resolve proposing that each member should clothe himself entirely in American fabrics, which likewise prevailed, but was so acrimoniously denounced as to involve him in a duel with its chief an-

tagonist, Mr. Humphrey Marshall, in which both combatants were slightly wounded.

Mr. Clay returned to the United States Senate in December, 1809, having been again elected to fill a vacancy, and again distinguished himself by his efforts in favor of the encouragement of Home Manufactures. He spoke and voted in favor of assuming the River Perdido as the true line between Louisiana and Florida, in opposition to the pretensions of Spain, and at the following session, earnestly opposed the recharter of the first United States Bank. He remained in the Senate but two sessions, but left it with a reputation as a debater and legislator, which few have attained so early in life.

In 1811, he was for the first time elected to the House of Representatives, whereof he was, on its assembling, chosen Speaker by a large majority. He was one of the master-spirits of the majority by which War with Great Britain was urged upon President Madison, and finally carried. He remained in the House as a leading advocate of War measures, having been re-chosen Speaker on the assembling of a new Congress, in May, 1813, until January 19, 1814, when he resigned, in order to proceed to Europe, as one of five commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace, meeting the British Commissioners first at Göttingen and afterward at Ghent, where a peace was signed on the 18th of December, 1814, though the battle of New Orleans, which practically closed the war, was fought three weeks afterward. Mr. Clay remained some months in Europe, returning in September, 1815, to learn that he had been unanimously re-elected to Congress some weeks before. When Congress assembled in December, he was re-chosen Speaker by a nearly unanimous vote.

The labors of that Congress were necessarily arduous. The war had disordered the finances and deranged the industry of the country, leaving everything in chaos. Congress proceeded to readjust the tariff with avowed regard to the encouragement of Home Manufactures, and to charter a new National Bank, both with the hearty concurrence of Mr. Clay, who frankly confessed that the experience of the war had convinced him that such an institution was desirable, and even necessary, and to this opinion he evermore adhered. The same Congress passed a bill increasing the compensation of members of both Houses, which excited great dissatisfaction, and defeated most of those who stood for re-election. Mr. Clay was, therefore, warmly opposed, for the first time in several years, but defeated his opponent (John Pope), after a severe and animated struggle.

Mr. Clay remained a member of the House, and its Speaker, up to the 4th of March, 1825, save a



short period when pecuniary embarrassments caused by the failure of a friend for whom he was a heavy endorser, constrained him to resign, and devote his attention to his private affairs. Returning to the next Congress, he was forthwith chosen Speaker, by a large majority, over Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Va., who had been elected in his absence. He signalized himself, throughout these ten years, by his earnest and persistent advocacy of Protection to Home Industry, National Internal Improvement, the recognition of South American and Greek Independence, &c. &c. The fierce excitement which overspread the country upon the question of admitting Missouri into the Union as a Slave State, with a Constitution peculiarly offensive to the Free North, was finally calmed by his exertions, the Constitution modified, and the State admitted, though by a very small majority. He succeeded in carrying through the House a more Protective Tariff bill, in 1820, but it was lost in the Senate; and in 1824, a similar bill was piloted by him through the House (107 to 102), which was concurred in by the Senate, and thus became a law.

In 1824, five candidates for President were presented—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, William H. Crawford, Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun. The latter soon withdrew, and became a candidate for Vice-President, throwing his own strength into the Jackson scale. Mr. Crawford had been nominated by a meagre Congressional caucus, and was thereupon commended as the regular "Republican" candidate. The anti-caucus votes in the Northern States, were mainly concentrated on Mr. Adams; in the South and West on Gen. Jackson. Mr. Clay was much the youngest of the candidates remaining in nomination, and received only the votes of Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and four from New York—thirty-seven in all. Six more would have carried him into the House, over which he presided, and where his popularity was unbounded. As it was, the constitutional candidates were Messrs. Adams, Jackson, and Crawford, the latter prostrate by a disease which soon after closed his mortal career. Mr. Clay and his friends were obliged to choose between Messrs. Adams and Jackson, neither of them personally acceptable to Mr. C., and the latter at bitter feud with him, on account of Mr. C.'s unsparing denunciation of his course in invading Florida and capturing its chief posts without authority. Mr. Clay decided in favor of Mr. Adams, as he had months before informed Lafayette that he should do, if compelled to choose between him and Jackson. So Lafayette testified in a letter to Mr. Clay, written in 1832.

Mr. Clay's choice, and the consequent election of Adams, were deeply resented by the partisans of the disappointed candidate, and the acceptance of the office of Secretary of State by the Speaker (who bade adieu to the House, on the 3d of March, 1825, never to return as a member), was made the pretext for a concerted outcry of "Bargain and Corruption!" against him and the new President. The supporters of Jackson, Crawford, and Calhoun, coalesced to form an Opposition which embarrassed Mr. Adams's Administration throughout, controlled the action of Congress, and elected Gen. Jackson President, in 1828, by a large majority. Mr. Calhoun was re-chosen Vice-President, and Mr. Clay retired to private life.

Mr. Clay was returned to the United States Senate in December, 1831, after an absence of more than twenty years, having been elected over Col. Richard M. Johnson. He there advocated Internal Improvement, the Re-charter of the United States Bank, and a Distribution among the States of the Proceeds of Sales of Public Lands, for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement—a proposition he originated at this time. He was presented as a candidate for President against Gen. Jackson, but the Opposition was distracted by Anti-Masonry and other questions, and Mr. Clay received only the votes of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, and part of Maryland, in all 49. Vermont voted for William Wirt, the Anti-Masonic candidate, South Carolina for John Floyd of Virginia, and all the rest for Gen. Jackson, who had an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Clay remained in the Senate, where he proposed and carried the Tariff Compromise of 1834, and put forth his utmost exertions in opposition to the Removal of the Deposits, Specie Circular, and other arbitrary measures of Gen. Jackson, but without success. In 1836, he was re-chosen to the Senate, but was not a candidate for President. Gen. Harrison received most of the Anti-Jackson votes, but Mr. Webster took that of Massachusetts, and those of Georgia and Tennessee were thrown for Judge White of Tennessee. Mr. Van Buren was elected by a majority over all, but the commercial disasters which speedily ensued rendered his Administration a stormy one, with a dubious ascendancy in Congress. Mr. Clay's name, in connection with the Presidency, was presented to the Whig National Convention, which met at Harrisburg, in December, 1839, and a very large plurality of the Delegates favored his nomination, but a majority finally united on Gen. Harrison, who was elected over Mr. Van Buren in November ensuing, by a very great majority.

Mr. Clay still kept his seat in the Senate, and was its master-spirit during the greater part of the memorable XXVIIIth Congress. The two successive bills chartering a new National Bank, the Bankrupt Law, Land Distribution, &c., received his ardent support, and he was among the first to denounce the duplicity and treachery of the calamity whom the death of Gen. Harrison had elevated to the Presidency. On the 31st of March, 1842, believing that there was no farther need of his remaining in the public service, he took a formal and affecting farewell of the Senate, and returned to his home in Kentucky. He spent the two following winters in the South, mainly at New Orleans, returning, in the spring of 1844, to the Southern Atlantic States, and writing from Raleigh, N. C., a letter, in which he took ground strongly against the Annexation of Texas—a measure then pending before the Senate on a Treaty negotiated under the auspices of President Tyler and his Foreign Secretary, John C. Calhoun. Mr. Clay was unanimously nominated for President by the Whig National Convention, which assembled at Baltimore in May, and the nomination was received with enthusiasm by the Whigs of the Union. It was not destined, however, to be successful. The Democratic National Convention met at the same place four weeks later, and proceeded to throw over Mr. Van Buren, whom a majority of its members were



pledged to support, and finally, after a stormy sitting or two, nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee, formerly Speaker of the House, a man of very moderate ability, but a fair stump-speaker, of good personal character, and an unhesitating champion of Annexation and every kindred measure. Mr. Van Buren had sealed his own doom by taking ground against Annexation. Mr. Polk carried most of the Southern States, on the assumption that the acquisition of Texas would strengthen the power of Slavery and improve the market for slaves, while New York and other States hostile to that policy were lost to Mr. Clay by the Anti-Texas votes thrown away on James G. Birney. Mr. Polk received 170 electoral votes, Mr. Clay 105. New York alone would have changed the result, and her Electors were secured to Polk by a plurality of 5,106, while more than 15,000 votes were squandered on the Birney Abolition ticket.

The Annexation of Texas was the first result of Mr. Polk's election, accomplished even before he had nominally assumed the reins of Government. The marching of troops down to the Rio Grande, in the heart of a Mexican province, and the consequent breaking out of hostilities, speedily and naturally followed. The Protective Tariff of 1842, under which the Country had steadily and rapidly increased in Industry, Prosperity, and Wealth, was overthrown, and the present Ad Valorem Revenue Tariff enacted in its stead—a Tariff under which we are this day running in debt to Europe at least fifty millions per annum for Iron and Fabrics, which we should have made for ourselves had the Tariff of '42 been left undisturbed. For whatever of disaster and demoralization has resulted or shall result from the career of aggression and lust of dominion on which the United States have now entered, the initial cause may be found in the defeat of Henry Clay in the Presidential contest of 1844.

Mr. Clay deprecated and condemned the war on Mexico throughout, and on the 13th of November, 1847, made a speech at Lexington, urging the abandonment of all projects of conquest, and the withdrawal of our Armies from Mexico, as an earnest of our desire for peace. His recommendations were warmly responded to by the great mass of the Whigs, and doubtless did much to hasten the negotiation of a Treaty the following autumn. Meantime, his own most promising and beloved son, Henry Clay, jr., had been killed at the battle of Buena Vista, as Lieut. Colonel of the Kentucky regiment, February 22, 1847.

Four months thereafter, Mr. Clay, who had always been a believer in the Christian Religion, and had often borne impressive testimony to its Divine origin, united with the Protestant Episcopal Church in Lexington, and received the rite of Baptism.

During the winter and spring of 1848, Mr. Clay's name was again presented in connection with the Whig nomination for the Presidency, and was very warmly hailed by the great mass of the People, but the leading politicians, believing that the prejudice against him in the minds of a majority of the voters, however unjust, was rooted and invincible, were generally in favor of nominating Gen. Taylor, who was accordingly selected as the Whig standard-bearer by the National Convention, which met at Philadelphia. General

for Mr. Clay, and some 80 for Gen. Scott, Mr. Webster, and others. Gen. Taylor gained on every ballot till the fourth, when he was nominated by a decisive majority. Mr. Clay, considering that Gen. T. had given no clear assurance of his devotion to Whig principles, and had never consented to abide the choice of the Convention, could not feel justified in rendering him an active support, but he peremptorily refused to allow his own name to be used in opposition.

Kentucky revised her State Constitution in 1849, and Mr. Clay made another effort to engraft on it a gradual emancipation of slaves, but was again baffled.

Mr. Clay was re-elected to the Senate, in December, 1848, by the Legislature of Kentucky, by a vote nearly or quite unanimous. He did not take his seat at the March Session, called to act on Gen. Taylor's appointments, but the opening of the regular session found him, despite his advanced age, erect, buoyant, and active, to an extent which few young men could exceed. His labors, through that long and memorable session, were unsurpassed, and his attempts to affect a Compromise or Adjustment of the perilous questions respecting Slavery in the Territories, the Admission of California, &c., though baffled at the outset, were ultimately crowned with success. On the merits of these measures, taken as a whole, we here express no opinion; but that Mr. Clay believed in the existence of an imperative necessity for some such Adjustment, and urged it under the impulse of an ardent patriotism, we can not consider doubtful.

Mr. Clay served through the following Session (closing the XXXIst Congress), urging upon Congress the duty of farther Protection to Home Industry, and making a gallant but unsuccessful struggle for the passage of a River and Harbor Improvement bill. He was defeated in this, not by votes, but by Parliamentary strategy—by talking against time, until the Session had been talked to death. He went home to Kentucky in the spring, remained at Ashland in feeble health through the warm season, and in December returned to Washington to die! His health was so broken and evidently failing that he scarcely took his seat in the Senate at all, and was soon obliged to keep his room, and ultimately his bed. Finally, after a protracted struggle between the native vigor of his constitution and the relentless progress of disease, his mortal career was closed by death, a little before noon on the 28th of June, 1852.

Congress was just meeting as the news of his decease sped over Washington. The fact was simply announced on either floor, and an adjournment, therefor, moved and carried. The next day was devoted to eulogies and appointments for the funeral. The ashes of the Great Commoner were committed to the charge of a strong committee of members of each House, and so conveyed through Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton, New York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, &c., &c., to Lexington, and there deposited in the tomb at Ashland which Mr. Clay had previously provided. There let them rest for ever, and thither let reverent steps be turned from every quarter of our Union to gaze on the earth enfolding the dust which once enshrined the wise Legislator, the fearless Orator, the fervent Patriot, and the unpretending champion of Jus-



## DANIEL WEBSTER.

DANIEL WEBSTER was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, on the 18th of January, 1782. His great-grandfather, Thomas Webster, migrated from Norfolk, England, and settled in Hampton, N. H., in 1656, nearly two centuries ago. Ebenezer Webster, father of Daniel, born in 1739, was a pioneer in Salisbury, served with credit in the Rangers during the Old French War, and in our Revolutionary struggle fought at White Plains, and led a company gallantly in the Battle of Bennington. After our Independence was secured, he was chosen Representative, Senator, and finally a Judge of Common Pleas, which office he held from 1791 to 1805. He died in 1806, aged 67.

Daniel Webster was cradled in poverty and early inured to labor, walking two miles and a half to common school in winter, and working on his father's farm in summer. When fourteen, he was sent to the famous "Phillips' Academy," in Exeter, N. H., and the next year to Dartmouth College, where he graduated with honor, taught an Academy at Fryeburg, Maine, one year, and then betook himself to the study of Law, first in Salisbury, and then in Boston, in the office of Christopher Gore, afterward Governor of Massachusetts; was admitted to the Bar in 1805; practiced a short time in Boscowen, N. H.; removing thence, in 1807, to Portsmouth, was married next year to Grace Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H., by whom he had four children, of whom but one (Fletcher) survives him. The mother died suddenly, while on her way with her husband to Washington, late in 1827.

Mr. Webster remained nine years in Portsmouth, and there acquired an extensive practice and an enviable reputation. In 1812, he was for the first time a candidate for office, being nominated for Congress by the Federalists of New Hampshire, and elected after a most vehement contest. (The State then chose its Members by General Ticket.) Though never before a member of a Legislative body, he rose at once to a high rank among Parliamentary debaters. He opposed the invasion of Canada, and all schemes of aggression and conquest, ardently advocated the enlargement of our Navy, and the prosecution of the war on the ocean, but condemned the policy which had involved the country in hostilities, and urged an early Peace. His house, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire during his absence at Washington, in January, 1814. He removed to Boston, in August, 1816. His fame as a Jurist was greatly increased by his defense of Dartmouth College against the assumptions of the Legislature of New Hampshire to alter and modify its charter at pleasure—a claim which was sustained by the Courts of New Hampshire, but overruled by the United States Supreme Court, on Mr. Webster's argument, in March, 1818.

He devoted himself assiduously to the Law in Boston, refusing invitations to embark in Politics, but serving as an Elector of President, and then as Member of the State Constitutional Convention, until, in 1822, he was persuaded to stand for Congress, and elected by a large majority. He took his seat in December, 1823, and immediately signalized himself by a proposition and speech looking to the recognition of Greece as an Independent nation. He made, at the same Session, the ablest Free Trade argument ever presented to Congress. It was overborne, however, by the Speech of Mr. Clay in favor of Protection, and the Tariff bill of 1824 became a law. Mr. Webster was re-elected without opposition, in 1824, and would have been returned in 1826, but he was that year elected to the United States Senate, where he took his seat in January, 1828.

His speeches against Hayne, in 1823, on the right of a State to nullify an act of Congress, were the greatest intellectual achievements of his life. They may be said to have practically settled the question, so that, though Nullification has since been threatened, no danger remains that it will ever be in earnest attempted.

Mr. Webster remained in the Senate till March 4, 1841, and was a leading participator in the discussions growing out of the attempted Re-charter of the United States Bank, Tariff Compromise of 1834, the Removal of the Deposits, the Specie Circular, the Expunging Resolution, &c. From an original Free-Trader, he became a warm and impressive advocate of Protection to Home Industry, regarding the policy of the Country as settled by the acts of 1824 and '28, and the interests thereby cast into existence justly entitled to Legislative support. He therefore opposed the Tariff Compromise of 1834, which nevertheless prevailed.

Upon Gen. Harrison's election to the Presidency, Mr. Webster was called to the post of Secretary of State, which he continued to hold after Gen. Harrison's death and Mr. Tyler's accession, until late in 1842. During this time he negotiated with Lord Ashburton the Treaty of Washington, by which the North-Eastern Boundary of Maine was settled. After retiring from the Cabinet, he remained in private life till 1845, when he was again chosen to the Senate, on the retirement of Mr. Choate. He spoke, in 1846, in favor of the Oregon Boundary Treaty; in 1848, against the claim of the South to extend Slavery into the new Territories; and on the 7th of March, 1850, in favor of the adjustment of the Territorial and Slavery dispute by Compromise, wherein the Wilmot Proviso should be surrendered by the North as needless and irritating. He afterward signalized himself by a zealous advocacy of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Webster was first proposed for President in 1836, when Massachusetts gave him her Electoral Vote, but was seconded by no other State. In 1848, his name was submitted to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, but his vote never reached thirty. In 1852, his name was again submitted to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, but his highest vote on any ballot was 33. It is understood that 106 Southern votes were ready to be cast for him whenever they would secure his nomination, but the opportunity was never presented.

In 1850, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, Mr. Webster was called again to the first place in the Cabinet, which he continued to hold till his death. He left Washington in ill-health during the summer of 1852, and retired to his country residence at Marshfield, Mass., and soon after met with a severe injury by being thrown from a wagon. His health continued to decline until, on the 21st of October, his illness was felt to be dangerous, from which time he rapidly sunk until his death, which occurred on Sunday morning, October 24, at a little before 3 o'clock. His last hours were irradiated by penitence, prayer, and the consolations of Christian faith and hope.

Thus lived and died the greatest man, intellectually, that America has yet produced—her most chaste and cogent Orator, and one of her most accomplished and thoroughly qualified Statesmen. His Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill Orations, his Replies to Hayne, and Letter to Huleman, will live while our language is spoken, and, long after his faults and his frailties shall have been forgotten, the American People will do honor to his Genius, his Understanding, and his Patriotism.



## NATIONAL PLATFORMS.

THE 'Democratic' National Convention, which assembled at Baltimore, June 1, 1852, and, after a vehement struggle between the partizans of Gen. CASS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Senator DOUGLASS, Gov. MARCY, &c., finally united on Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, for President, with Hon. WM. RUFUS KING, of Alabama, for Vice-President, unanimously adopted the following Declaration of Principles:—

I. *Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

II. *Resolved*, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of Government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsify the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the public credulity.

III. *Resolved, therefore*, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in General Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:—

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws

and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists and others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

IV. *Resolved*, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and, therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, can not, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

V. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

VI. *Resolved*, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

VII. *Resolved*, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits can not secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

VIII. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Vir-



ginia Legislature in 1789; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

IX. *Resolved*, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given "aid and comfort to the enemy."

X. *Resolved*, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past, and security for the future."

XI. *Resolved*, That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

The 'Whig' National Convention met likewise at Baltimore, on the 17th of June, and after four days' obstinate contest between the supporters of President FILLMORE, Secretary WEBSTER, and Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, finally nominated the last named for President, with Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, for Vice-President. The following Declaration of Principles had been previously adopted — the Resolves respecting Slavery and Foreign Policy being distasteful to a large minority of the Convention, but generally acquiesced in for the sake of harmony. Sixty-six Delegates voted against the Slavery Resolve, and it was repudiated in the subsequent canvass by a portion of the party. Its adoption undoubtedly repelled some votes from the support of Gen. SCOTT.

THE Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:—

I. The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied, are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

II. The State Governments should be held secure

in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

III. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

IV. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

V. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

VI. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States, such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

VII. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and individual welfare.

VIII. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included), are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

THE 'Free Democracy' National Convention assembled at Pittsburgh, in August, and nominated JOHN P. HALZ, of New Hampshire, for President, with GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, for Vice-President. It adopted a very long Declaration of Principles, in favor of Free Soil, Free Land, No Extension of Slavery, Internal Improvements, &c., &c.



## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1852.

## TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS.

*Passed at the 1st Session of the XXXIIIrd Congress.*

*An Act making Appropriations to meet the Expense incurred in consequence of the late Fire at the Capitol*—Appropriates five thousand dollars for temporary repairs of the congressional library-room, and ten thousand for the purchase of new books, to replace those destroyed by fire.

*An Act to provide a Room for the Congressional Library*—Appropriates twelve hundred dollars for fitting up the Document-Room as a temporary place of deposit for the library.

*An Act authorizing the Payment of Interest to New Hampshire for advances made in repelling Invasion, and suppressing Insurrection at Indian Stream*—Provides for payment of interest (not exceeding six thousand dollars), to New Hampshire, on expenses incurred for the protection of the Northeastern frontier, in Coos county, New Hampshire, in the years 1835-6-7.

*An Act to carry into execution the twelfth article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo*—Appropriates three millions one hundred and eighty thousand dollars to meet installment due Mexico per treaty on the 30th of May, 1852.

*An Act for the Relief of American Citizens lately Imprisoned and Pardoned by the Queen of Spain*—Appropriates six thousand dollars for the relief of certain Cuban Filibusters released from Ceuta by pardon of the Spanish Queen.

*An Act to Provide for the Appointment of a Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California*—Authorizes the President, by advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of California, with a salary of \$4,000 per annum, and a clerk with a salary of \$2,500 per annum.

*An Act to extend the time for selling the lands granted to the Kentucky Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb*—Extends the time five years.

*An Act to Provide for the Repair of the Congressional Library-Room, lately destroyed by fire*—Appropriates \$72,500 to be expended in repairing the Congressional Library-Room, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the President of the United States.

*An Act to make Land-Warrants Assignable, and for other Purposes*—This act makes all warrants for military or bounty-land, which have been or may hereafter be issued under any law of the United States, and all valid locations of the same, assignable by deed or instrument of writing, executed according to such form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It also provides, that any person holding land by right of pre-emption, may use land-warrants in payment for such lands. When warrants shall be located on lands which are sub-

ject to entry at a greater minimum than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the locator shall pay the difference in cash. Holders or assignees of land warrants, on entering lands, are required to pay to the Register the same compensation or percentage to which he is entitled when selling lands for cash. The act also provides, that in all cases where the militia, or volunteers, or State-troops of any State or Territory, were called into military service, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the 18th of June, 1812, the officers and soldiers of such militia, &c., shall be entitled to all the benefits of the Act, entitled "An Act granting bounty-land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September 28, 1850, and shall receive lands for their services according to the provisions of said act upon proof of length of service as therein required.

*An Act amendatory of the Act, entitled "An Act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the District Courts," approved July 29, 1850*—Provides that the authority conferred by the act aforesaid, hereby amended, may be exercised by the Circuit Judge or by the Chief Justice of the United States, as in the said act directed, whenever, on the certificate of the clerk of the Circuit or District Court, under the seal of the court, it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of such Judge or Chief Justice, that the public interests, from the accumulation or urgency of judicial business in any district, shall require it to be done; and the District Judge so designated and appointed, shall have and exercise the same powers within such district, as if the District Judge resident therein were prevented by sickness or other disability from performing his judicial duties; and it shall be lawful, in case of such appointment, for each of the said District Judges separately to hold the District or Circuit Court at the same time in such district, and discharge all the judicial duties of a District Judge therein; but no such District Judge shall hear appeals from the District Court.

*An Act to extend the time for selecting lands granted to Wisconsin for saline purposes*—Extends the time to the 1st of January, 1854.

*An Act to change the time of holding the United States District Court in Alabama, and for other purposes*—Provides that the United States District Courts shall hereafter be held at Mobile, on the fourth Monday in April and the second Monday after the fourth Monday in November; at Huntsville on the second Monday in May and the second Monday in November; and at Montgomery on the fourth Monday in May and the fourth Monday in November.



*An Act Concerning the Sessions of the Courts of the United States in the District of Delaware*—Provides that the courts be held at New Castle—that there shall be two regular terms of the Circuit Court for said district, which shall commence on the third Tuesday in June, and the third Tuesday in October; and four regular terms of the District Court, which shall commence on the second Tuesday in April, the second Tuesday in June, the second Tuesday in September, and the second Tuesday in January hereafter.

*An Act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in that State, and to ratify and approve the sales already made*—Authorizes the Legislature to sell or lease the school lands, with the consent of the inhabitants of the towns or districts for whose benefit the lands were given, and appropriate the proceeds for the use of the schools.

*An Act to Regulate the Mileage of the Delegate from Oregon*—Repeals the law which limited the mileage of the Delegate from Oregon to \$2,500, and consequently allows said Delegate eight dollars for each twenty miles of travel.

*An Act to legalize certain entries of Public Land made in the State of Florida*—Provides that the several entries of land (embracing tracts once reserved to satisfy claims under the armed occupation act, but which claims were forfeited prior to the allowance of said entries) permitted at the land-office at Newnansville, in the State of Florida, be and the same are hereby confirmed, and patents shall issue thereon as in other cases: *Provided*, That the land so entered shall have been upon the faith of the Register's certificate improved by the party in interest under said certificate, and that the said land is not claimed by adverse parties.

*An Act to relinquish to the State of Iowa, the lands reserved for Salt Springs therein*—Provides that the twelve salt springs, and six sections of land adjoining, the use of which was granted to the State of Iowa, be now granted in fee simple to said State.

*An Act to grant to certain Settlers on the Menomonee purchase, Wisconsin, the right of pre-emption*—Provides for securing to settlers on the lands ceded to the United States by the Menomonee tribe of Indians, the same right of pre-emption as provided in "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September 4, 1841.

*An Act to provide for the holding of the District Court of the District of Columbia, in cases of sickness or other disability of the District Judge*—Provides that in case of the illness or disability of the Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the senior Assistant Judge shall discharge the duty of District Judge.

*An Act granting the right of way to the State of Missouri and a portion of the Public Lands, to aid in the construction of certain Railroads in said State*—Grants the right of way through the public domain for railroads from Hannibal to St. Joseph, and from the city of St. Louis to such point on the western boundary of Missouri as may be designated by the authority of said State. Also

grants such materials of stone, timber, &c., from the public lands adjacent to the roads, as may be necessary for their construction. Also every alternate section of land for six sections, or miles, in width, on each side of the roads mentioned. The bill further provides, that 120 sections of land on each or either road, may be sold, and when twenty miles of such road is completed, another like quantity of land may be sold, and so on till the completion of the roads, provided the work can be accomplished in ten years; if not, no more lands will be sold, and such as may remain unsold, shall revert to the United States. It is further provided that these roads shall transport any property or troops of the United States free of charge, and shall transport the United States mail at such price as Congress may direct.

*An Act giving the assent of Congress to the State of Missouri, to impose a tax upon all lands hereafter sold by the United States therein, from and after the date of such sale*—Provides according to the title, with a proviso that non-residents shall not be taxed higher than residents.

*An Act relating to the Salaries of Officers of the Territories of the United States*—Provides that any officer who shall absent himself from the Territory and from the duties of his office, shall draw no pay for the year in which such absence may occur, unless cause for such absence can be shown which shall be satisfactory to the President of the United States. The officers of Utah who have withdrawn from that territory, are exempt from the operation of this act.

*An Act making an appropriation for the payment of Navy Pensions for the year ending 30th June, 1853*—Appropriates for invalid pensions \$45,000.

*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil of the 27th day of January, 1849," and approved March 29, 1850*—Provides that the Secretary of the Treasury in discharging the awards made by the commissioner under the above act shall be governed by the provisions of the 8th section of the act for payment of Mexican Claims, approved March 3, 1849, as far as said provisions may be applicable.

*An Act to establish a Branch Mint of the United States in California*—Provides for the establishment of a branch mint at such point in California as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and the appointment of a Superintendent and Treasurer, each with a salary of \$4,500; also an assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, with each a salary of \$3,000. The general direction and business of this branch, is to be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury. The law further provides, that the Mint shall be the place of deposit for the public moneys collected in the Custom-Houses of California, to be in the custody of the Treasurer of the Mint, who shall perform the duties of Assistant Treasurer of the United States. It is also provided that when required by the holder, gold in grain or lump shall be refined, assayed, and cast into bars or ingots, at this or any other mint in the United States, and stamped in such manner as to indicate its value and fineness, at



the expense of the owner. When this Branch Mint is established, the law of 1841, providing for the appointment of an assayer, &c., in California, shall cease to operate. Three hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the erection of necessary buildings, and procuring of necessary tools, &c., for the operations of the mint.

*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia"—Provides more efficiently for the punishment of incendiaries.*

*An Act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending 30th June, 1853—Appropriates for—*

Invalid pensions under various acts....	\$400,000
Widows' pensions, under acts of 1836 and 1848.....	377,000
Widows' pensions, under various other acts.....	589,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,366,000</b>

*An Act to supply a deficiency to the State of Indiana in a township of land granted to said State for the use of a State University, in April, 1816—Grants 4,166 acres of land to supply a deficiency in the former grants.*

*An Act to release from reservation, and restore to the mass of Public Lands, certain lands in the State of Arkansas—Releases from reservation the several tracts of land in Arkansas, heretofore reserved for the satisfaction of military bounties under the war of 1812, and which now remain undisposed of.*

*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act providing for the sale of certain lands in Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandott Indians, and for other purposes"—Provides that the improved lands ceded by the Wyandotts, under treaty of 1842, shall be sold to the highest bidder, subject to the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.*

*An Act to enable the Legislature of Indiana to dispose of the unsold Saline Lands in said State—Repeals the act providing that the saline lands shall not be sold at a less price than that at which the lands of the United States are now sold.*

*An Act in relation to a certain lot of land in the town of Guadenhuten, Ohio—Provides that the tract of land reserved as a public square, may be used for any other public purpose, according to terms prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.*

*An Act to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago to excavate a portion of the Public Reservation at that place, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of Chicago River—Provides according to title.*

*An Act to authorize the President to designate the places for the ports of entry and delivery for the collection districts of Puget's Sound and Umpqua, in the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the compensation of the Collector at Astoria, in said Territory—Authorizes the President to designate the ports, and fixes the salary of the Astoria collector at \$3,000, including fees.*

*An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1852.—This act appropriates as follows:—*

For labor, materials, &c., on Brooklyn Dry-Dock.....	\$95,307
Completing Floating Dry-Dock at San Francisco.....	360,000
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department.....	795,000
For transportation, &c., &c.....	890,000
Constructing, enlarging, and repairing barracks, &c.....	219,000
Clothing, camp, garrison equipage, &c.....	75,000
For subsistence in kind.....	279,517
Pay of Texas Volunteers.....	80,741
Running Mexican boundary line.....	80,000
Miscellaneous items.....	152,109
Surveying certain public lands.....	77,780
To satisfy Chocktaw claims.....	872,000
Payments to various Indian tribes, &c.....	296,996
Contingent expenses of Senate and House of Representatives.....	212,000
Extra allowance to Collins' steamers.....	236,500
Expenses of Supreme and other United States Courts.....	90,000
Completion of Custom-House at Mobile.....	100,000
Completion of various Custom-Houses, &c., &c.....	390,944
For fulfilling various Indian treaties, &c.....	131,217

**Total deficiencies..... \$5,434,111**

*An Act supplementary to "An Act providing for the taking of the 7th and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of Members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States," approved May 23, 1850—Directs the Secretary of the Interior to proceed forthwith to apportion 233 Representatives among the several States, in accordance with the provisions of the 25th section of the law of May, 1850, and according to the returns of population which have been completed and returned to the Census Office; and the returns of population for California being incomplete, the law further provides that that State shall have two members until another apportionment, which will increase the number of members in the House of Representatives to 234.*

*An Act to establish additional Land Districts in the State of Wisconsin—Creates two new land districts in Wisconsin, one to be called Stevens's Point Land District, with a Land Office at Stevens's Point, on the Wisconsin river, and the La Crosse Land District with a Land Office at La Crosse, on the Mississippi river. The bill also authorizes the appointment of a Register and a Receiver of the Public Lands for each of these districts.*

*An Act to create three additional Land Districts in the State of Iowa—Creates three new Land Districts, to be called the Chariton River District, the Northern District, and the Missouri River District, and authorizes the President to designate a site for the Land Office in each district, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Register and Receiver of Public Moneys for each district. The President is authorized to remove the land officer from one part of the district to*



another, whenever, in his judgment, the public interests require such removal.

*An Act to protect actual Settlers upon the Public Lands on the line of the Central Railroad and branches, by granting pre-emption rights thereto*—Provides for the granting of pre-emption rights under certain restrictions, to actual settlers on the alternate sections of public lands set apart for the benefit of the Chicago and Mobile railroad and branches, in the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama.

*An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Washington Gas-Light Company," approved July 8, 1848*—Increases the privileges of the company so as to extend their operations to Georgetown, &c.

*An Act to grant the right of way to all Rail and Plank Roads and Macadamized Turnpikes passing through the Public Lands belonging to the United States*—Grants right of way (100 feet in width) through the public lands, under certain restrictions, to all plank and rail roads and Macadamized turnpikes which are now or may be chartered within ten years hereafter. The law also grants the privilege of taking from the public lands such materials of earth, wood, and stone, as may be necessary in the construction of roads; also grants sites for watering-places, depots, and workshops.

*An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1853, and for other purposes*—Appropriates \$58,050 for the support of the Academy, and \$50,000 for mileage, &c., of Congressmen, omitted from the Deficiency Bill by an error in the enrollment.

*An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to settle and adjust the Expenses of the People of Oregon in defending themselves from attacks and hostilities of Cayuse Indians, in the years 1847-48," approved February 14, 1851*—Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain Oregonians for expenses incurred in defending the Territory, &c.

*An Act to confirm to the State of Michigan certain lands selected for saline purposes*—Confirms twelve sections of land, in lieu of twelve other sections, which were incorrectly noted as confirmations under the act admitting Michigan into the Union.

*An Act to provide for Executing the Public Printing, and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes*—This act repeals the joint resolution which provided for contracting with the lowest responsible bidder for the public printing, and provides for the election of a printer for each House of Congress, who shall do the Congressional printing, and such printing for the Executive Departments as may be delivered to him. The printer is required to execute each job of Congressional printing intrusted to him, within thirty days of its delivery, except bills, reports, and joint resolutions, which he shall return as the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate may require. The act further provides for the election of a Superintendent of the Public Printing, with a salary of \$2,500 per annum. The Superintendent must be a practical printer, well-versed in the various branches of the arts of printing and book-binding; and he is required to

furnish paper for the printer or printers, by advertising annually for sealed proposals, and giving the contract to the lowest bidder, whose sample, accompanying his bid, shall most nearly approximate to the quality of paper advertised for. The Superintendent is also required to supervise the public printing, to inspect the work when executed, and to see that the same is done with neatness and dispatch, report all delinquencies on the part of the printers, &c. It is further provided, that when any document shall be ordered to be printed by both Houses of Congress, the entire printing of such document shall be done by the printer of that House which first ordered the same. And whenever the same person, or the same firm shall be printer for both Houses of Congress, and both Houses shall order the same document to be printed within three weeks of the same time, composition shall be charged but once for said document; and no sum shall be paid to said printer for altering the headings from the form in which he printed them first, to the form or forms in which such document shall afterward be printed. The following shall be the rates of compensation for printing ordered by Congress:—

FIRST. For bills and joint resolutions—

For composition per page, fifty cents.

For presswork, folding, and stitching, for five hundred and eighty copies, thirty-two and a half cents per page; and at the same rate per page for any greater number not exceeding one thousand copies.

SECOND. For reports of committees and the journals of both Houses, with indexes, and the executive documents of each House, embracing messages from the President, reports from the Executive Departments, &c., for composition per page, octavo—

For small pica, plain, one dollar.

For small pica, rule, one dollar and fifty cents.

For brevier, plain, one dollar and fifty cents.

For brevier, rule, two dollars.

For nonpareil, rule, three dollars and seventy-five cents. For the composition of tables larger than octavo size, per one thousand ems, seventy cents; but the page of octavo size shall contain not less than one thousand six hundred ems, when printed in small pica; and the body of all plain matter shall be so printed, except extracts, yeas and nays, and addenda, which shall be printed with brevier type.

All rule and figure work shall be printed in royal octavo form, with small pica, each page containing not less than one thousand six hundred ems, if the matter to be printed can be brought into pages of that size with that kind of type, so as to be read with facility and convenience. If it can not, it shall be printed with brevier type, each page containing not less than two thousand eight hundred ems; and if it can not be brought into a royal octavo page with brevier type, so as to be understood with facility, it shall be printed with nonpareil type, each page containing not less than four thousand two hundred ems; and when it can not be brought into a royal octavo page with nonpareil type, so as to be read with facility, it shall be printed with brevier type in broadside, showing the whole table at one view, and be so filled that it can be bound in a royal octavo volume. When matter is leaded, the composition shall be counted as if the matter were printed solid, and not leaded. For presswork, folding, and stitching, of royal octavo size—For twelve hundred and fifty copies, thirty-two and a half cents per page, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding fifteen hundred copies. For presswork, folding, and stitching, of each table larger than royal octavo size—For twelve



hundred and fifty copies, one dollar and twenty-five cents per page, and at the same rate for any number not exceeding fifteen hundred copies.

**THIRD.** For tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and miscellaneous printing ordered by Congress, not hereinbefore specified—For composition for plain work, per thousand ems, fifty cents. For rule and figure work, fifty cents per thousand ems. For presswork, folding, and stitching, one hundred copies, per page—

For royal octavo, or any smaller size, ten cents.

For quarto post, twenty cents.

For foolscap and any larger size, twenty cents.

But the following deductions shall be made from the presswork, folding, and stitching additional numbers to the number usually ordered by Congress, of matter included in the foregoing specifications, to wit:—

When the number ordered exceeds five thousand, and does not exceed ten thousand, two per centum.

When the number exceeds ten thousand, and does not exceed twenty thousand, five per centum.

When the number exceeds twenty thousand, forty per centum.

The presswork, folding, and stitching, of all printing not herein provided for, shall be done by the ream—the rates shall be two dollars per ream when printed on one side, and four dollars per ream when printed on both sides; when any amount less than one ream is ordered, it shall be counted and settled for as one ream.

The Act farther provides, that the same prices shall be paid for printing for the Executive Departments, that are paid for printing for Congress, except for printing post-bills, which shall be printed on paper not less than sixteen by twenty-six inches, and for printing on parchment. There shall be paid for printing the post-bills at the rate of one dollar per thousand sheets, and at the rate of ten dollars per thousand for printing parchment.

The heads of departments may employ printers out of Washington, to do such printing as may be required for use out of that city, provided it can be done at the rates specified above.

A joint printing committee, composed of three members of each House of Congress, shall have power to decide all questions of dispute or difference between the public printers and the Superintendent, and shall pass upon the Superintendent's accounts.

All motions to print extra copies of any bill, report, or other public document, shall be referred to the members of the Committee on Printing from the House in which the same may be made.

*An Act granting to the State of Michigan the right of way and a donation of Public Land, for the construction of a Ship Canal around the Falls of St. Mary's, in said State—Grants to Michigan the right of way through the military reservation at St. Mary's, 400 feet in width, for a ship-canal, which shall be 100 feet wide and twelve feet deep, with locks 250 feet long, and 60 feet wide. The Act farther grants to Michigan, to aid in the construction of said canal, seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of public lands, to be selected in subdivisions, agreeably to the United States surveys, by an agent or agents, to be appointed by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from any lands within said State subject to private entry. The canal shall remain a public highway for the use of the United States, free from toll or other charge on Government vessels. It is further provided,*

that if the said canal shall not be commenced within three, and completed within ten years, Michigan shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount which may be received upon the sale of any part of said lands by said State not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the title to the purchasers under said State remaining valid; that the Legislature of said State shall cause to be kept an accurate account of the sales and net proceeds of the lands hereby granted, and of all expenditures in the construction, repairs, and operating of said canal, and of the earnings thereof, and shall return a statement of the same annually to the Secretary of the Interior; and whenever said State shall be fully reimbursed for all advances made for the construction, repairs, and operating of said canal, with legal interest on all advances, until the reimbursement of the same, or upon payment by the United States of any balance of such advances over such receipts from said lands and canal, with such interest, the said State shall be allowed to tax for the use of said canal only such tolls as shall be sufficient to pay all necessary expenses for the care, charge, and repairs of the same. That before it shall be competent for said State to dispose of any of the lands to be selected as aforesaid, the route of said canal shall be established, and a plat or plats thereof shall be filed in the office of the War Department, and a duplicate thereof in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

*An Act to reduce and define the boundaries of the military reserve at the Saint Peter's River, in the Territory of Minnesota—Provides as per title.*

*An Act authorizing imported goods, wares, and merchandise, entered and bonded for warehousing in pursuance of law, to be exported by certain routes to ports or places in Mexico—Provides that goods, in bonded-warehouse, may be withdrawn at any time within two years from the original importation for immediate exportation, without payment of duties, to Chihuahua, San Fernando, and Paso del Norte, in Mexico, through the port of La Vaca, in Texas, and be transhipped inland thence to San Antonio, in Texas, and from the latter place to the destinations in Mexico aforesaid, either by way of Eagle Pass, the Presidio del Norte, or San Elizario, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The act also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint four Inspectors of the Customs, to reside at San Antonio, Eagle Pass, the Presidio del Norte, and San Elizario, who shall report semi annually all the trade which passes under inspection. The act also contains a provision intended to guard against smuggling goods back into the United States, after passing the Mexican lines.*

*An Act to provide for a tri-monthly mail from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, via Tampico and back, in steam vessels—Authorizes the Postmaster-General to enter into contract for a term of five years, and for a sum not exceeding \$100,000 per annum, with such person or persons as will engage to transport the U. S. mails from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, via Tampico and back, three times a month, in steam-vessels of not less than 800 tons burden, of the best form of construction, adapted to war purposes, and to the navigation of the Southern waters.*



*An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.*

*Be it enacted, &c.* That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent, and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged; and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where the said periodical or newspaper is delivered, or is paid yearly or quarterly in advance at the office where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such manner as the Post Office Department shall by general regulations prescribe, one half of said rates only shall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals, not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one half of the rates before mentioned: *Provided*, That small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only one half a cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted*, That books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances over three thousand miles, to which fifty per cent. shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being prepaid, and all printed matter, chargeable by weight, shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals, may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof free of postage.

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted*, That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act specified, unless the following conditions be observed:—

*First*. It shall be sent without any cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrapper. *Second*. There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, nor upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent. *Third*. There shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in or with such printed paper: and if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter postage; and all matter sent by mail from one part of the United States to another, the postage of which is not fixed by the provisions of this act, shall, unless the same be entitled to be sent free of postage, be charged with letter postage.

*Sec. 4. And be it further enacted*, That if the publisher of any periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continue to forward such publication in the mail, the postmaster to whose office such publication is sent, may dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the Postmaster at such office shall sell the same and credit the proceeds of such sale in his quarterly accounts, under such regulations and after such notice as the Post-Office Department shall prescribe.

*Sec. 5. And be it further enacted*, That so much of the second section of the act entitled "An Act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as relates to the postage, or free circulation, or transmission of newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

*Sec. 6. And be it further enacted*, That when a list of uncalled for letters shall be published in any newspaper printed in any foreign language, said list shall be published in such newspaper having the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office.

*An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army, for the year ending June 30, 1853.—*

This act appropriates as follows:—

Pay of the Army.....	\$1,353,906
Commutation of officers' subsistence.....	576,944
Do. of forage for officers' horses.....	105,504
For subsistence in kind.....	1,047,185
For clothing and equipments.....	203,181
For supplies of Quartermaster's Dept's Incidental expenses Quartermaster's Department.....	1,160,000 250,000
Constructing barracks, &c., &c.....	400,000
Mileage and transportation of officers.....	120,000
Transportation of Army baggage, &c.....	1,500,000
Purchase of horses, &c.....	170,000
Current expenses of ordnance service.....	100,000
Manufacture of Arms.....	250,000
Extra-pay to Army in California and Oregon.....	300,000
Various other items.....	688,064

Total Army appropriations..... \$8,224,084

*An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, and for other purposes.—*

This act appropriates as follows:—

For transportation of mails.....	\$4,100,000
Compensation of Postmasters.....	2,169,000
Compensation of Clerks in Post Offices.....	430,000
Advertising.....	70,000
Miscellaneous items.....	90,000
Postage stamps.....	20,000
Various other items.....	255,500

Total Post Office appropriations.. \$7,134,500

The act authorizes the Postmaster-General, when he shall deem it discreet, to dispense with the route agents now sent with the mails from New York to California, and in lieu thereof to appoint not more than two resident agents, to take charge of the mail service across the Isthmus of Panama, at a salary of \$3,000 each. The Post-



master General is also authorized to contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Co. for one additional trip on the Havre line, and one additional on the Bremen line, until the expiration of their existing contract, receiving and delivering mails at Southampton, Cowes, or Plymouth, as the Postmaster-General may direct, in order thereby to maintain through such lines and the Collins' line, a regular weekly communication by American mail-steamers between the United States and Great Britain. The compensation for such additional trips shall not exceed that allowed for each trip under the existing contract. The Postmaster-General is further authorized to negotiate with the contractors for changing the terminus of the Havre line from Havre to Antwerp, in Belgium, the compensation for such change to be limited to a *pro-rata* allowance for the increased distance. The bridges across the Ohio River at Wheeling and Bridgeport, are declared to be post-roads, and lawful structures in their present position and elevation. The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, are authorized to have and maintain said bridges as they are; and the officers and crews of all vessels and boats navigating the Ohio, are required to regulate the use of their vessels and boats, pipes and chimneys, so as not to interfere with the elevation and construction of said bridges.

#### PROTECTION TO STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS.

*An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," and for other purposes.*

*Be it enacted, &c.,* That no license, register, or enrolment under the provisions of this or the act to which this is an amendment shall be granted, or other papers issued by any collector to any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, and carrying passengers, until he shall have satisfactory evidence that all the provisions of this act have been fully complied with; and if any such vessel shall be navigated, with passengers on board, without complying with the terms of this act, the owners thereof, and the vessel itself, shall be subject to the penalties contained in the second section of the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 2. Enacts that the Inspectors of the hulls of steamers, and boilers, and engines, shall see that suitable precautions are taken against the danger of fire, that no license shall be granted unless the provisions of this act are complied with, or if any material likely to take fire from heated iron, be placed at a less distance than eighteen inches from the substance likely to cause ignition, unless a column of air or water intervene between the heated surface and combustible material. But if the structure of the steamers is such that those requirements can not be complied with without great inconvenience, then the inspectors are allowed to vary therefrom, if they are satisfied it can be done with safety.

SEC. 3. Every steam-vessel conveying passengers shall have three forcing pumps, with chambers four inches in diameter, one of which is to be placed near the stern, one near the stem, and one amidship, each having a well-fitted hose two-thirds the length of the vessel, each pump having a pipe to connect with it, which shall pass through the side of the vessel, so as always to be able to supply it with water when adrift. But in steamers not exceeding 200 tons measurement, two of the pumps may be dispensed with, and in those over 200 tons, and not exceeding 500 tons, one of the pumps may be dispensed with.

SEC. 4. Every passenger steam-vessel shall have

two boats, well supplied with oars, and in good condition, one of which shall be a life-boat, made of metal. Every vessel of more than 500 tons, and less than 800 tons, shall have three life-boats; every vessel of more than 800, and less than 1500 tons, four life-boats, and every vessel of more than 1500 tons, shall have six life-boats; but steamers navigating rivers only are exempt from carrying more than one life-boat, provided they have such other provisions for the preservation of life as shall be satisfactory to the Inspectors.

SEC. 5. Every vessel shall have a life-preserver and float for each passenger, and 25 fire-buckets and 5 axes. A vessel of 600 tons shall have five buckets and one axe for each 100 tons, decreasing as the tonnage increases—so that a vessel of 3,500 tons may keep but three buckets for each 100 tons, and one axe for every five buckets.

SEC. 6. Enacts that sufficient means of escape from the lower to the upper deck, in case of fire or other accident, shall be always at hand.

SECS. 7 and 8. No hemp shall be carried unless the bales are compactly pressed and well covered; neither shall any explosive burning fluids be carried as freight without license. The violation of these provisions incurs a penalty of \$100 for each offence. Anybody putting on board explosive materials, without labelling it on the outside, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1000, or by 18 months' imprisonment.

SEC. 9. Instead of the existing provisions of law for the inspection of steamers and their equipment, and the present system of pilotage, and mode of employing engineers, the following regulations shall be observed, to wit: The collector, together with the supervising inspector for the district, and the judge of the District Court of the United States for the district in each of the following collection districts, namely: New Orleans and St. Louis, on the Mississippi river; Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, and Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river; Buffalo and Cleveland, on Lake Erie; Detroit, upon Detroit river; Nashville, upon the Cumberland river; Chicago, on Lake Michigan; Oswego, on Lake Ontario; Burlington, in Vermont; Galveston, in Texas; and Mobile, in Alabama; Savannah, in Georgia; Charleston, in South Carolina; Norfolk, in Virginia; Baltimore, in Maryland; Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania; New York, in New York; New London, in Connecticut; Providence, in Rhode Island; Boston, in Massachusetts; Portland, in Maine; and San Francisco, in California, shall designate two inspectors, of good character and suitable qualifications, to perform the services required of them by this act within the respective districts for which they shall be appointed, one of whom shall be fully competent to make a reliable estimate of the strength, seaworthiness, and other qualities of the hulls of steamers and their equipment, deemed essential to safety of life, to be called the Inspector of Hulls; the other of whom, shall be able to form a reliable opinion of the quality of the material, the strength, form, workmanship, and suitability of such boilers and machinery, to be called the Inspector of Boilers; and these two persons shall be from the time of such designation inspectors, empowered and required to perform the duties herein specified, to wit:—

*First.* Upon application in writing by the master or owner, they shall once a year carefully inspect the hull of each passenger steamer belonging to their respective districts, and shall satisfy themselves that every such vessel is of a structure suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, has suitable accommodations for her crew and passengers, and is in a condition to warrant the belief that she may be used in navigation with safety to life, and that all the requirements of law in regard to fires, boats, pumps, hose, life-preservers, floats, and other things, are faithfully complied with; and, if they deem it expedient, they may direct the



essel to be put in motion, and may adopt any other aitable means to test her sufficiency and that of ar equipment.

*Second.* They shall also inspect the boilers of such teamers before the same shall be used, and once n every year thereafter, subjecting them to a ydrostatic pressure, the limit to which, not exceed- g one hundred and sixty-five pounds to the square ch for high-pressure boilers, may be prescribed y the owner or the master, and shall satisfy them- selves by examination and experimental trials that he boilers are well made, of good and suitable aterial; that the openings for the passage of ater and steam respectively, and all pipes and bes exposed to heat, are of proper dimensions, nd free from obstruction; that the spaces between he flues are sufficient, and that the fire line of the urnace is below the prescribed water line of the oilers; and that such boilers, and the machinery, nd the appurtenances, may be safely employed in he service proposed in the written application, ithout peril to life; and shall also satisfy them- selves that the safety-valves are of suitable dimen- ions, sufficient in number, well arranged, and in ood working order (one of which may, if neces- ary in the opinion of the inspectors to secure safety, e taken wholly from the control of all persons e engaged in navigating such vessel); that there is a suite- able number of gauge-cocks properly inserted, and suitable water-gauge and steam-gauge, indicating he height of the water and the pressure of the steam; hat in or upon the outside flue of each outside high- pressure boiler, there is placed alloyed metals, fusile by the heat of the boiler when raised to the high- est working pressure allowed, and that in or upon he top of the flues of all other high-pressure boilers in the steamer such alloyed metals are placed as aforesaid, fusing at ten pounds greater pressure han said metals on the outside boilers, thereby in each case letting steam escape; and that adequate and certain provision is made for an ample supply of water to feed the boilers at all times, whether such vessel is in motion or not; so that in high- pressure boilers the water shall not be less than four inches above the flue: *Provided, however,* in steamers hereafter supplied with new high-pres- sure boilers, if the alloy fuses on the outer boilers at a pressure of ten pounds exceeding the working pressure allowed, and at twenty pounds above said pressure on the inner boilers, it shall be a sufficient compliance with this act.

*Third.* That, in subjecting to the hydrostatic test aforesaid, high-pressure boilers, the inspectors shall assume one hundred and ten pounds to the square inch as the maximum pressure allowable as a work- ing power for a new boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made of inspected iron plates, at least one fourth of an inch thick. In the best manner, and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working power of all high-pressure boilers, ac- cording to their strength compared with this standard; and in all cases the test applied shall ex- ceed the working power allowed in the ratio of one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and ten, and no high-pressure boilers hereafter made, shall be rated above this standard; and in subjecting low-pressure boilers to the test aforesaid, the in- spectors shall allow as a working power of each new boiler, a pressure of only three-fourths the number of pounds to the square inch to which it shall have been subjected by the hydrostatic test, and found to be sufficient therefor, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit; but should such inspectors be of the opinion that said boiler, by reason of its con- struction or material, will not safely allow so high a working pressure, they may fix the working pressure at less than three-fourths of said test pres- sure, and no low-pressure boiler hereafter made, shall be rated in its working pressure above the aforesaid standard; the same rules shall be ob-

served in regard to boilers heretofore made, unless the proportion between such boilers and the cylin- ders, or some other cause, renders it manifest that its application would be unjust, in which cases the inspectors may depart from these rules, if it can be done with safety; but in no case shall the work- ing pressure allowed exceed the hydrostatic test, and no valve under any circumstances shall be loaded or so managed in any way as to subject a boiler to a greater pressure than the amount allow- ed by the inspectors, nor shall any boiler or pipe be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material, or is unsafe in its form, or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use, or any other cause.

*Fourth.* That, when the inspection in detail is completed, and the inspectors approve of the ves- sel and her equipment throughout, they shall make and subscribe a certificate to the collector of the district, substantially as follows:—  
State of \_\_\_\_\_, District of \_\_\_\_\_.

Application having been made in writing by \_\_\_\_\_ to the subscribers, inspectors for said district, to examine the steamer \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, whereof \_\_\_\_\_ are owners, and \_\_\_\_\_ is master, we, having performed that service, now, on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, anno Domini \_\_\_\_\_, do certify that she was built in the year \_\_\_\_\_, is in all respects staunch, seaworthy, and in good con- dition for navigation, having suitable means of es- cape, in case of accident, from the main to the upper deck; that she is provided with [here insert the number of state-rooms and berths for cabin pas- sengers, the number of berths for deck or other classes of passengers, the number of passengers of each class for whom she has accommodations, and in case of steamers sailing to or from any Euro- pean port, or any port on the Atlantic or Pacific, a distance of one thousand miles or upward, the number of each she is permitted to carry; and in case of a steamer sailing to any other port, a dis- tance of five hundred miles or upward, the num- ber of deck passengers she is permitted to carry; also the number of boilers, and the form, dimen- sions, and material of which each boiler is made, the thickness of the metal, and when made, if after this act takes effect, and of iron, whether they are such in all respects as the act requires, whether each boiler has been tried by hydrostatic test, the amount of pressure to the square inch in pounds applied to it, whether the amount allowed as the maximum working power was determined by the rule prescribed by this act, if not the reason for a departure from it; also the number of safety-valves required, their capacity, the lead prescribed for each valve, how many are left in the control of the persons navigating the vessel, whether one is withdrawn and the manner of securing it against interference; also the number and dimensions of supply pipes, and whether they and the other means provided are sufficient at all times, and under all circumstances, when in good order, to keep the water up four inches at least above the top of the flue; also the number and dimensions of the steam- pipes, the number and kind of engines, the dimen- sions of their cylinders, the number and capacity of the forcing-pumps, and how worked; the num- ber and kind of gauge-cocks, water and steam gauges, where situate, and how secured; also the manner of using alloyed metals and the pressure at which they are known by the inspectors to fuse; the equipments for the extinguishment of fires, in- cluding hose, fire-buckets, and axes; the provisions for saving life in case of accident, including boats, life-preservers, and substitutes therefor, where kept, and all other provisions made on board for the security of the lives of passengers.] And we further certify, that the equipment of the vessel throughout, including pipes, pumps, and other means to keep the water up to the point aforesaid, hose, boats, life-preservers, and other things, is in



conformity with the provisions of law; and that we declare it to be our deliberate conviction, founded upon the inspection which we have made, that the vessel may be employed as a steamer upon the waters named in the application, without peril to life from any imperfection of form, materials, workmanship, or arrangement of the several parts, or from age or use. And we further certify that said vessel is to run within the following limits, to wit: From ——— to ——— and back, touching at intermediate places.

And which certificate shall be verified by the oaths of the inspectors signing it, before a person competent by law to administer oaths. And in case the said inspectors do not grant a certificate of approval, they shall state, in writing, and sign the same, their reasons for their disapproval.

*Fifth.* Upon the application of the master or owner of any steamer employed in the carriage of passengers, for a license to carry gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphine, or other explosive burning fluids and materials which ignite by friction, or either of them, the inspectors shall examine such vessel, and if they find that she is provided with chests or safes composed of metal, or entirely lined therewith, or one or more apartments thoroughly lined with metal at a secure distance from any fire, they may grant a certificate to that effect, authorizing such vessel to carry as freight any of the articles aforesaid, those of each description to be secured in such chest, safe, or apartment, containing no other article, and carried at a distance from any fire to be specified in the certificate; any certificate may be annulled at any time by the inspectors, upon proof that any of the provisions of this act have been violated.

*Sixth.* The said inspectors shall keep a regular record of certificates of inspections of vessels, their boilers, engines, and machinery, whether of approval or disapproval, and when recorded, the original shall be delivered to the collector of the district; they shall keep a like record of certificates authorizing gunpowder, oil of turpentine, &c., to be carried as freight, and when recorded, deliver the originals to said collector; they shall keep a like record of all licenses to pilots and engineers, and all revocations thereof, and shall from time to time report to the supervising inspector of their respective districts, in writing, their decisions on all applications for such licenses, or proceedings for the revocation thereof, and all testimony received by them in such proceedings.

*Seventh.* The inspectors shall license and classify all engineers and pilots of steamers carrying passengers.

*Eighth.* Whenever any person claiming to be qualified to perform the duty of engineer upon passenger steamers shall apply to the board of inspectors, they shall examine the applicant, and if they deem him qualified, shall give him a certificate to that effect for one year.

*Ninth.* Whenever any person claiming to be a skilful pilot, shall offer himself for a license, the said board shall make diligent inquiry as to his character and merits; and if satisfied that he possesses the requisite skill, and is trustworthy and faithful, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, licensing him for one year to be a pilot of any such vessel within the limit prescribed in the certificate; but the license of any such engineer or pilot, may be revoked upon proof of negligence, unskilfulness, or inattention to the duties of the station: *Provided, however,* If in cases of refusal to license engineers or pilots, and in cases of revocation of any license by the local board of inspectors, any engineer or pilot deeming himself wronged by such refusal or revocation may, within thirty days after notice thereof, on application to a supervising inspector, have his case examined anew by such supervising inspector, upon producing a certified copy of the reasons assigned by the local board for

their doings in the premises; and such supervising inspector may revoke the decision of such local board of inspectors, and license such pilot or engineer; and like proceedings, upon the same conditions, may be had by the master or owner of any such vessel, or of any steamboat boiler, for which the said local board shall have refused, upon inspection, to give a certificate of approval, or shall have notified such master or owner of any repairs necessary after such certificate has been granted.

*Tenth.* It shall be unlawful for any person to employ, or any person to serve as engineer or pilot, on any such vessel, who is not licensed by the inspectors; and any one so offending shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each offence: *Provided, however,* That if a vessel leaves her port with a complement of engineers and pilots, and on her voyage is deprived of their services, or the services of any of them, without the consent, fault, or collusion of the master, owner, or any one interested in the vessel, the deficiency may be temporarily supplied, until others, licensed, can be obtained.

*Eleventh.* In addition to the annual inspection, it shall be the duty of said board to examine seasonably steamers arriving and departing, so often as to enable them to detect any neglect to comply with the requirements of law, and also any defects or imperfections becoming apparent after the inspection aforesaid, and tending to render the navigation of the vessel unsafe, which service may be performed by one of the board: and if he shall discover an omission to comply with the law, or that repairs have become necessary to make the vessel safe, he shall at once notify the master, stating in the notice what is required; and if the master deems the requirements unreasonable or unnecessary, he may take the opinion of the board thereon, and if dissatisfied with the decision of such board, may apply for a re-examination of the case to the supervising inspector, as is hereinbefore provided; and if he shall neglect to comply with the requirement of the local board, and shall employ the vessel by navigating her, the master and owner shall be liable for any damage to the passengers and their baggage, which shall occur from any defects so as aforesaid stated in said notice, which shall be in writing, and all inspections and orders shall be promptly made by the inspectors; no inspectors of one district shall modify or annul the doings of those of another district, in regard to repairs, unless there is a change in the state of things demanding more repairs than were thought necessary when the order was made.

*Twelfth.* The said board, when requested, shall inspect steamers belonging to districts where no such board is established.

*Thirteenth.* The said board of inspectors shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, as in courts of law, and may examine charges of misconduct or incompetency against any licensed engineer, and, upon sufficient proof, shall immediately revoke his license.

*Fourteenth.* That the said board shall report promptly all their doings to the chief officer of the customs, as well as all omissions or refusals to comply with the provisions of law on the part of any owner or master.

*Fifteenth.* That it shall at all times be the duty of all licensed engineers and pilots, and all mates, to assist the inspectors in the examination of any such vessels to which any such engineer, mate, or pilot belongs, and to point out all defects and imperfections in the hull or apparatus for steaming, and also to make known to them, at the earliest opportunity, all accidents occasioning serious injury to the vessel or her equipment, whereby life may be in danger, and in default thereof, the license of any such engineer or pilot shall be revoked.

*Sec. 10.* In those cases where the number of passengers is limited by the inspector's certificate, it shall not be lawful to take on board of any steamer



a greater number of passengers than is certified by the inspectors in the certificate; and the master and owners shall be liable to any person suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage money and ten dollars for each passenger beyond the number allowed. And, in all cases of an express or implied undertaking to transport passengers, or to supply them with food and lodging, from place to place, and suitable provision is not made of a full and adequate supply of good and wholesome food and water, and of suitable lodging for all such passengers, or where barges or other craft, impeding the progress, are taken in tow, for a distance exceeding five hundred miles, without previous and reasonable notice to such passengers, in all such cases the owners and the vessel shall be liable to refund all the money paid for the passage, and to pay also the damage sustained by such default or delay.

SEC. 11. If the master of a steamer, or any other person, shall intentionally load or obstruct the safety valve or valves of a boiler, or shall employ any other means or device whereby the boiler shall be subjected to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the certificate of the inspectors, or shall intentionally derange or hinder the operation of any machinery or device employed to denote the state of the water or steam in any boiler, or to give warning of approaching danger, it shall in any such case be a misdemeanor, and any and every person concerned therein, shall forfeit two hundred dollars, and may, at the discretion of the court, be in addition thereto imprisoned not exceeding eighteen months.

SEC. 12. If at any time there be a deficiency of water in a boiler, unless the same happens through inevitable accident, the master, if it be by his order, assent, or connivance, and also the engineer, or other person, whose duty it is to keep up the supply, shall be guilty of an offense for which they shall severally be fined one hundred dollars each; and if an explosion or collapse happens in consequence of such deficiency, they may be further punished by imprisonment, not less than six nor more than eighteen months.

SEC. 13. Hereafter all boilers of steamboats made of iron, shall be constructed of plates which have been stamped according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the boiler inspectors to ascertain the quality of the material of which the boiler-plates submitted to their inspection are made, and no boiler shall be approved which is made of any but wrought iron, of a quality equal to good iron made with charcoal.

SEC. 15. Plates of boiler-iron shall be distinctly and permanently stamped in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and, if practicable, in such place or places that the mark shall be left visible after the plates are worked into boilers, with the name of the manufacturer, the quality of the iron, and whether or not hammered, and the place where the same is manufactured.

SEC. 16. It shall be unlawful to use in such vessel for generating steam for power a boiler or steam-pipe connecting the boilers, made, after the passage of this act, of any iron unless it has been stamped by the manufacturer as herein provided; and if any person shall make for use in any such vessel, a boiler of iron not so stamped, he shall forfeit five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt by any person suing for the same; and any person using, or causing to be used in any such vessel, such a boiler to generate steam for power, shall forfeit a like sum for each offense.

SEC. 17. If any person shall counterfeit the marks and stamps required by this act, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years. And if any person shall mark plates with the name or marks of another, with intent to mislead, deceive, or defraud, such person shall be liable to any one injured thereby,

for all damage occasioned by such fraud or deception.

SEC. 18. In order to carry this act fully into execution, the President of the United States shall, with the advice of the Senate, appoint nine supervising inspectors, who shall be selected for their knowledge, skill, and experience in the uses of steam for navigation, and who are competent judges not only of the character of vessels, but of all parts of the machinery employed in steaming, who shall assemble together at such places as they may agree upon, once in each year at least, for joint consultation, and the establishment of rules and regulations for their own conduct and that of the several boards of inspectors within the districts, and also to assign to each of the said nine inspectors the limits of territory within which he shall perform his duties. And the said supervising inspectors shall each be paid for his services after the rate of fifteen hundred dollars a year, and in addition thereto his actual reasonable travelling expenses, incurred in the necessary performance of his duty, when away from the principal port in his district.

SEC. 19. The supervising inspectors shall watch over all parts of the territory assigned them, shall visit, confer with, and examine into the doings of the several boards of inspectors, and shall, whenever they think it expedient, visit such vessels licensed, and examine into their condition, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this act have been complied with, both by the board of inspectors and the master and owners.

SEC. 20. Whenever a supervising inspector ascertains that the master, engineer, pilot, or owners of any such vessel, fail to perform their duties, according to the provisions of this act, he shall report the facts in writing to the board in the district where the vessel belongs, and, if need be, cause the negligent or offending parties to be prosecuted; and if he has good reason to believe there has been, through negligence, or from any other cause, a failure of the board who inspected the vessel to do its duty, he shall report the facts in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause immediate investigation into the truth of the complaint, and if he deems the cause sufficient, shall remove the delinquent.

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of such supervising inspectors to see that the said several boards within their respective collection districts execute their duties faithfully, promptly, and, as far as possible, uniformly, in all places.

SEC. 22. The said supervising inspectors shall also visit collection districts in which there are no boards of inspectors, if there be any, where steamers are owned or employed, and each one shall have full power to inspect any steamer or boilers of each steamer in any such district.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of each of the collectors, or other chief officer of the customs for the districts aforesaid, except San Francisco, to make known, without delay, to the collectors of all the said districts, except San Francisco, the names of all persons licensed as engineers or pilots for such vessels, and the names of all persons from whom, upon application, licenses have been withheld, and the names of all whose licenses have been revoked or suspended, and also the names of all such vessels which neglect or refuse to make such repairs as may be ordered under the provisions of this act, and the names of all for which license has been on application refused.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the collectors or other chief officers of the customs, and of the inspectors aforesaid, within the said several districts, to enforce the provisions of law against all such steamers arriving and departing; and upon proof that any collector or other chief officer of the customs, or inspector, has negligently or intentionally omitted his duty in this particular, such delinquent shall be removed from office, and shall also be sub-



ject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense, to be sued for in an action of debt before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 25. The collector or other chief officer of the customs, shall retain on file all original certificates of the inspectors required by this act to be delivered to him, and shall give to the master or owner of the vessel therein named, two certified copies thereof, one of which shall be placed in some conspicuous place in the vessel, where it will be most likely to be observed by passengers and others, and there kept at all times, the other shall be retained by such master or owner, as evidence of the authority thereby conferred: and if any person shall carry any passenger on board any such steamer, not having a certified copy of the certificate of approval, placed and kept as aforesaid, or who shall carry any gunpowder or explosive burning fluids, or materials which ignite by friction, as freight on board any steamer carrying passengers, not having a certificate authorizing the same, or who shall stow or carry any of said articles at a place or in a manner not authorized by such certificate, shall forfeit and pay for each offense one hundred dollars.

Sec. 26. Every inspector who shall wilfully certify falsely touching any such steam passenger vessel in any certificate signed or sworn to by him, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Sec. 27. If any such vessel carrying passengers, having a license and certificate as required by this act, shall be navigated without having her hull, accommodations, boilers, engines, machinery, and their appurtenances, and all equipments in all things conformable to such certificate, the master or commander by whom she shall be so navigated, having knowledge of such defect, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two months, or both.

Sec. 28. On any steamers navigating rivers only, when from darkness, fog, or other cause, the pilot on watch shall be of opinion that the navigation is unsafe, or from accident to or derangement of the machinery of the boat, the engineer on watch shall be of the opinion that the further navigation of the vessel is unsafe, the vessel shall be brought to anchor or moored as soon as it prudently can be done; but if the person in command shall, after being so admonished by either of such officers, elect to pursue such voyage, he shall do the same; but in such case both he and the owners of such steamer shall be answerable for all damages which shall arise to the person of any passenger and his baggage from said causes in so pursuing the voyage, and no degree of care or diligence shall in such case be held to justify or excuse the person in command or said owners.

Sec. 29. It shall be the duty of the supervising inspectors to establish such rules and regulations to be observed by all such vessels in passing each other as they shall, from time to time, deem necessary for safety; should any pilot, engineer, or master of any such vessel neglect, or wilfully refuse to observe the regulations, any delinquent so neglecting or refusing, shall be liable to a penalty of thirty dollars, and to all damage done to any passenger in his person or baggage by such neglect or refusal; and no such vessel shall be justified in coming into collision with another if it can be avoided.

Sec. 30. Whenever any damage is sustained by any passenger or his baggage, from explosion, fire, collision, or other cause, the master and the owner of such vessel, or either of them, and the vessel, shall be liable to each and every person so injured, to the full amount of damage, if it happens through any neglect to comply with the provisions of law herein prescribed, or through known defects or imperfections of the steaming apparatus, or of the

hull; and any person sustaining loss or injury through the carelessness, negligence, or wilful misconduct of an engineer or pilot, or their neglect or refusal to obey the provisions of law herein prescribed as to navigating such steamers, may sue such engineer or pilot, and recover damages for any such injury caused.

Sec. 31. Before issuing the annual license to any such steamer, the collector or other chief officer of the customs for the port or district, shall demand and receive from the owner or owners of the steamer, as a compensation for the inspections and examinations made for the year, the following sums, in addition to the fees for issuing enrolment and licenses now allowed by law, according to the tonnage of the vessel, to wit: for each vessel of a thousand tons and over, thirty-five dollars; for each of five hundred tons and over, but less than one thousand tons, thirty dollars; and for each under five hundred tons and over one hundred and twenty-five tons, twenty-five dollars; and for each under one hundred and twenty-five tons, twenty dollars, at the time of obtaining registry, and once in each year thereafter, pay, according to the rate of tonnage before mentioned, the sum of money herein fixed: and each engineer and pilot, licensed as herein provided, shall pay for the first certificate granted by any inspector or inspectors the sum of five dollars, and for each subsequent certificate one dollar, to such inspector or inspectors, to be accounted for and paid over to the collector or other chief officer of the customs, and the sums derived from all the sources above specified, shall be quarterly accounted for and paid over to the United States in the same manner as other revenue.

Sec. 32. Each inspector shall keep an accurate account of every such steamer boarded by him during the year, and of all his official acts and doings which, in the form of a report, he shall communicate to the collector or other chief officer of the customs, on the first days of May and November, in each year.

Sec. 33. The inspectors in the following districts shall each be allowed annually the following compensation, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the manner officers of the revenue are paid, to wit: For the district of Portland, \$300; Boston, \$300; New London, \$300; New York, \$2,000; Philadelphia, \$1,000; Baltimore, \$1,000; Norfolk, \$300; Charleston, \$400; Savannah, \$400; Mobile, \$1,000; New Orleans, \$2,000; Galveston, \$300; St. Louis, \$1,500; Nashville, \$400; Louisville, \$1,200; Cincinnati, \$1,500; Wheeling, \$500; Pittsburgh, \$1,500; Chicago, \$500; Detroit, \$800; Cleveland, \$500; Buffalo, \$1,200; Oswego, \$300; Vermont, \$200; San Francisco, \$1,500.

Sec. 34. The Secretary of the Treasury shall provide the inspectors with a suitable number of instruments, of uniform construction, so as to give uniform results to test the strength of boilers.

Sec. 35. It shall be the duty of the master of any such steamer, to cause to be kept a correct list of all the passengers received and delivered from day to day, noting the places where received and where landed, which record shall be open to the inspection of the inspectors and officers of the customs at all times; and in case of default, the said master shall forfeit one hundred dollars, which penalty, as well as that for excess of passengers, shall be a lien upon the vessel.

Sec. 36. Every master or commander of any such steamer, shall keep on board of such steamer at least two copies of this act, to be furnished to him by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if the master or commander neglects or refuses so to do, or shall unreasonably refuse to exhibit a copy of the same to any passenger who shall ask it, he shall forfeit twenty dollars.

Sec. 37. Any inspector who shall, upon any pretense, receive any fee or reward for his services rendered under this act, except what is herein allowed to him, shall forfeit his office, and if found



guilty, on indictment, be otherwise punished, according to the aggravation of the offense, by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Sec. 38. All engineers and pilots of any such vessel shall, before entering upon their duties, make solemn oath before one of the inspectors herein provided for, to be recorded with the certificate, that he will faithfully and honestly, according to his best skill and judgment, perform all the duties required of him by this act, without concealment or reservation; and if any such engineer, pilot, or any witness summoned under this act as a witness, shall, when under examination on oath, knowingly and intentionally falsify the truth, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, if convicted, be punished accordingly.

Sec. 39. The supervising inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act shall, within their respective districts, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, take the examination, or receive the statements in writing, of persons of practical knowledge and experience in the navigation of steam-vessels, the construction and use of boilers, engines, machinery, and equipments, touching the form, material, and construction of engines and their appurtenances; the causes of the explosion of boilers and collapse of flues, and the means of prevention; the kind and description of safety-valves, water and steam-gauges, or indicators; equipment for the extinguishment of fires, and for the preservation of life in case of accident on board of such vessels, and all other means in use or proper to be adopted for the better security of the lives of persons on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam; the advantages and disadvantages of the different descriptions of boilers, engines, and their appurtenances, safety-valves, water and steam-gauges, or indicators, equipments for the prevention or extinguishment of fires, and the preservation of life in case of accident, in use on board such vessels; whether any, and what, further legislation is necessary or proper for the better security of the lives of persons on board such steam-vessels; which examination and statements so taken and received, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, at such time as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 40. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such interrogatories to be prepared and published, as in his opinion may be proper, to elicit the information contemplated by the preceding section, and upon the receipt of the examination and statements taken by the inspectors, shall report the same to Congress, together with the recommendation of such other provisions as he may deem proper to be made for the better security of the lives of persons on board steam-vessels.

Sec. 41. All penalties imposed by this act, may be recovered in an action of debt by any person who will sue therefor in any court of the United States.

Sec. 42. This act shall not apply to public vessels of the United States, or vessels of other countries, nor to steamers used as ferry boats, tug boats, towing boats, nor to steamers not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons burden, and used in whole or in part for navigating canals. The inspection and certificate required by this act, shall in all cases of ocean steamers constructed under contract with the United States for the purpose, if desired, of being converted into war-steamers, be made by a chief engineer of the navy, to be detailed for that service by the Secretary of the Navy; and he shall report both to said Secretary and to the supervising inspector of the district where he shall make any inspection.

Sec. 43. All such parts of this act as authorize the appointment and qualification of inspectors, and the licensing of engineers and pilots, shall take

effect upon the passage thereof, and all other parts shall go into effect at the times and places as follows: In the districts of New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Nashville, Mobile, and Galveston, on the first day of January next, and in all other districts on the first day of March next.

Sec. 44. All parts of laws heretofore made, which are suspended by or are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

*An Act for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company*—Extends the time for the payment of duties on the iron imported for the construction of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad four years, taking the bonds of the Railroad company as security for the payment of the duties.

*An Act to create an additional Land Office in the Territory of Minnesota*—Authorizes the formation of a new Land District in Minnesota, to be called the Sauk River District, with a land-office at such point as the President may direct.

*An Act making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1853, and for other purposes.*—This act appropriates as follows:—

Pay and mileage of Senators and members .....	\$460,128
Contingent expenses of Senate and House, &c. ....	370,517
Gratuity to Thomas Ritchie .....	50,000
Repairs, &c., of Congressional Library .....	85,500
Salary of the President .....	25,000
Expenses of the State Department .....	82,175
Do. Treasury do. ....	412,684
Do. Department of the Interior .....	349,416
Do. War Department .....	131,540
Do. Navy do. ....	90,605
Do. Post-Office do. ....	231,550
Do. U. S. Mint and branches .....	242,365
Do. U. S. Territorial Governments .....	123,965
Do. U. S. Judiciary .....	793,200
Pay of Surveyors-General and their Clerks .....	98,730
Expenses of Light-House Establishment .....	659,628
Do. of the Independent Treasury .....	58,100
Expenditures of Coast-Survey .....	366,000
For the erection and repair of Marine Hospitals .....	173,564
For the erection, completion, and repair of Custom-Houses .....	652,000
Intercourse with foreign nations .....	487,946
Pay of Land Commissioners, Registers, Receivers, &c. ....	236,620
For surveying the public lands .....	518,007
Erection and repairs of public buildings .....	485,894
For running Mexican boundary line .....	120,000
For Books for Congressmen .....	115,800
For a Branch-Mint at San Francisco .....	300,000
For deficiency in fund for Relief of Disabled Seamen .....	100,000
Miscellaneous items .....	399,737

Total appropriations .....

\$8,206,721

The act provides that Clerks and employees engaged in the Department at Washington, whose salaries do not exceed \$1,200 per annum, shall be increased 20 per cent., and those over \$1,200, and under \$1,600, be increased 10 per cent. Also provides that no Senator or member of the House,



shall receive mileage for attendance at any extra session of Congress, convened within ten days after the adjournment of a regular session, except in the case of a new member or Senator. The President may appoint an associate Law Agent of the United States for California, with a salary of \$5,000 per annum. The Postmaster-General is authorized to appoint five additional Clerks in the Post-Office Department. In lieu of the present compensation, the deputy naval officers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, shall receive \$2,000 per annum. The act further provides for paying Boyd Hamilton \$50,000 for surrendering his contract as Public Printer; and that no officer of the United States Government, whose salary is \$2,500, shall receive pay for discharging the duties of any other office.

*An Act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending June 30, 1853.*—Appropriates as follows:—

For pay of officers and men at sea....	\$2,771,698
Pay of Superintendents, Naval Constructors, &c.....	90,960
Provisions for officers and seamen....	686,200
Repair of vessels in ordinary, and wear and tear of vessels in commission &c.	1,365,000
Ordinance, ordnance stores, and small arms.....	125,000
Contingent expenses.....	527,840
Construction, repairs, &c., at Navy Yards.....	558,555
Pay of officers and men on shore.....	217,984
Vessels for survey of Pacific whale fisheries.....	125,000
New Navy Yard at San Francisco....	100,000
Miscellaneous items.....	290,590

Total Naval appropriations.....\$6,858,827

This act provides that hereafter no appointment of midshipmen, acting midshipmen, or pupil at any naval school in the Navy, shall be made unless recommended by the member of Congress representing the district in which the applicant resides, in the same manner that cadets at West Point are now appointed; and that Robert Armstrong, the Public Printer, be directed to execute without delay the public printing ordered by either House of Congress since his election as Public Printer, and that all paper used by the Public Printer for the space of sixty days from this date (August 31), shall be furnished by him at cost, and shall be of the quality and description specified in the law passed at this session of Congress.

*An Act making appropriations for the Improvement of certain Harbors and Rivers.*—Provides for the following appropriations, to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, viz:—

Continuation of Delaware Breakwater...	\$30,000
For harbor at Port Penn, Delaware....	51,090
Removal of obstructions in Savannah river	40,000
Improvement of the Hudson river.....	50,000
Do. Mississippi river, below the rapids	90,000
Do. Ohio river.....	90,000
Do. Missouri river.....	40,000
Do. Arkansas river.....	40,000
For snag-boats, dredge-boats, discharging-scows, &c., to be used on the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, and other Western rivers.....	150,000

Improvement of the James and Appomattox rivers.....	45,000
Do. Rock River rapids and Des Moines rapids, in the Mississippi river.....	100,000
For a ship channel leading from the Mississippi river into the Gulf of Mexico..	75,000
Removing raft of Red river.....	100,000
Improvement of Colorado river, Texas..	20,000
For the harbor of Boston.....	80,000
Other harbors in Massachusetts.....	23,500
Harbors in Maine, Connecticut, and R. I..	
Improvement of New York Harbor.....	20,000
Do. Patapasco river.....	20,000
For steam-dredge and discharging scows, for Atlantic coast.....	20,000
Breakwater across Croatan sound.....	50,000
Harbor of Charleston, S. C.....	50,000
Do. Mobile, Ala.....	50,000
Do. Lake Ponchartrain, La.....	25,000
Surveys of Northern and Northwestern lakes.....	25,000
Harbor of Chicago, Ill.....	20,000
Do. Michigan city, Ind.....	20,000
Improvement of Saint Clair river.....	20,000
Steam-dredge and discharging-scows for Lake Michigan.....	20,000
Harbor of Cleveland, Ohio.....	30,000
Do. Erie, Penn.....	30,000
Do. Dunkirk, N. Y.....	30,000
Steam-dredge, discharging scows for Lake Erie.....	20,000
Harbor at mouth of Genesee river.....	20,000
Do. Oswego, N. Y.....	40,000
Steam-dredge and discharging-scows for Lake Ontario.....	20,000
Improving Cape Fear River.....	20,000
Survey for a ship-canal across the Peninsula of Florida.....	20,000
Levee across mouth river San Diego, Cal.	30,000
Steam-dredge and discharging-scows of Lake Champlain.....	20,000
Improvement of Tennessee river.....	50,000
Do. Illinois river.....	30,000
Sundry other appropriations.....	382,700

Total river and harbor appropriations. \$2,114,290

*An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1853.*—Appropriates as follows:—

For current and contingent expenses of Indian Department.....	\$137,250
Payments to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.....	71,200
Do. Creek Indians.....	191,918
Do. Menomone.....	50,930
Do. Ottowas and Chippewas.....	60,140
Do. Pottawatomies.....	114,680
Do. Sioux of Mississippi.....	728,800
Do. Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.....	73,880
Do. Winnebagoes.....	276,597
Do. Delawares, Wyandots, &c., &c.	294,981

Total Indian appropriations....\$2,000,376

This act provides that no part of the appropriations herein made, or that may hereafter be made, for the benefit of any Indian, or tribe, shall be paid to any attorney or agent of such Indian, or tribe, but shall in every case be paid directly to the Indian or Indians themselves to whom it shall be due, or to the tribe or part of a tribe per capita, unless the imperious interest of the Indian or Indians, or some treaty stipulation, shall require the payment to be made otherwise, under the direction of the President. Nor shall the Executive



branch of the Government, now or hereafter, recognise any contract between any Indian, or tribe, or part of a tribe, and any attorney or agent for the prosecution of any claim against the Government under this act.

*An Act making appropriations for the transportation of the United States Mail by Ocean-Steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853*—Appropriates as follows:—

Transportation of mails from New York to Liverpool and back.....	\$858,000
Do. from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, Chagres, and back.....	290,000
Transporting mails from Panama to California and Oregon and back....	248,250
Do. from New York by Southampton, to Bremen and back, and from New York by Cowes, to Havre and back, in addition to an unexpended balance of \$56,000.....	204,000
Transporting mails between Charleston and Havana.....	50,000
Do. across the Isthmus of Panama.....	100,000

Total appropriations..... \$1,940,250

*An Act in addition to "An Act to promote the progress of the useful arts"*—Provides that appeals from the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents, may be made to either of the Assistant Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, as well as to the Chief Judge of said Court.

*An Act making appropriations for Light-houses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.*—This act makes the following appropriations, viz:—

For Light-houses, &c., on coast of Maine.....	\$85,360
Light-house at Minot Ledge.....	80,000
Other Light-houses, &c., on N. E. Coast.....	91,115
On other Atlantic and Gulf States.....	261,270
Light-houses, &c., in interior States.....	58,100
Completion of Light-houses in California and Oregon.....	120,000
Other appropriations for California.....	36,000

Total Light-house appropriations.... \$711,845

This act requires the President to appoint two officers of the navy, of high rank, one officer of the corps of engineers of the army, one officer of the topographical engineers of the army, and two civilians of high scientific attainments, whose services may be at the disposal of the President, and an officer of the navy, and an officer of engineers of the army, as secretaries, who shall constitute the Light-house Board of the United States, and shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations for the government of their meetings as they may judge expedient; and the Board so constituted, shall be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under his superintendence, shall discharge all the administrative duties of said office relating to the construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, buoys, sea-marks, and their appendages. The Secretary of the Treasury is to be ex-officio President of the Light-house Board, and there shall be a Chairman elected to preside in the absence of the President. The Board is to

meet four times a year, and as much oftener as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. The Clerks in the Treasury Department, now employed on light-house duties, are to be transferred to the Light-house Board. The Board are required to arrange the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific, and Lake coasts of the United States into twelve or less Light-house Districts, and an officer of the army or navy is to be assigned to each district as a Light-house Inspector, to act under the orders of the Light-house Board.

*An Act to establish certain Post-Roads, and for other purposes.*—This act establishes new post-roads in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Florida, Texas, California, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, and Minnesota. The act also authorizes the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the United States Mail between Boston and Halifax, on the steam-vessels which now ply regularly between these ports; also provides severe penalties for purloining, embezzling, or unlawfully making mail-locks and keys, and for stealing mail-bags or other property belonging to the Post-office Department. No ship or vessel shall be allowed to make entry or break bulk at any port in the United States, until all letters on board such vessel shall have been delivered into the Post-office. Provisions are made for the search for and seizure of letters and packages illegally carried. The Postmaster General is authorized, by the advice and consent of the President, to make any just and reciprocal arrangement for allowing the mails of Canada, or any other adjacent Province or country, to pass from one point in such Province, through the United States to any other point in the same Province. The Postmaster General is also authorized to procure stamped letter envelopes, to be furnished to Postmasters and sold at cost, or as near as may be, with the addition of the value of the postage stamps printed or impressed on such envelopes. Letters may be carried outside the mail when enclosed in these envelopes.

*An Act making further provisions for the satisfaction of Virginia Land Warrants.*—Provides that all unsatisfied military land-warrants, issued prior to March 1, 1852, by Virginia, for services in the Revolutionary war may be surrendered, and assignable United States scrip, payable in public lands, issued therefor. This act shall be taken as a final adjustment of all bounty land claims to officers and soldiers of Virginia for Revolutionary services, and provided that Virginia, by act of Legislature, shall relinquish all claim to lands in the Virginia military land district in the State of Ohio.

*An Act to constitute Alton, in the State of Illinois, a Port of Delivery.*—This act constitutes Alton and Galena, Illinois, Burlington, Iowa, and Knoxville, Tennessee, ports of delivery subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States. A Surveyor of Customs is to be appointed for each port, and said ports are made a part of the collection district of New Orleans. Port Jefferson, on the north side of Long Island, N. Y., is made a



port of delivery, within the collection district of the port of New York, with a Surveyor, who shall have power to enroll and license vessels to be employed in the coasting-trade and fisheries, and to enter and clear, and grant registers and other usual papers to vessels employed in the whale-fisheries.

### JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Among the Joint Resolutions which were adopted during this session, were the following :—

*A Resolution of welcome to Kossuth.*—Resolved, That Congress, in the name and behalf of the people of the United States, give to Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the capital and the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States.

*A Resolution extending the time of the Commission under the Convention with Brazil.*—Continues the Commission four months from and after the first day of March, 1852.

*A Resolution to authorize the continuance of the work upon the two wings of Capitol.*—Appropriates five hundred thousand dollars for that purpose.

*A Resolution to establish certain Post-Routes.*—Authorizes the Postmaster-General, in his discretion, to contract for carrying the mail on all the plank-roads which have been or shall be constructed in the United States, and during the continuance of such contract, such roads are declared to be post-roads.

*Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the laws of Congress and the debates thereon.*—Provides that the Congressional Globe and appendix, which contain the laws and debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress.

Another resolution approves the action of the Territorial Legislature of Oregon in locating the capital of Oregon at Salem, in Marion county. Another changes the name of St. Peters river, in Minnesota, to Minnesota river.

### TREATIES.

Three treaties have been ratified and proclaimed during the past year, viz. : with the Republics of Guatemala, Costarica, and Peru. The treaty with Guatemala provides that commercial favors granted by either party to other nations, shall be granted to each other on the same conditions. Citizens of each country may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise, and enjoy all the commercial privileges of citizens. The same privileges are to be accorded to the vessels of each nation by the other, that the other grants to its own vessels, except in regard to the coasting-trade. No discriminating duties are to be laid on the produce of either country. No embargo or detention for military purposes shall be made or laid without indemnification. Property captured by pirates, and found within the territory of either country, shall be surrendered on proof. The persons and property of citizens of either nation, shall be protected in the other. Rights of conscience shall remain inviolate. The citizens of each country may trade from the ports of either with the enemy of either, except at such places as are be-

sieged, blockaded, or invested, in goods not contraband of war. Free ships shall give freedom to goods, and everything shall be deemed free which shall be found on board the vessels of the citizens of either nation, though the lading should belong to the enemies of either, contraband goods always excepted. The same liberty shall be extended to persons found on free-ships, so that said persons can not be taken out of them, even if they be enemies of one or both parties, unless they be officers or soldiers in the actual service of the enemy. The stipulation declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall apply only to those powers who recognise this principle. If either of the contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of such enemy, provided said enemy acknowledges this principle, not otherwise. When the neutral flag of either of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of either, it shall be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels shall be considered as enemy's property, if shipped with a knowledge of the existence of war. In case the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, then the goods of the neutral embarked in such enemy's ship shall be free. Contraband goods, found in a vessel bound to an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the vessel. In regard to the visiting or examination of ships on the high seas, the contracting parties agree that whenever a vessel-of-war shall meet with a neutral of the other party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the examination, without the least extortion or ill-treatment, and the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

In case one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war, the vessels belonging to citizens of the other, must be furnished with sea-letters, or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, and the name and residence of the master, also with certificates containing the particulars of the cargo and place whence the ship sailed. Without such papers or equivalent testimony, vessels may be detained, to be adjudged by competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prizes. These provisions in regard to visiting and examination, apply only to vessels without convoy. When under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his charge belong to his nation, and have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient. Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be at war with another State, no citizen of the other party shall accept a commission, or letter of marque, at the hands of the enemy, on pain of being treated as a pirate. In case of war between the two contracting parties, the merchants residing on the coasts or in the ports of each other, shall be allowed six months to arrange their business and transport their effects out of the country. Those residing in the interior, shall be allowed one year for the same purpose. The citizens of all other occupations in the respective countries, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyments of their personal liberty and property, unless improper



conduct shall cause them to forfeit such protection. The two contracting parties shall form a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties. This treaty shall remain in force for twelve years, and until twelve months' notice thereafter. The acts of individuals infringing this treaty, shall not disturb the harmony of the two nations, unless such acts shall be sanctioned by the Government of such individuals. In case of any infringement of this treaty by either party, satisfaction shall be demanded before war is declared or reprisals made. The privileges of the most favored nations are mutually conceded. In the event of war between the two nations, the money, private debts, shares in the public funds, or any other property, shall in no case be sequestered or confiscated.

The treaty with Costarica has no important provision not contained in that with Guatemala. The treaty with Peru contains, in addition to the general provisions of those with Guatemala and Costarica, the following: The Republic of Peru engages to accord to any citizens of the United States who may establish a line of steam-vessels to navigate regularly between the different ports of entry within the Peruvian Territories, the same privileges of taking in and landing freight, entering the by-ports to receive and land passengers, carrying the public mails, establishing depots for coal, and all other favors enjoyed by any other association or company whatever. The steamers of either nation shall not be subject in the ports of the other to any duties other than those paid by any other association or company. Every vessel actually owned by citizens of Peru, and commanded by a Peruvian, shall be considered a Peruvian vessel, though the construction and crew may be foreign. American whale-ships shall have access to the port of Tumbes and the ports of entry in Peru, and may sail from one port to another, and barter supplies to the amount of \$200, *ad valorem*, duty free; and may further sell, free from tonnage or harbor duties, oil or other goods, to the additional amount of \$1,000 each vessel, on payment of such import duties as are paid by citizens of the most favored nations. Peruvian citizens, frequenting the mines in California, shall enjoy all the privileges accorded to citizens of the most favored nations. In case of a wreck, or other damage, to a vessel of either of the contracting parties, on the coast of the other party, such vessel shall enjoy the same protection and privileges as a national vessel. In case of war between the two nations, it is agreed that the merchants, traders, and other citizens of all occupations, of either of the two parties, residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their business therein, and shall be maintained in the full enjoyment of their liberty and property, so long as they conduct themselves peaceably and properly. Suspected persons, however, may be ordered to leave the country, the term of twelve months being allowed them, in which to arrange and settle their affairs, and remove with their families and effects, to which end a safe conduct shall be given them; but suspected persons may be ordered forthwith to remove to such places in the interior as may be designated. This treaty shall remain in force ten years and further, until one of the contracting parties shall have given ten months' notice.

## EXPENDITURES of the GOVERNMENT

*During the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852.*

<i>Payments for objects other than the Ordinary Expenses of Government:</i>	
Principal of the public debt.....	\$2,163,994 00
Awards for indemnity to American citizens under the Treaty with Mexico.....	529,980 78
Installment and interest due May 30, 1852, under the 12th article of the second Treaty.....	3,180,000 00
Expenses relative to the limits and boundary with Mexico.....	89,075 48
Public buildings in Washington.....	591,518 60
Military Asylum, paid for under the Act of 3d March, 1851, from contributions in Mexico.....	118,791 19
Five and three per cents on the sale of public lands paid to the West and Southwest States.....	96,158 18
Payments for land erroneously sold..	49,916 30
Taking the Seventh Census.....	547,385 62
Settlement with the State of Maine..	60,610 31
Public buildings in the Territory of Minnesota.....	20,000 00
Lands for a Cemetery near the city of Mexico.....	9,000 00
Building Custom-Houses.....	521,491 23
Do. Marine Hospitals.....	128,693 44
Fortifications.....	285,596 71
Navy-Yards.....	741,692 66
Dry Docks.....	671,796 91
Fulfilling Indian treaties (exclusive of \$2,114,841 93 for the current and other expenses in Indian account).	722,410 74
<i>On Account of the Ordinary Expenses of Government, viz. :—</i>	
Pay, mileage, and contingent expenses of Congress.....	1,248 017 90
Congressional Globe, American Archives, Documentary History, &c..	125,633 16
Salaries of the President, Executive Officers, Heads of Bureaux, and their contingent expenses.....	1,248,011 91
Judiciary.....	718,065 44
Government of Territories.....	77,515 52
Surveyors and their Clerks.....	72,528 46
Officers of the Mint and branches....	55,300 00
Expenses of Do. ....	140,000 00
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	2,000 00
Secretary signing Land-Patents.....	1,500 00
Interest for the public debt.....	4,001,738 11
Premium on the purchase of stock..	170,063 42
Assistant Treasurers, and expenses for safe-keeping public moneys, per Act 6th August, 1846.....	34,707 97
Survey of the coast—East and West Florida.....	383,000 00
Relief of the District cities—interest on Dutch Loan.....	36,868 54
Exploring Expedition.....	20,000 00
Relief of individuals (civil & Naval).	348,725 22
Mail service (see mail-steamers)....	1,041,444 44
Building Light-houses.....	113,103 33
Support of do. ....	507,466 09
Marine Hospital establishment.....	203,115 23
Collecting revenue from Customs*..	2,482,633 24
Do. do. do. Lands*.....	167,062 14
Payments for bounties and allowances, refunded duties, debentures, and charges on the revenue.....	1,872,020 37
Survey of public lands.....	242,833 52
Other surveys and land claims.....	80,763 36

\* Paid under the Act of the 3d March, 1849—these expenses were previous to 1st July, 1849, paid out of the revenue, and accounted for in their quarterly settlements at the Treasury.



Current expenses of the Indian Department.....	\$2,114,841 03
War Pensions.....	2,134,220 87
Navy Pensions.....	211,002 99
Half-pay to Revolutionary officers of Virginia.....	16,352 41

*Foreign Intercourse.*

Salaries of Ministers and Commissioners abroad:—	
Consul at London, and intercourse with Barbary powers.....	216,309 77
Contingent expenses of Foreign Missions.....	30,311 12
Do. of foreign intercourse.....	36,725 62
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	135,844 16

*Army.*

Pay.....	1,594,986 67
Subsistence.....	1,540,288 66
Quartermaster's Department.....	1,989,889 71
Forage.....	104,823 30
Clothing.....	242,099 74
Barracks.....	399,351 72
Horses for 2d regiment Dragoons...	60,008 12
Miscellaneous items.....	315,147 04
Militia and Volunteers.....	345,682 79
West Point.....	164,057 17
Annuities.....	848,057 73
Arming the Militia.....	260,247 70
Surveys.....	57,950 00
Harbors.....	17,059 86

*Navy.*

Pay.....	2,707,985 89
Provisions.....	630,205 83
Indian.....	2,200,861 27
Contingent.....	547,798 75
Hospitals.....	14,757 67
Magazines.....	958 11
Steam Mail service.....	944,062 02
Nautical almanacs.....	17,776 00
Marine corps.....	387,101 14

*Miscellaneous.*

Lost Horses.....	1,053 05
Expenses of loans.....	18,308 33
Library for New Mexico.....	4,418 37
Building for do.....	300 00
Fugitive slaves.....	593 86
Indians—old States.....	20,975 49
Consular receipts.....	588 75
Claims otherwise provided for.....	9,982 38
Smithsonian Institution.....	30,910 14
Receivers and Registers for entering land-warrants.....	55,165 21
Auxiliary guard, Washington.....	15,295 24
Penitentiary.....	11,620 00
Insane and transient poor.....	10,700 44
Washington bridges.....	9,833 38
Miscellaneous.....	1,943 29
Paintings for Capitol.....	2,000 00
Washington canal.....	5,000 00

Total Expenditures.....\$46,007,893 18

CHURCHES AND CHURCH PROPERTY IN NEW ENGLAND.—The following figures in regard to Churches, &c., in New England, are taken from the returns in the Census Department—

States.	No. Churches.	Seats.	Value.
Maine.....	851	304,477	\$1,712,152
New Hampshire.....	662	233,892	1,401,586
Vermont.....	564	226,444	1,213,126
Massachusetts.....	1,430	682,908	10,205,284
Rhode Island.....	221	98,736	1,252,900
Connecticut.....	719	305,249	3,554,894

## WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT OF THE VALUATION OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.

STATES.	REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE.		To each free person.
	Assessed value.	True or estimated value.	
Alabama.....	\$219,476,150	\$228,504,332	\$332
Arkansas.....	36,428,675	39,841,625	245
*California.....	22,123,173	22,161,872	239
Connecticut.....	119,088,672	156,707,980	420
Delaware.....	17,442,640	18,652,053	209
Florida.....	22,784,937	22,862,270	475
Georgia.....	335,110,225	385,425,714	640
Illinois.....	114,782,645	136,265,006	184
Indiana.....	152,870,399	202,650,264	205
Iowa.....	21,690,642	23,714,638	123
Kentucky.....	291,587,554	301,628,456	391
Louisiana.....	220,165,172	233,998,764	887
Maine.....	96,765,866	122,777,571	211
Maryland.....	208,565,566	219,217,364	445
Massachusetts.....	546,003,057	573,542,286	577
Michigan.....	50,877,223	59,787,255	150
Mississippi.....	208,422,167	228,951,136	772
Missouri.....	98,595,463	197,247,707	291
New Hampshire.....	92,177,969	103,632,835	326
†New Jersey.....	199,000,000	200,000,000	409
New York.....	715,369,028	1,030,349,216	316
North Carolina.....	212,071,413	226,800,472	391
Ohio.....	433,872,632	504,726,120	235
Pennsylvania.....	497,059,648	722,486,120	313
Rhode Island.....	77,758,974	80,508,794	546
South Carolina.....	293,867,769	298,267,694	1017
Tennessee.....	189,437,623	201,246,686	264
Texas.....	51,027,456	52,740,473	341
Vermont.....	71,671,651	92,205,049	294
Virginia.....	379,561,660	389,731,438	411
Wisconsin.....	26,715,525	42,026,595	138
Total States.....	\$5,983,149,407	\$7,067,157,179	356
‡Minnesota.....	262,085	262,088	46
New Mexico.....	5,174,471	5,274,687	86
Oregon.....	5,063,474	5,063,474	381
Utah.....	986,183	986,063	87
Dis. Columbia.....	14,022,676	14,568,740	304
Total S's & Ter.....	\$6,006,664,999	\$7,006,312,431	355

\* Only 13 counties included. The other returns were destroyed by fire in San Francisco.

† Only Real Estate was returned in the Census. The amounts given are partly estimated.

‡ In Minnesota only a part of the Territory was returned.

This table presents a better show of wealth to each person in the South than in the North, from the fact that the Northern capitalists do not own the laborers, and do count them as persons. South Carolina makes the best relative show of wealth on paper, being \$1,017 to each person in the State; but if we add her 334,984 slaves to the 283,523 free persons, and then divide the aggregate wealth of the State among the whole number, it will show but \$416 for each. If we deduct for each slave \$300 (which is much below the usual quotations for such merchandise), and then divide among all the population of the State, the amount to each will be reduced to \$258. So of other slave-holding States. The average amount of property to each person in the United States, excluding slaves, is \$355. The average amount in the slave States being \$455, and in the free States \$317. Add the slaves to the free population of the Southern States, and there will be for each person \$304, and deduct for each slave \$300, and there remains only \$236 to



# MILITARY POSTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Statement showing the Military Posts now occupied by the troops, their several Garrisons, and the names of their Commandants.*

POST OR STATION	SITUATION.	GARRISON.		COMMANDER.
		NO. OF COMPANIES	REGIMENT.	
Fort Sullivan .....	Eastport, Me.....	1	3d Artillery.	Bre. Lt. Col. M. Burke, 3d Art.
Fort Preble.....	Portland Harbor, Me.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. R. Anderson, do.
Fort Constitution .....	Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.....	1	do.	B. Lt. Col. J. Washington, do.
Fort Independence.....	Boston Harbor, Mass.....	2	do.	Bre't Maj. F. O. Wyse, do.
Fort Adams.....	Newport Harbor, R. I.....	3	do.	Col. Wm. Gates, do.
Fort Trumbull.....	New London Harbor, Conn.....	1	do.	Bre't Col. F. S. Belton, do.
Fort Mackinac.....	Mackinac, Mich.....	1	4th Artillery	B. Maj. T. Williams, 4th Art.
Fort Brady.....	Sault de St. Marie, Mich.....	1	do.	Bre't Capt. G. W. Getty, do.
Fort Niagara.....	Youngstown, N. Y.....	1	do.	Capt. J. P. M'Coun, do.
Fort Ontario.....	Oswego, N. Y.....	1	do.	B. Maj. S. C. Ridgely, do.
Military Academy.....	West Point, N. Y.....	Cadets	& Engin'rs.	Capt. H. Brewerton, Eng'rs.
Fort Columbus.....	New York Harbor, N. Y.....	1	4th Artillery	B. Col. J. L. Gardner, 4th Art.
Fort Wood.....	Bedlow's Island, N. Y.....	Recruit ing Depot.		Bre't Col. H. Brown, 2d Art.
Fort Hamilton.....	New York Harbor, N. Y.....	1	4th Artillery	B. Maj. W. W. Morris 4th Art.
Fort Mifflin.....	Delaware river, Pa.....	1	do.	Capt. J. Roberts, do.
Carlisle Barracks.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	Cavalry Depot.		B. Lt. Col. P. S. Cooke, 2d Dg.
Fort M'Henry.....	Baltimore Harbor, Md.....	1	1st Artillery	B. Lt. Col. F. Taylor, 1st Art.
Fort Washington.....	Potomac River, Md.....	2	4th Artillery	Bre't Maj. J. B. Scott, 4th Art.
Fort Monroe.....	Old Point Comfort, Va.....	3	2d Artillery	B. Mj. Gen. Bankhead, 2d Art.
Fort Moultrie.....	Charleston Harbor, S. C.....	2	do.	Bre't Col. J. Munroe, do.
Castle Pinckney.....	Do. do. do.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. J. F. Roland, do.
Camp at N. Smyrna.....	Florida.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. A. Lowd, do.
Camp at Sheldon's.....	10 miles from Smyrna, Fla.....	Detach ment.		Bre't Capt. H. F. Clarke, do.
Fort Capron.....	Indian River, Fla.....	1	2d Artillery	1st Lt. J. M'L Taylor, do.
Key West Barracks.....	Key West, Fla.....	1	1st Artillery	Capt. J. Vogdes, 1st Art.
Fort Myers.....	140 miles from Tampa, Fla.....	3	do.	B. Lt. Col. J. H. Winder, do.
Fort Meade.....	46 Do. do. do.....	3 { 1 2	2d Artillery	Bre't Capt. S. K. Dawson, do.
Fort Brooke.....	Tampa, Fla.....	Detach ment.		B. Brig. Gen. T. Childs, do.
Barrancas Barracks.....	Pensacola Harbor, Fla.....	1	1st Artillery	Bre't Maj. J. A. Haskin, do.
N. Orleans Barracks.....	New Orleans, La.....	1	do.	Bre't Lt. Col. G. Nauman, do.
Baton Rouge B'cks.....	Baton Rouge, La.....	1	do.	B. Lt. Col. L. B. Webster, do.
Newport Barracks.....	Newport, Ky.....	Recruit ing Depot.		Capt. N. C. Macrae, 3d Inf.
Fort Ripley.....	Mouth of Crow Wing, U. M.....	1	6th Infantry.	Capt. J. B. S. Todd, 6th Inf.
Fort Snelling.....	Falls St. Anthony, Minnesota.....	3 { 1 2	1st Drag'ns. 6th Infantry.	Bre't Col. F. Lee, do.
Fort Dodge.....	40 m. fm Boonsboro', Iowa.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. S. Woods, do.
Fort Laramie.....	Oregon route.....	1	do.	Capt. W. S. Ketchum, do.
Fort Kearney.....	Do.....	1	do.	Capt. H. W. Wharton, do.
Fort Leavenworth.....	{ Missouri River, 500 miles above St. Louis.....	4 { 1 2	1st Drag'ns. 4th Artillery 6th Infantry.	B. Lt. Col. B. L. Beall, 1st Dg.
Fort Scott.....	On the Manitow, W. of Mo.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. A. Cady, 6 Inf.
Fort Atkinson.....	Crossing of Ark, S. Fe route.....	1	do.	Bre't Capt. S. B. Buckner, do.
Jefferson Barracks.....	Near St. Louis, Mo.....	3 { 1 2	Rifles. 3d Artillery.	B. Brig. Gen. N. S. Clarke, do.
Fort Gibson.....	Cherokee Nation.....	3	7th Infantry.	Maj. G. Andrews, 7th Inf.
Fort Smith.....	Arkansas.....	1	do.	Col. H. Wilson, do.
Fort Towson.....	Near Doaksville, Ark.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. D. P. Whiting, do.
Fort Washita.....	Near M. of False Washita.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. T. H. Holmes, do.
Fort Arbuckle.....	Wild Horse Creek.....	2	do.	Bre't Maj. J. C. Henshaw, do.
Fort Brown.....	Brownsville, Texas.....	2	4th Artillery	1st Lt. H. M. Whiting, 4th Art.
Ringgold Barracks.....	Rio Grande City, Texas.....	2	7th Infantry.	Bre't Maj. G. R. Paul, 7th Inf.
Fort M'Intosh.....	Laredo, Texas.....	2	1st Infantry.	Capt. S. Burbank, 1st Inf.
Fort Duncan.....	Eagle Pass, Texas.....	2	do.	Bre't Lt. Col. T. Morris, do.
Fort Inge.....	Leona River, Texas.....	1	2d Drag'ns.	1st Lt. J. M. Hawes, 2d Drag.
Fort Lincoln.....	Rio Seco, Texas.....	1	do.	Capt. W. J. Newton, do.
Fort Merrill.....	Nueces River, Texas.....	1	Rifles.	Maj. G. B. Crittenden, Rifles.
Austin.....	Texas.....	Detach ments		B. Brig. Gen. Harvey, 2d Dg.
Fort Graham.....	Jose Maria Village, Texas.....	1	2d Drag'ns.	Bre't Maj. H. H. Sibley, do.
Fort Worth.....	W. Fork Trinity R., Texas.....	1	do.	Bre't Maj. R. A. Arnold, do.
Fort Mason.....	Elm Fork do. do.....	2	do.	Bre't Col. C. A. May, do.
Fort Belknap.....	Main Fork Brasos R., do.....	5	5th Infantry.	Col. G. Loomis, 5th Inf.
Post on Clear Fork.....	Brasos River, Texas.....	5	do.	Bre't Col. C. A. Walte, do.
Post on.....	San Saba River, Texas.....	5	8th Infantry.	Maj. P. Morrison, 8th Inf.
Post on.....	N. Branch of Concho R., T.....	5	do.	B. Brig. Gen. J. Garland, do.



POST OR STATION.	SITUATION.	GARRISON.		COMMANDER.
		NO. OF COMPANIES	REGIMENT.	
Post on.....	N. Fork of Llano R., Texas.	4	1st Infantry.	Lt. Col. H. Bainbridge, 1st Inf.
Post on.....	Las Mones River, Texas...	2	do.	Bret Maj. J. H. La Moite, do.
Fort Crogham.....	Hamilton Creek, Texas....	Detach-	ments.	Lt. T. Fisk, 8th Inf.
Fort Ewell.....	Nueces River, Texas.....	7	Rifles.	B. Col. W. W. Loring, Rifles.
Fort Union.....	Moro River, N. Mexico....	2 {	1st Drag'ns.	B. Maj. J. H. Carleton, 1st Dg.
		1 {	3d Infantry.	
Fort Marcy.....	Santa Fe, N. Mexico.....	2 {	2d Artillery.	B Lt. Col. H. Brooks, 2d Art.
		1 {	3d Infantry.	
Fort Conrad.....	Valverde, N. Mexico.....	2	2d Drag'ns.	Maj. M. S. Howe, 2d Drag.
Fort Fillmore.....	Brasito, N. Mexico.....	2 {	1st Drag'ns.	Lt. Col. D. S. Miles, 3d Inf.
		1 {	3d Infantry.	
Fort Defiance.....	Navajo Country, N. Mexico	3 {	2d Artillery.	Maj. E. Bachus, do.
		2 {	3d Infantry.	
Fort Webster.....	Copper Mines, N. Mexico..	2 {	2d Drag'ns.	Maj. G. Morris, do.
		1 {	3d Infantry.	
		2 {	1st Drag'ns.	
Camp at.....	Albuquerque, N. Mexico...	5 {	2d Drag'ns.	B. Maj. W. N. Giver, 1st Dg.
		2 {	3d Infantry.	
		1 {	1st Drag'ns.	
Fort Massachusetts.	Utah Country, N. Mexico..	2 {	3d Infantry.	Maj. G. A. H. Blake, do.
		1 {	do.	
Escort to Mexican	Boundary Commission....	1	do.	2d Lt. D. C. Green, 3d Inf.
Camp Yuma.....	Mouth of Gila River, Cal..	3	2d Infantry.	B. Mj. I. Heintzelman 2d Inf.
Mission of.....	San Diego, Cal.....	2 {	1st Drag'ns.	B. Lt. Col. Magruder, 1st Art.
		1 {	1st Artillery	
San Luis Rey.....	Do. do.....	Detach-	ment.	2d Lt. A. J. Stemmer, do.
Rancho del Chino..	120 miles fm San Diego, Cal.	1	2d Infantry.	Capt. C. S. Lovell, 2d Inf.
Camp Miller.....	San Joaquin River, Cal....	2	do.	1st Lt. T. Moore, do.
Monterey Redoubt.	Monterey, Cal.....	1	3d Artillery.	Capt. H. S. Barton, 3d Art.
Presidio S. Fran'co	Near San Francisco, Cal....	1	do.	Maj. C. S. Merchant, do.
Benecia.....	California.....	5 {	1st Drag'ns.	Maj. W. Seawell, 2d Inf.
		4 {	2d Infantry.	
Fort Orford.....	Port Orford, Oregon.....	1	1st Drag'ns.	1st Lt. H. W. Stanton, 1st Dg.
Columbia Barracks	Vancouver, Oregon.....	1	1st Artillery	B. Maj. J. S. Holtremy, 1st Art.
Dalles of Columbia.	Oregon.....	Detach-	ment.	1st Lt. J. J. Woods, 1st Art.
Steilacoom.....	Puget's Sound, Oregon....	1	1st Artillery	Capt. B. H. Hill, do.
In route to.....	Pacific Coast.....	10	4th Infantry.	Lt. Col. B. Bonneville, 4th Inf.

REMARKS.—The strength of the several garrisons, owing to the ordinary casualties of service, (deaths, desertions, discharges, &c.) is continually changing. A fair estimate of the force would probably be attained by averaging at *forty men*, the Companies stationed on the Northern lakes, the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the Upper Mississippi, and at posts near the Western frontiers of Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas. For the posts on the Oregon and Santa Fe routes, in Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, *sixty men* per Company would be a fair average.

### QUARTERLY RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the quarterly rates of postage, when paid in advance, on newspapers and periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, viz:—

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) to actual subscribers in the county where published, free.

Newspapers and periodicals, not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight, circulated in the State where published, daily, 22½ cents; six times a week, 19½ cents; tri-weekly, 9½ cents; semi-weekly, 6½ cents; weekly, 3½ cents; semi-monthly, 1½ cents; monthly, 4 cent.

Weighing 3 ounces and under, sent to any part of the United States, daily, 45½ cents; six times a week, 39 cents; tri-weekly, 19½ cents; semi-weekly, 13 cents; weekly, 6½ cents; semi-monthly, 3 cents; monthly, 1½ cents. On papers of greater weight than 3 ounces, the charges are as follows:—

Weight.	Daily.	6 times a w'k.	Tri-weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Weekly.	Semi-monthly.	Monthly.
4 ounces.	91	78	39	26	15	6	3
5 do.	1 36½	1.17	58½	39	19½	9	4½
6 do.	1.82	1.56	78	52	26	12	6
7 do.	2.27½	1.95	97½	65	32½	15	7½
8 do.	2.73	2.34	1.17	78	39	18	9

Anything over 3 ounces and under 4, is charged as 4 ounces, over 4 and under 5, is charged as 5, &c.

Quarterly payments in advance, may be made either at the office of mailing or delivery. When made at the mailing office, satisfactory evidence thereof must be exhibited at the office of delivery.

POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT MATTER, PREPAID.—Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, or other printed matter (except books), to any part of the United States, weighing 3 ounces, 1 cent; 4 ounces, 2 cents; 5 ounces, 3 cents; 6 ounces, 4 cents; 7 ounces, 5 cents; 8 ounces, 6 cents; 9 ounces, 7 cents; 10 ounces, 8 cents; 11 ounces, 9 cents; 12 ounces, 10 cents; 13 ounces, 11 cents; 14 ounces, 12 cents; 15 ounces, 13 cents; 1 pound, 14 cents. If not pre-paid, double the above rates will be charged. On small newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets of 16 octavo pages or under, when sent in single packages to one address, and prepaid, the rates are, for 8 ounces, 4 cents, and one half cent for each additional ounce. On books, bound or unbound, and not weighing over four pounds, for any distance under 3,000 miles, prepaid, the rates are 1 cent per ounce; over 3,000 miles, 2 cents per ounce. Books sent unpaid, are subject to a postage of 50 per cent. in addition to their pre-paid rates.



# AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE U. STATES—CENSUS, 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Acres improved in farms.	Acres unimproved in farms.	Cash value of farms.	Value of farming implements and machinery.	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Milch Cows.	Working Oxen.	Other Cattle.
Maine.....	2,039,896	2,615,797	\$64,861,748	\$2,284,554	41,721	66	133,556	83,893	195,890
New Hampshire.....	2,251,488	1,140,926	66,245,997	2,314,125	34,233	19	94,277	89,027	114,606
Vermont.....	2,591,379	1,625,368	69,727,731	2,790,237	61,057	218	146,146	48,497	154,025
Massachusetts.....	2,133,436	1,222,576	109,076,347	3,209,564	42,216	34	130,069	46,611	83,284
Rhode Island.....	366,497	197,451	17,070,802	497,201	6,168	1	28,998	8,189	9,375
Connecticut.....	1,767,178	615,701	72,726,432	1,892,541	26,879	49	85,461	46,988	50,236
New York.....	12,408,988	6,710,120	554,546,642	22,084,926	447,014	963	931,324	178,909	767,406
New Jersey.....	1,767,931	984,985	120,237,511	4,425,593	63,556	4,089	118,736	12,070	80,456
Pennsylvania.....	8,628,619	6,294,728	407,876,099	14,722,541	360,398	2,259	632,234	61,527	562,196
Delaware.....	580,962	375,392	18,880,031	510,279	13,852	791	19,247	9,797	24,166
Maryland.....	2,797,905	1,836,445	87,178,545	2,463,443	75,684	5,644	80,859	34,135	98,596
District of Columbia.....	16,267	11,187	1,730,460	40,320	824	67	813	104	133
Virginia.....	10,361,155	18,792,176	216,401,441	7,021,772	272,403	21,480	317,619	89,513	609,137
North Carolina.....	5,453,977	15,543,010	67,891,766	3,931,532	148,693	25,259	221,759	37,309	434,402
South Carolina.....	4,072,651	12,145,049	82,431,684	4,136,564	97,171	37,463	193,244	20,507	243,361
Georgia.....	3,378,479	16,442,900	95,753,445	5,894,150	151,331	57,739	334,223	73,286	630,019
Florida.....	349,049	1,236,240	6,323,109	658,796	10,848	5,002	72,876	8,794	182,415
Alabama.....	4,435,014	7,702,067	64,323,224	5,125,663	120,001	69,895	227,391	66,961	433,363
Mississippi.....	3,441,369	7,046,661	44,738,634	5,792,927	116,460	54,547	214,331	83,485	436,254
Louisiana.....	1,690,025	3,339,018	75,814,398	11,576,938	89,514	44,849	106,676	64,968	114,798
Texas.....	398,107	14,494,668	16,494,668	2,133,731	76,419	12,964	214,768	49,982	636,705
Arkansas.....	781,531	1,816,584	15,265,245	1,601,296	60,197	11,659	89,151	34,239	166,390
Tennessee.....	5,176,173	13,808,649	97,851,212	5,360,220	270,636	75,603	350,466	86,256	414,061
Kentucky.....	11,368,370	10,972,478	154,390,202	5,169,017	315,682	65,663	247,475	62,074	442,763
Ohio.....	9,851,432	10,972,478	154,390,202	5,169,017	315,682	65,663	247,475	62,074	442,763
Michigan.....	1,929,110	2,474,730	61,872,416	2,891,371	58,367	70	99,876	55,550	119,471
Indiana.....	5,046,540	7,745,879	136,385,179	6,704,444	314,329	6,509	284,554	40,321	369,891
Illinois.....	5,039,545	6,937,867	96,433,290	6,405,561	267,653	10,673	294,671	76,156	841,209
Missouri.....	2,124,931	6,767,937	63,037,462	3,965,945	223,893	41,508	226,653	111,268	445,615
Wisconsin.....	624,662	1,911,382	16,657,567	1,172,869	36,636	754	48,704	21,893	69,025
California.....	1,048,499	1,931,159	23,528,563	1,641,568	30,179	156	64,339	42,801	76,298
Minnesota.....	4,339	3,841,011	3,841,011	103,483	21,719	1,666	4,380	4,780	253,589
Oregon.....	5,035	39,849	161,946	16,981	860	14	607	555	740
Utah.....	193,857	999,951	2,949,170	183,423	8,046	430	9,437	8,114	24,186
New Mexico.....	16,333	30,516	311,799	84,388	2,429	325	4,861	6,366	2,469
Totals.....	118,435,178	184,806,025	3,266,925,537	151,605,147	1,325,652	559,070	8,391,946	1,693,261	10,366,180

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Sheep.	Swine.	Value of Live Stock.	Wheat—bushels of.	Rye—bushels of.	Ind Corn—bushels of.	Oats—bushels of.	Rice—lb. of.
Maine.....	451,577	54,598	\$9,705,795	296,259	102,916	1,750,056	2,181,037	.....
New Hampshire.....	384,756	63,467	8,871,901	185,658	183,117	1,573,670	973,381	.....
Vermont.....	919,990	66,278	12,640,242	525,925	176,207	2,032,016	2,307,776	.....
Massachusetts.....	188,651	81,119	9,647,710	31,211	481,031	2,345,490	1,168,106	.....
Rhode Island.....	44,996	1,509	1,632,637	49	26,049	339,202	515,292	.....
Connecticut.....	174,181	76,727	7,467,490	41,769	600,893	1,935,043	1,958,738	.....
New York.....	3,453,341	1,014,252	73,570,499	13,121,493	4,148,182	17,856,400	26,552,814	.....
New Jersey.....	180,438	250,370	10,679,291	1,601,109	1,265,578	8,759,704	3,378,093	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1,822,357	1,040,366	41,600,053	15,367,691	4,705,100	19,835,214	21,538,156	.....
Delaware.....	27,503	56,261	1,849,281	482,511	8,066	3,145,533	604,518	.....
Maryland.....	177,902	352,911	7,997,634	4,494,650	226,014	11,104,631	2,242,151	.....
District of Columbia.....	180	1,635	71,643	17,370	5,509	66,230	8,134	.....
Virginia.....	1,610,004	1,830,743	33,666,639	11,232,616	458,390	36,254,319	10,179,045	17,154
North Carolina.....	995,949	1,812,813	17,717,647	2,130,102	239,863	97,941,051	4,062,078	5,466,968
South Carolina.....	285,551	1,068,603	16,060,015	1,066,277	47,790	16,271,418	3,322,156	169,390,613
Georgia.....	560,436	2,168,617	26,738,416	1,088,534	63,756	30,080,099	3,820,044	38,950,991
Florida.....	93,311	209,455	2,880,088	1,027	1,152	1,996,809	66,586	1,075,030
Alabama.....	371,880	1,904,540	21,690,112	294,044	17,281	28,754,048	2,966,877	2,931,225
Mississippi.....	304,929	1,682,734	19,403,662	137,960	9,906	23,446,562	1,503,398	3,719,866
Louisiana.....	110,333	697,301	11,152,275	417	475	10,236,373	89,637	4,425,349
Texas.....	99,998	683,914	10,266,880	41,689	3,108	5,926,511	178,883	87,516
Arkansas.....	91,258	836,727	6,647,969	199,639	8,047	8,893,939	665,183	63,179
Tennessee.....	811,591	3,114,111	29,978,016	1,619,326	89,163	82,276,223	7,703,086	256,854
Kentucky.....	1,103,121	2,861,163	29,951,387	2,140,892	416,073	88,678,591	6,301,311	5,888
Ohio.....	3,943,929	1,964,770	44,121,741	14,487,351	426,718	69,078,695	13,479,742	.....
Michigan.....	746,433	205,847	8,008,734	4,926,889	106,871	5,641,490	2,866,056	.....
Indiana.....	1,182,493	2,263,776	22,478,556	6,214,458	78,793	62,984,363	6,665,014	.....
Illinois.....	894,043	1,915,910	24,209,358	9,414,675	83,364	67,646,968	10,087,341	.....
Missouri.....	756,390	1,612,013	19,766,851	2,966,928	44,119	36,066,543	5,343,476	708
Wisconsin.....	149,990	323,247	3,689,276	1,530,581	19,916	8,656,799	1,624,345	809
California.....	124,892	159,276	4,879,385	4,286,131	61,253	1,988,979	3,414,673	.....
Minnesota.....	17,574	7,776	3,351,058	17,328	.....	12,336	.....	.....
Oregon.....	80	734	92,869	1,401	125	16,735	30,582	.....
Utah.....	15,882	30,325	1,876,189	211,943	106	2,918	65,146	.....
New Mexico.....	3,262	914	546,968	107,702	210	9,899	10,900	.....
Totals.....	377,271	7,314	1,494,629	196,516	.....	365,411	6	.....



# AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES—CENSUS, 1850.

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STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Tobacco— lbs. of.	Gin & Cot. ton— bales of 400 lbs. each.	Wool— lbs. of.	Peas and Beans— bushels of.	Irish Potatoes— bushels of.	Sweet Potatoes— bushels of.	Barley— bushels of.	Buckwheat bushels of.	Value of Orchard Products.
Maine	.....	.....	1,364,034	205,641	3,430,040	.....	161,731	104,523	634.2
New Hampshire	50	.....	1,108,476	70,856	4,304,319	.....	70,256	65,265	248.7
Vermont	.....	.....	3,410,963	104,869	4,947,351	.....	42,147	208,099	316.5
Massachusetts	138,246	.....	635,136	43,704	3,685,364	.....	112,385	106,095	463.5
Rhode Island	.....	.....	129,692	6,346	681,029	.....	18,875	1,245	63.5
Connecticut	1,267,624	.....	497,454	19,090	2,689,725	80	19,099	229,297	175.1
New York	83,189	.....	10,071,301	141,636	15,348,362	5,623	3,585,069	3,183,565	1,761.5
New Jersey	310	.....	375,396	14,174	3,207,236	508,015	6,492	878,944	607.5
Pennsylvania	912,661	.....	4,181,670	65,231	5,980,739	52,172	166,564	2,193,692	723.2
Delaware	.....	.....	57,765	4,120	240,542	65,443	56	8,615	46.2
Maryland	21,407,497	.....	480,226	12,816	764,939	208,993	745	103,671	164.0
District of Columbia	7,800	.....	625	7,754	28,292	3,497	75	378	14.5
Virginia	56,803,218	3,947	2,860,765	621,581	1,316,593	1,813,671	25,437	214,898	177.1
North Carolina	11,384,786	77,849	970,738	1,684,262	620,314	4,095,709	2,735	16,794	34.3
South Carolina	74,245	300,901	487,233	1,026,900	195,494	4,337,429	4,683	833	35.1
Georgia	423,924	439,091	990,019	1,142,011	227,379	6,086,428	11,501	250	92.7
Florida	998,614	45,131	23,247	135,369	7,828	767,226	.....	65	1.2
Alabama	164,960	564,329	657,118	892,701	246,001	5,475,204	3,658	338	18.4
Mississippi	49,990	484,263	659,619	1,072,757	261,482	4,741,795	229	1,121	50.4
Louisiana	26,878	178,737	109,897	161,732	95,532	1,428,453	.....	3	92.3
Texas*	66,897	57,696	131,274	179,332	95,548	1,323,170	4,776	29	12.6
Arkansas	218,936	63,346	192,695	285,758	193,332	788,149	177	175	40.1
Tennessee	20,148,932	194,632	1,364,378	269,321	1,000,844	2,777,716	2,737	19,427	62.8
Kentucky	65,501,196	758	2,227,403	202,574	1,492,487	998,184	95,348	16,097	106.1
Ohio	10,454,445	.....	10,196,371	60,168	5,637,769	187,991	554,358	633,064	695.9
Michigan	1,245	.....	2,013,293	74,254	2,350,997	1,177	75,243	142,917	132.6
Indiana	1,044,620	14	2,610,287	35,773	2,083,337	201,711	45,483	479,740	324.9
Illinois	841,294	1	2,150,113	42,814	2,514,861	157,435	116,795	184,504	446.0
Missouri	17,100,884	.....	1,613,800	46,574	934,627	332,420	9,631	23,690	512.5
Iowa	6,041	.....	373,808	4,775	2,762,170	6,243	25,008	62,616	8.4
Wisconsin	1,265	.....	233,493	20,657	1,492,027	879	209,692	79,878	4.8
California	1,000	.....	5,620	2,242	9,292	1,000	9,912	.....	17.7
Minnesota	.....	.....	85	10,002	21,145	200	1,216	515	.....
Oregon	325	.....	29,686	6,566	91,320	.....	.....	.....	1.2
Utah	70	.....	9,222	290	43,968	60	1,799	332	.....
New Mexico	8,467	.....	22,401	15,988	7,351	.....	6	100	8.2
Totals	199,739,746	2,468,625	52,618,143	9,219,542	66,781,751	38,255,811	6,167,213	8,955,946	7,730.8

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Wine— gallons of.	Value of Products Market Gardens.	Butter— lbs. of.	Cheese— lbs. of.	Hay— tons of.	Cliver Seed— bushels of.	Other Grass Seed bushels of.	Hops— lbs. of.	Dew rotted tons of.	Water rotted.
Maine	724	\$123,387	9,243,811	2,434,454	765,889	9,007	9,214	40,120	.....	.....
New Hampshire	344	65,810	6,977,058	3,196,563	596,864	829	8,071	257,174	.....	.....
Vermont	659	18,653	11,871,461	8,729,334	668,163	770	14,996	258,613	.....	.....
Massachusetts	4,688	600,030	8,071,370	7,098,142	651,607	1,002	5,085	121,595	.....	.....
Rhode Island	1,013	98,266	925,670	316,560	74,818	1,325	3,708	277	.....	.....
Connecticut	4,209	196,874	6,496,119	5,363,277	516,131	13,841	16,608	664	.....	.....
New York	9,172	912,017	79,766,091	40,741,415	3,728,797	88,222	96,403	2,566,209	1	.....
New Jersey	1,811	475,242	9,487,210	268,730	435,960	28,280	63,981	2,133	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	28,590	688,714	39,678,418	2,605,034	1,842,920	126,030	33,913	22,008	282	2.0
Delaware	148	12,714	1,055,308	3,187	50,169	2,625	1,403	348	.....	6
Maryland	1,431	200,469	3,906,170	3,976	187,056	15,217	2,561	1,870	63	.....
District of Columbia	863	67,222	14,272	1,500	2,379	5	.....	15	.....	.....
Virginia	5,408	183,017	11,089,389	476,395	369,038	29,727	23,428	11,500	90	.....
North Carolina	11,058	39,462	4,146,290	59,921	143,062	576	1,375	9,246	.....	.....
South Carolina	5,880	47,286	2,981,850	4,970	20,925	371	30	26	.....	.....
Georgia	796	76,600	4,640,589	46,976	23,449	132	428	261	.....	.....
Florida	10	8,721	371,498	18,018	3,510	.....	2	14	.....	.....
Alabama	229	84,821	4,009,811	31,412	32,685	138	547	276	.....	.....
Mississippi	407	46,250	4,346,234	21,191	12,508	84	533	473	7	.....
Louisiana	15	148,329	663,099	1,957	25,752	2	27	125	.....	.....
Texas*	99	12,274	2,366,556	91,619	8,279	10	.....	7	.....	.....
Arkansas	35	17,150	1,854,229	30,089	3,077	96	436	187	.....	.....
Tennessee	92	97,183	8,159,585	177,081	74,092	5,696	9,118	1,032	3,919	1.1
Kentucky	8,053	293,130	9,877,808	213,764	115,555	3,330	21,491	6,504	10,568	147.1
Ohio	44,207	214,204	34,449,379	20,819,542	443,142	102,197	37,310	63,731	140	1
Michigan	1,554	14,738	7,065,378	1,011,492	404,034	16,989	9,765	10,693	166	.....
Indiana	14,055	72,664	12,861,535	624,564	403,230	18,329	11,851	92,766	341	1.6
Illinois	9,997	137,494	12,526,543	378,223	601,552	3,427	14,380	3,531	142	.....
Missouri	13,969	99,454	7,729,499	322,840	116,740	615	4,337	9,348	17,207	5.8
Iowa	493	8,848	2,171,186	339,840	89,062	342	2,096	8,842	.....	.....
Wisconsin	113	32,142	3,653,750	400,285	278,695	483	342	15,930	390	.....
California	58,068	76,275	1,100	150	9,025	.....	483	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	.....	.....	1,100	.....	9,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	90,841	211,461	56,960	373	.....	22	8	.....	.....
Utah	.....	25,868	83,309	20,908	4,805	.....	2	50	.....	.....
New Mexico	2,363	6,579	111	5,848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	221,494,570	1,130,312,948,916	106,533,599	12,839,141	467,083	413,154	3,467,514	63,688	26.38	.....

\* The county of La Vega, in this state, is not included in this aggregate.



## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES—CENSUS 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Flax— lbs. of.	Flaxseed— bushels of.	Silk— lb. of.	Cucumbers— lb. of.	Maple Sugar— lbs. of.	Cane Sugar— bbls. of, 1,000 lbs.	Molasses— gallons of.	Beeswax and Honey lbs. of.	Value of Home- made Manu- factures.	Value of Animals slaughtered
Maine.....	17,081	580	262	95,542	.....	3,167	189,618	\$613,599	\$1,646,773	
New Hampshire.....	7,552	189	4,191	1,294,853	.....	8,811	117,140	393,455	1,522,873	
Vermont.....	20,752	939	269	5,920,956	.....	6,947	248,432	276,331	1,971,468	
Massachusetts.....	1,162	72	7	795,535	.....	4,693	59,608	205,333	2,600,394	
Rhode Island.....	86	703	.....	60,796	.....	4	6,347	36,435	667,466	
Connecticut.....	17,928	703	328	60,796	.....	666	92,204	120,282	2,202,996	
New York.....	940,577	57,952	1,774	10,357,494	.....	55,529	1,766,190	1,249,333	13,575,368	
New Jersey.....	182,966	16,525	24	2,197	.....	964	156,694	412,781	2,638,558	
Pennsylvania.....	524,079	41,650	285	2,326,525	.....	50,632	838,509	749,132	8,219,440	
Delaware.....	11,050	858	.....	.....	.....	50	41,346	38,121	272,965	
Maryland.....	35,680	2,440	39	47,740	.....	1,450	74,802	111,821	1,954,400	
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	2,075	9,098	
Virginia.....	999,450	52,336	517	1,227,695	.....	40,332	680,767	2,156,112	7,500,000	
North Carolina.....	699,796	35,190	229	27,992	.....	704	512,289	2,066,522	6,767,466	
South Carolina.....	333	55	123	200	.....	671	15,904	216,281	909,626	
Georgia.....	5,987	622	819	50	1,614	.....	216,150	723,514	1,838,066	6,339,702
Florida.....	50	.....	6	.....	2,752	.....	352,893	18,971	73,582	514,695
Alabama.....	3,841	67	167	635	8,242	.....	83,428	897,021	1,094,130	4,923,456
Mississippi.....	656	26	9	.....	289	.....	19,318	397,460	1,164,030	3,636,598
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	29	256	226,001	.....	10,931,177	96,701	139,232	1,458,990
Texas.....	1,046	26	24	7,351	.....	441,638	380,532	256,719	4,106,032	
Arkansas.....	12,291	321	38	9,230	.....	18	192,338	639,217	1,162,913	
Tennessee.....	561,607	18,305	1,923	156,557	246	7,223	1,036,572	3,137,710	6,401,765	
Kentucky.....	7,729,123	75,879	1,301	437,746	948	40,047	1,156,639	2,456,839	6,459,215	
Ohio.....	446,587	188,880	1,552	4,688,309	197	238,308	804,775	1,712,196	7,439,933	
Michigan.....	6,994	1,431	8	2,438,687	.....	19,823	369,232	304,947	1,232,327	
Indiana.....	584,469	35,888	387	2,021,643	.....	180,326	938,220	1,631,039	6,667,525	
Illinois.....	160,063	10,768	47	248,904	.....	8,254	829,444	1,155,902	4,072,296	
Missouri.....	520,008	13,641	199	176,755	.....	5,636	1,337,612	1,663,016	2,249,617	
Iowa.....	62,583	1,959	246	78,407	.....	3,162	331,721	291,292	891,164	
Wisconsin.....	68,332	1,191	.....	610,070	.....	9,874	131,005	42,021	926,178	
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	100,173	
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	9,950	.....	.....	80	.....	2,840	
Oregon.....	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	164,820	
Utah.....	554	6	.....	.....	.....	58	10	1,392	67,363	
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,230	2	6,039	82,125	
Totals.....	13,391,415	664,810	14,763	35,390,495	217,775	12,921,574	14,850,627	27,478,931	119,475,090	

## POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities and Towns.	Pop'n of 1830.	Pop'n of 1840.	Ratio of increase.	Cities and Towns.	Pop'n of 1830.	Pop'n of 1840.	Ratio of increase.
Bangor, Me.....	2,867	8,627	200.9	Newark, N. J.....	10,965	17,290	67.88
Portland.....	12,556	15,218	20.79	Paterson.....	.....	7,694	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	877	3,425	268.87	New Brunswick.....	7,531	8,653	10.62
Boston, Mass.....	61,309	93,383	52.1	Philadelphia city, Pa	80,482	93,685	16.4
Lowell.....	6,474	20,796	212.22	Philadelphia county, exclusive of the city	108,555	164,372	51.2
Salem.....	13,390	15,082	8.54	Pittsburg.....	12,568	21,115	68.
Roxbury.....	5,347	9,089	73.22	Allegheny.....	2,901	10,099	260.19
Charlestown.....	8,783	11,484	30.75	Reading.....	5,856	6,410	43.61
Worcester.....	4,173	7,497	79.77	Lancaster.....	7,704	6,417	2.25
New Bedford.....	7,694	12,087	59.2	Wilmington, Del.....	.....	8,367	.....
Cambridge.....	6,072	8,409	39.48	Baltimore, Md.....	60,630	102,313	26.9
Lynn.....	6,138	9,367	52.6	Washington, D. C.....	18,826	33,564	24.1
Springfield.....	6,784	10,986	61.92	Richmond, Va.....	6,085	20,153	232.25
Taunton.....	6,042	7,645	26.55	Norfolk.....	9,814	10,920	11.26
Providence, R. I.....	16,833	33,171	97.63	Worcester.....	8,522	11,135	33.61
New Haven, Conn.....	10,678	12,960	21.37	Wilmington.....	5,276	7,655	49.45
Norwich.....	5,161	7,239	40.26	Charleston, S. C.....	30,289	29,261	do not
Hartford.....	7,074	9,468	33.94	Mobile, Ala.....	7,202	14,812	53.75
New York city, N. Y.....	197,112	112,710	75.64	New Orleans, La.....	49,882	102,190	105.09
Brooklyn.....	18,394	35,234	93.37	Lafayette.....	.....	3,307	.....
Albany.....	24,200	33,721	39.29	Nashville, Tenn.....	7,566	6,929	9.46
Buffalo.....	8,668	12,213	110.11	Louisville, Ky.....	10,241	21,210	105.1
Rochester.....	9,202	20,191	114.3	Cincinnati, O.....	24,531	46,339	86.61
Williamsburg.....	1,117	5,094	356.04	Columbus.....	2,435	6,048	148.27
Troy.....	11,536	19,334	67.3	Cleveland.....	1,076	6,071	464.21
Syracuse.....	8,323	12,782	53.57	Dayton.....	2,950	6,067	103.66
Utica.....	7,222	10,006	38.54	Chicago, Ill.....	.....	4,470	.....
Poughkeepsie.....	2,823	9,145	128.68	Detroit, Mich.....	2,222	9,102	309.63
Lockport.....	2,703	4,665	73.6	St. Louis, Mo.....	4,777	16,469	230.3
Oswego.....	6,424	8,933	39.05	Milwaukee, Wis.....	.....	1,712	.....
Newburgh.....	4,170	6,824	39.66				



## ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

## MAINE.

PRESIDENT—Nov. 1852. Gov. Sept. '52. PRESIDENT, '48.  
 Counties. Scott Pierce Hale. Cro. Hub. Chan. Tay. Cass V.B.  
 Arno'sk. 724 787 80. 741 1531 94. 431 868 106  
 Can'tand. 451 6504 1379. 2809 6396 4300. 4797 5889 1744  
 Franklin. 907 1310 696. 683 1733 1002. 886 1431 810  
 Hancock. 1809 2619 214. 1921 9326 339. 2075 9318 247  
 Kennebec. 489 9703 954. 3979 4015 1413. 5056 3664 1656  
 Lincoln. 1224 5168 563. 5104 5085 1506. 5316 4670 967  
 Oxford. 1560 4049 697. 876 3588 3616. 1531 3601 1301  
 Penobscot. 1332 4513 1015. 2908 5130 2635. 3916 4591 1628  
 Piscataquis. 553 851 381. 797 992 343. 937 1168 432  
 Somerset. 2194 2019 457. 3274 2413 1087. 2445 2035 1008  
 Waldo. 1379 3126 757. 3933 3370 491. 1768 3382 1107  
 Wash'n. 1278 2690 211. 2930 1739 1310. 2501 2446 449  
 York. 1393 5270 726. 3093 4314 3668. 3466 4697 841

## TOTALS.

1852—Scott, 32,543; Pierce, 41,609; Hale, 8,030.  
 " Crooby, Whig, 29,347; Hubbard, Dem., 42,132.  
 " Chaudier, Anti M. Law, 21,804; Holmes, &c., 1,630.  
 1848—Taylor, 35,125; Cass, 39,860; Van Buren, 12,096.

## CONGRESS.

I. Appleton, W. .... 5,333. McDonald, Dem. .... 9,218  
 Fessenden, F.S. .... 1,358. Scattering. .... 47  
 II. Gilman, W. .... 7,932. Mayall, Dem. .... 9,917  
 Pease, F.S. .... 803. Scattering. .... 230  
 III. Farley, W. .... 5,255. Kimball, Dem. .... 4,724  
 Foster, F.S. .... 692. Smith, Dem. .... 3,874  
 IV. Benson, W. .... 8,708. Porter, Dem. .... 5,433  
 May, F.S. .... 1,580. Scattering. .... 289  
 V. Washburn, W. .... 8,237. Strickland, Dem. .... 4,376  
 Waterhouse, Dem. 3,444. Scattering. .... 68  
 VI. Robinson, W. .... 5,280. Fuller, Dem. .... 6,983  
 Foster, F.S. .... 328. Scattering. .... 54

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs. .... 14; Democrats. .... 9; Vacancies. .... 9  
 HOUSE—Whigs. .... 62; Democrats. .... 84; Free Soilers. .... 4

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 1852. Gov. March, '52. PRESIDENT, 1848.  
 Counties. Scott Pierce H'le. Saw. M'n. Atw'd. Tay. Cass V.B.  
 Belknap. 737 1837 262. 1270 2156 460. 610 1769 334  
 Carroll. 491 1825 350. 839 2239 659. 539 1835 625  
 Cheshire. 2063 2264 698. 1336 2315 641. 1881 2076 945  
 Coos. .... 376 1491 167. 310 1163 318. 330 1282 219  
 Grafton. .... 2043 4286 771. 2501 4404 1151. 1927 4060 1104  
 Hillsboro'. 2985 4855 1447. 3548 4296 1999. 2799 4773 1257  
 Merrimack. 1627 4628 1001. 2040 4614 1669. 1245 4218 1076  
 Rock'am. 2506 4502 1071. 3258 4451 1316. 2710 3972 982  
 Strafford. 2003 2250 498. 2387 2381 608. 1664 1912 495  
 Sullivan. .... 1316 2059 430. 1247 1960 618. 1176 1866 523

## TOTALS.

Nov. Scott, W, 16,147; Pierce, D, 29,997; Hale, F.S, 6,695  
 March. Sawyer. .... 20,015; Martin. .... 30,600; Atwood. .... 9,490  
 1848—Taylor. .... 14,781; Cass. .... 27,763; Van B. .... 7,560

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whig and Free Soil. .... 2; Democrats. .... 10  
 HOUSE—Whig and Free Soil. .... 133; Democrats. .... 158

## VERMONT.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 1852. Gov. Sept. '52. PRESIDENT, 1848  
 Dis. I. Scott Pierce Hale. Fair. Rob. B'd. Tay. Cass. V.B.  
 Addison. .... 2041 378 642. 2050 280 745. 2558 319 1035  
 Benning. .... 1388 1150 181. 1504 1543 88. 1559 1150 616  
 Rutland. .... 2758 938 773. 2697 892 850. 2911 744 1377  
 Wash'n. .... 1402 1231 1217. 1557 1315 1551. 1398 1693 1108

## Dis. II.

Caledonia. 1673 1480 487. 2779 1648 527. 1367 1158 888  
 Orange. .... 1799 1555 752. 2131 2175 869. 1780 1414 1308  
 Windham. 2053 881 986. 2371 983 721. 2648 608 1443  
 Windsor. 3358 1523 1105. 3447 1387 1169. 3556 1103 1908

## Dis. III.

Chitten. .... 1673 803 908. 1812 937 1083. 1763 571 1616  
 Essex. .... 467 382 16. 430 458 14. 370 331 42  
 Franklin. .... 1675 1311 626. 1938 1655 587. 1496 691 1294  
 Gr'd Lde. 256 186 31. 331 161 23. 31 130 104  
 Lamouille. .... 393 462 689. 391 622 862. 889 474 754  
 Orleans. .... 1199 859 308. 1347 892 356. 1056 563 536

## TOTALS.

Whig. Dem. F.S.  
 1852—Scott. .... 22,173; Pierce. .... 13,044; Hale. .... 8,291  
 " Fairbanks. 23,796; Robinson. 14,938; Brainerd. 9,445  
 1848—Taylor. .... 23,122; Cass. .... 10,948; Van B. .... 13,837  
 Dis. I.  
 I. Meacham, W. 7138; Tucke, D. 2704; Pierpont, F.S. 2801  
 II. A. Tracy, W. 9319; Kellogg, D. 3261; Fletcher, F.S. 2928  
 Henry, D. 1676; Bartlett, D. 436; Scattering. .... 339  
 III. A. Sabin, W. 5917; Adams, D. 3893; Rowell, F.S. 2894  
 \* A. Sabin, W. 5706; Heyward, D. 3803; Kasson, F.S. 2924

## CONGRESS.

SENATE—Whigs. .... 22; Democrats and Free Soilers. .... 8  
 HOUSE—Whigs. .... 103; Democrats and Free Soilers. .... 90  
 \* Second trial—Sabin elected by plurality.

## LEGISLATURE.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 2, '52. Gov. Nov. 8, '52. PRESIDENT, '48.  
 Counties. Scott P'ce Hale. Cliff. Bish. Mann. Tay. Cass. V.B.  
 Barnstable. 1410 893 473. 1501 888 640. 2015 808 516  
 Berkshire. 3545 2954 818. 3490 3553 910. 3549 2387 1549  
 Bristol. .... 3748 3244 2108. 4537 2813 2999. 4840 2170 2839  
 Dukes. .... 433 223 48. 145 126 29. 290 133 81  
 Essex. .... 7550 5647 3890. 7785 5281 4867. 8555 4678 5020  
 Franklin. 3545 1737 1219. 2611 1993 1353. 2133 1542 1645  
 Hampshire. 3545 3458 757. 3423 3307 1089. 3306 3051 1284  
 Hampden. 3300 1355 1293. 3289 1566 1365. 3055 1070 1806  
 Middlesex. 3742 9174 4367. 10364 6409 5892. 9854 6820 5964  
 Nantux't. 329 189 189. 360 224 196. 444 89 159  
 Norfolk. .... 3592 3469 2481. 4898 2336 3453. 4739 2451 3538  
 Plymouth. 2077 2192 2462. 3652 1780 3136. 3568 1847 3189  
 Suffolk. .... 4856 5407 1698. 8100 2576 2246. 8895 3173 2132  
 Worcester. 7367 6084 7295. 7067 5874 7706. 5827 6058 8243  
 7245 maj. for calling Convention to revise Constitution.

## TOTALS.

Whig. Dem. F.S.  
 1852—Scott. .... 66,063; Pierce. .... 46,890; Hale. .... 29,993  
 Clifford. .... 61,232; Bishop. .... 38,620; Mann. .... 35,880  
 1848—Taylor. .... 61,700; Cass. .... 35,221; Van B. .... 38,053  
 In 1852, 1,070 votes were cast for the Webster ticket, and  
 184 for the Native Am. ticket. \*Elected by Legislature.

## CONGRESS.

I. Zeno Scudder, W. 5095; John Pierce, F.S. .... 2905  
 Rodney French, D. 2207; Others 36. No choice.  
 II. S. L. Crocker, W. 5303; G. B. Weston, F.S. .... 4305  
 Abijah M. Ide, D. 2956; Others 723. No choice.  
 III. J. W. Edmunds, W. 4244; C. F. Adams, F.S. .... 4170  
 A. W. Austin, D. 2220; Others 1136. No choice.  
 IV. S. H. Walley, A. W. 4290; L. A. Dowley, D. .... 1745  
 Chas. M. Ellis, F.S. 1028; Others. .... 30  
 V. W. Appleton, W. 4673; A. W. Thaxter, D. .... 2081  
 A. Burlingame, F.S. 1550; Others. .... 72  
 VI. C. W. Upham, W. 5003; John B. Alley, D. .... 2740  
 George Hood, F.S. 2531; Others. .... 1729—no choice.  
 VII. Luther V. Bell, W. 5221; N. F. Branks, Jr., D. 3827  
 J. A. Bolles, F.S. 2559; Others, 805. No choice.  
 VIII. T. Wentworth, W. 5684; Henry Wilson, F.S. 3614  
 R. F. Butler, D. 3317; Others, 770. No choice.  
 IX. A. De Witt, F.S. 5163; Ira M. Barton, W. .... 4733  
 Isaac Davis, D. 3945; Others, 17. No choice.  
 X. Edw. Dickinson, W. 6459; E. Hopkins, F.S. .... 2545  
 S. F. Cutler, D. 4537; Others, 81. No choice.  
 XI. J. Z. Goodrich, W. 6840; Whiting Griswold, D. 6198.  
 J. T. Robinson, F.S. 2002; Others, 37. No choice.  
 \* Elected A plurality elects on the second trial. Sep. 60

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs. .... 10; Coalition. .... 19; No choice. .... 29  
 HOUSE—Whigs. .... 149; Coalition. .... 123; Democrats. .... 18

## RHODE ISLAND.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 1852. Gov. April, '52. PRESIDENT, '48.  
 Counties. Scott Pierce Hale. Harris. Allen. Tay. Cass. V.B.  
 Bristol. .... 628 367 2. 700 325. 590 131 18  
 Kent. .... 839 748 83. 959 820. 650 318 52  
 Newport. .... 1249 1006 48. 1492 1068. 1307 323 113  
 Providence. 3588 5523 431. 4259 5801. 3543 2615 396  
 Washington. 1922 1066 80. 1936 1178. 750 450 149  
 Total. .... 7626 8725 644 8746 9174 6779 3546 739

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs. .... 16; Democrats. .... 16  
 HOUSE—Whigs. .... 40; Democrats. .... 92



## NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT, 1852.	Governor, '52.	PRESIDENT, 1848.
Counties. Stott. Pierce.	Hale. Hunt. Sey.	Tomp. Tay. Cass. V. B.
Albany.....7246 8363	133.....7402 8230	79.....7088 4202 2407
Allegany.....3070 4009	678.....3263 4081	477.....2789 1283 2010
Broome.....2474 3064	341.....2756 3084	371.....2490 1959 777
Cattaraugus.....3263 3493	567.....3771 3508	452.....2640 1677 1236
Cayuga.....4634 4550	516.....5646 4788	550.....4318 1034 3979
Chautauque.....6812 3703	1146.....5709 3768	1056.....4207 1911 1624
Chemung.....2326 3189	353.....2372 3253	240.....1943 728 2166
Chenango.....4080 4481	303.....3400 4059	253.....2687 2616 1481
Clinton.....2286 2812	245.....2246 2858	196.....1941 1472 1221
Columbia.....4142 4455	7.....4145 4469	4.....3943 2121 2100
Cortland.....2528 2064	655.....2429 2164	531.....1879 946 1803
Delaware.....3249 4052	339.....3571 3482	237.....2732 790 2948
Dutchess.....5495 5600	33.....5528 5637	2.....5376 3327 1245
Essex.....2766 1973	174.....2755 2014	156.....2629 1002 1119
Franklin.....1747 2074	130.....1753 2101	95.....1353 974 911
Fulton.....2171 3070	115.....2171 2113	72.....1976 380 1602
Hamilton.....126 342	.....121 348	.....with Fulton.
Genesee.....3358 2166	13.....3462 2191	184.....2880 1180 1111
Greene.....2603 3242	16.....2424 3235	177.....2077 1651 1425
Herkim.....2679 4220	555.....2654 4444	567.....2430 690 3893
Jefferson.....5055 6279	757.....5762 6496	507.....4841 2445 4342
King.....8487 10621	66.....9303 10378	28.....7511 4682 817
Lewis.....1727 2535	303.....1789 2459	197.....1223 789 1258
Livingston.....4096 3035	388.....4206 3055	225.....3730 889 2100
Madison.....3073 3435	1684.....3548 3578	1399.....2898 1505 2739
Monroe.....7467 6314	775.....7604 6353	612.....6539 1453 4671
Montgomery.....2995 3373	40.....2880 3415	21.....2924 1235 1602

## NEW YORK CITY.

I.....641 1141	6.....562 1114	3.....1077 742 117
II.....348 605	6.....382 494	1.....626 384 85
III.....1068 856	6.....1194 797	0.....1713 587 184
IV.....440 1682	1.....466 1457	3.....775 1158 205
V.....1181 1397	30.....1306 1334	24.....1345 848 20
VI.....406 1418	4.....450 1480	0.....727 1126 139
VII.....1648 2071	13.....1813 1992	4.....2205 1387 313
VIII.....1628 2184	4.....1752 2106	11.....2336 1386 491
IX.....9328 2794	9.....2475 2690	9.....2843 1423 573
X.....1195 1688	16.....1326 1623	8.....1696 1128 350
XI.....3353 2904	1.....1461 2825	3.....1912 1626 269
XII.....456 697	0.....493 671	5.....954 782 92
XIII.....1039 1733	3.....1142 1715	2.....1403 1659 291
XIV.....641 1774	3.....696 1761	4.....1045 1264 325
XV.....1611 1171	17.....1883 1047	11.....1308 479 369
XVI.....1599 1845	49.....1730 1700	63.....2130 1195 493
XVII.....1911 9680	7.....2000 3629	11.....3236 1445 491
XVIII.....1844 2391	10.....2065 2240	10.....1436 846 255
XIX.....1011 1402	1.....1053 1319	1.....No Ward.
XX.....979 1603	21.....1099 1649	46.....Do.

Tell City.....2315 3425	205.....2549 3263	218.....2307 1886 5166
Niagara.....3413 2862	1665.....3524 2886	505.....2823 1713 2080
Oneida.....7831 6036	1033.....7676 8308	646.....6013 3685 4816
Orangetown.....6415 6115	1701.....6100 6672	1462.....5442 2229 4942
Ontario.....4402 3247	547.....4713 3424	408.....5648 1272 627
Orangetown.....4221 5171	16.....4273 5181	6.....4173 3170 1434
Orleans.....3586 2367	605.....2762 2284	433.....2402 918 1722
Oswego.....4375 4973	2146.....4513 5128	1040.....3865 1134 4254
Otsego.....4434 4426	643.....4482 5640	569.....3920 3074 1941
Putnam.....230 1521	.....234 1541	.....316 996 415
Queens.....2309 2269	12.....2370 2919	6.....2444 1310 800
Rensselaer.....6185 6563	218.....6141 6926	170.....2641 2685 2920
Richmond.....1147 1324	30.....1148 1311	54.....1039 800 123
Rockland.....739 1785	.....731 1789	.....918 1084 255
Saratoga.....4408 4291	71.....4100 4332	55.....4438 2916 1405
Schenectady.....1654 1900	.....1657 1908	.....1716 1009 414
Schoharie.....2658 2846	18.....2659 2874	15.....2724 3071 654
Saratoga.....3313 3311	300.....2748 2965	109.....1077 1300 1523
Suffolk.....1917 3306	.....1907 3279	.....2180 1051 400
Steuben.....6336 6880	245.....6288 7061	119.....4357 1075 623
St. Lawrence.....4570 5583	1366.....4671 5745	1280.....3867 613 1023
Sullivan.....3034 2681	44.....2681 2697	27.....1672 1364 534
Tioga.....2334 2815	197.....2289 2889	135.....1762 1683 789
Tompkins.....3410 3472	863.....3476 3566	700.....3080 1070 648
Ulster.....2435 2616	20.....2445 2693	17.....4069 1070 2777
Warren.....1174 1713	119.....1253 1760	102.....1270 1019 618
Washington.....4230 3174	451.....4200 3186	378.....4486 1225 2024
Wayne.....4033 4050	941.....4138 4186	731.....3567 397 3690
Westchester.....4033 5279	55.....4181 5291	201.....1122 2146 1312
Wyoming.....3003 2471	727.....3090 2400	640.....1381 1537 1630
Yates.....1974 2153	324.....2036 2292	141.....2651 862 1483

TOTALS. Whig.	Dem.	Free Soil.
'52. Fr. Scott.....234,883;	Pierce.....262,083;	Hale.....25,329
Go. Hunt.....241,525;	Seymour.....364,121;	Tomp's.....19,861
Lo. G. Kent.....240,273;	Church.....265,147;	Gates.....19,760
Ca. Com. Kemp'.....241,848;	Follett.....264,246;	Whe'ns.....19,446
'49. Fr. Taylor.....218,603;	Cass.....114,318;	Van B.....190,510

## Districts.

I.	King. Mau. Ralph
*Kings.....630 982	1
Queens.....2372 2555	261
Richmond.....1186 1327	—
Suffolk.....1978 2937	328
Total.....6186 7701 585	
II. Sanford. Gann. Jack.	
Brooklyn.....6789 7228	10
III. Bowen. Wal. Ph.	
N.Y. W'd 1. 530 1062	3
" " 2. 300 457	14
" " 3. 1093 803	97
" " 4. 1174 1359	25
" " 5. 1651 2103	6
Total.....4797 5814 75	
IV. Hawes. Walsh. K. ly	
Ward 4.....405 1131 636	
" 6.....249 774 798	
" 10.....1210 1466 110	
" 14.....660 1431 268	
Total.....2504 4802 1712	
V. Horie. Tweed. Mor.	
Ward 7.....1576 1338 232	
" 13.....1903 1549 259	
Williams g. 1674 2007 287	
Total.....4243 5394 818	
VI. Varnum. Whe'r. Dad.	
Wards 11.....1313 2750 81	
" 15.....1842 1007 0	
" 17.....2038 2597 9	
Total.....5243 6354 83	
VII. Robert. Wal. Others.	
Wards 9.....2302 2432 150	
" 16.....1461 1637 323	
" 20.....536 1682 150	
Total.....4702 5801 638	
VIII. Brooks. Cutting.	
Wards 12.....469 648	
" 18.....1873 2102	
" 19.....1052 1324	
Total.....3398 4414	
IX. Clark. Peck.	
Putnam.....86 1491	
Rockland.....762 1781	
Westchester.....4179 5251	
Total.....5047 6533	
X. Farnham. Murray.	
Orange.....4310 5678	
Sullivan.....2067 2694	
Total.....6407 7768	
XI. Smith. Westb'k.	
Greene.....2945 3197	
Ulster.....3586 5895	
Total.....7902 9092	
XII. Cruger. Dean.	
Columbia.....4188 4422	
Dutchess.....5610 5515	
Total.....9798 9937	
XIII. Sage. Sey'r. Sme.	
Rensselaer.....6185 149	
XIV. Egbert. Peck. Wil.	
Albany.....7130 8365	
XV. Northrup. Hughes.	
Hamilton.....95 249	
Saratoga.....4414 4378	
Warren.....1132 1835	
Washington.....4022 3398	
Total.....9693 9988	

RICHARDS, 514.	
XVI. Simmons. Ireland.	
Clinton.....2400 2814	
Essex.....1913 1934	
Franklin.....2760 2104	
Total.....7093 6862	

## CONGRESS.

XVII. Van Ren'.	Pork'.
Herkimer.....2705	4380
St. Lawrence.....4569	5706
Total.....7274	10,085
RADCLIFF, 1801.	
XVIII. Miller. Rowe.	
Fulton.....3177	2104
Montgomery.....2973	9437
Schenectady.....1640	1506
Schoharie.....3267	3490
Total.....10,057	10,916
XIX. Chase. Gordon.	
Delaware.....4239	2954
Otsego.....5311	5080
Total.....9550	8034
XX. Mat'n. Moul'n. Sp.	
Oneida.....5830	6600 1543
DISTON, 310.	
XXI. Bennett. Smith.	
Broome.....2979	3155
Chemung.....4236	4987
Cortland.....2662	9125
Total.....8876	9834
ROPP, 374.	
XXII. Tenck. Ho'h. Sm'h.	
Madison.....2080	2258 4079
Oswego.....3540	3948 3377
Total.....5620	6206 8049
XXIII. Lyon. Mundy.	
Jefferson.....6736	5672
Lewis.....2182	2219
Total.....8937	7891
XXIV. Gov. Jones. Ray.	
Oneida.....6120	6005 1458
XXV. Morgan. Hone.	
Cayuga.....5057	4775
Wayne.....4053	4221
Total.....9109	8996
CUTLER, 1147.	
XXVI. Woods. Oliver.	
Ontario.....4330	3583
Seneca.....2229	2620
Yates.....1970	2143
Total.....8529	8646
FRISBY, 290.	
XXVII. Cook. Taylor.	
Chemung.....2544	3003
Tioga.....2239	2925
Townshend.....3637	3418
Total.....8410	9426
LANDON, 850.	
XXVIII. Irvine. Hastings.	
Livingston.....4010	3430
Steuben.....5215	7251
Total.....9225	10,681
XXIX. Brady. Field. Foss.	
Monroe.....7280	6678 611
XXX. Sherman. Pringle.	
Allegany.....4353	3074
Genesee.....1737	3740
Wyoming.....2813	2572
Total.....5903	9386
LONDON, 376.	
XXXI. Flanger. Woods.	
Niagara.....3261	3115
Orleans.....2597	5393
Total.....6458	5506
MURPHY, 1386.	
XXXII. Haven. Ver'h. Da's	
Erie.....8037	7054 434
XXXIII. Crocker. Pen. Flaw	
Cattaraugus.....3521	3971 0
Chautauque.....6140	4746 496
Total.....8661	8717 488

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....16;	Democrats.....16
ASSEMBLY—Whigs.....42;	Democrats.....26
* Except Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.	
† Ultra Abolitionist.	
‡ Independent, supported by the Whigs.	
§ Whigs in Rates. Free Soilers in small capitals.	



## PENNSYLVANIA.

President, Nov., 1862.	Pass. Nov.	'48. Congress.
District I. <i>Scott, Pierce, Hale, Tug, Cass.</i>	<i>V. B. Price, Flor.</i>	
Southwest.....1833 2806	16..3245 1719	22.. 876 2188
Montgomery.....1106 1943	12..1309 1545	30.. 734 1802
Passyunk..... 67 126	0.. 141 94	0.. 11 105
4 W's Philad. 2004 1076	66..9181 883	41..1579 842
Total.....5009 6852	94..6876 4241	89..3200 4937
District II.		<i>Chen. Ham.</i>
Rest of Phila. 6904 4288	119..8384 4384	263..6594 3656
District III.		<i>Sanderson, Rob.</i>
Kensington.....2760 3021	60..3305 2190	46..1287 2897
Northern Lib.....2367 3901	79..3086 3095	114..2013 2960
Total.....5029 6592	139..6391 6285	160..3300 5857
District IV.		<i>Lambert, Witte.</i>
Spring Garden 3692 4206	202..4785 3003	292..3044 2306
8 Phila. Dist's 1556 2946	50..1491 2576	49..1502 2537
Total.....5248 7152	252..6276 6779	271..4546 5843
District V.		<i>Hittner, M.N.R.</i>
Montgomery co. 4791 5767	180..5040 5637	261..4075 5113
10 Phila. Dist's 2375 2308	29..2794 3022	88..2261 2035
Total.....7166 8075	189..7834 7649	339..6376 7168
District VI.		<i>Everitt, Mur.</i>
Chester.....5700 5520	338..5949 5360	507..5645 4903
Delaware.....2083 1737	107..2194 1547	64..1906 1561
Total.....7783 7257	445..8143 6907	591..7541 6464
District VII.		<i>Taylor, Brid.</i>
Bucks.....4928 5796	58..5140 5364	163..4932 5316
Lehigh.....2293 2493	2..2978 3199	3..2654 3023
Total.....7221 8289	60..8118 8563	168..7496 8339
District VIII.		<i>Reiber, Muh.</i>
Berks.....4913 9503	5..5082 9484	51..3476 7543
District IX.		<i>Heister, Samp.</i>
Lancaster.....11,636 6578	53..1090 6080	163..2840 6486
District X.		<i>Middle's, Seir.</i>
Dauphin.....3673 2676	29..3705 2254	34..2915 2748
Lebanon.....3105 2151	1..2596 1826	9..2351 1740
Union.....3081 1994	0..3119 1686	25..2477 1771
L.M. North'd co. Votes with Northumberland co.		co. 168 19
Total.....9869 6787	30..9830 6772	61..7921 6278
District XI. *Independent Dem.		*Krebs, Ste.b.
Northumb'land 1619 2451	4..1765 2258	8..1327 1982
Schuykill.....4128 4758	10..4808 3430	35..4061 3747
Total.....6747 7209	14..6673 6748	43..5328 6729
District XII.		<i>Fuller, Writ.</i>
Luzerne.....3339 5340	79..3516 3991	176..4103 3868
Columbia.....1166 2103	0..3298 3386	29..1219 1776
Montour.....866 1456	0.. With Columbia 1224 850	
Wyoming.....807 1258	19.. 861 892	37.. 806 1039
Total.....6177 10156	98..6640 8279	242..7260 7523
District XIII.		<i>Foster, Pac'r.</i>
Northampton.....5978 4403	16..3191 4203	34..2096 3347
Monroe.....418 2098	0.. 518 1830	3.. 207 1643
Carbon.....749 1311	0.. 889 1181	1.. 640 1267
Fike.....202 834	0.. 916 799	3.. 61 658
Wayne.....1232 2362	21.. 987 1762	202.. 31 1994
Total.....5679 11008	37..5811 9655	247..3035 8909
District XIV. *Free Soil.		*Horton, Grow.
Bradford.....3526 3930	281..3272 1889	1780.. 458 3099
Susquehanna.....2035 3046	215..1853 2563	301.. 37 2710
Toga.....1564 2614	79..1264 1344	1039.. 00 2243
Total.....7125 9590	575..6389 8796	3120.. 495 8062
District XV.		<i>Irwin, Cam.</i>
Centre.....1916 2993	0.. 1856 2611	4..1719 2766
Clinton.....906 1318	2.. 911 967	1.. 980 1201
Lycoming.....2085 2790	5..1392 2244	9..1867 2416
Mifflin.....1392 1620	0..1543 1586	26..1234 1490
Potter.....263 661	325.. 926 468	248.. 160 583
Sullivan.....177 426	59.. 139 167	19.. 66 284
Total.....6829 9208	391..6667 8179	307..6026 8742
District XVI.		<i>Biddle, Kurtz.</i>
Cumberland.....3878 3188	0..3243 3178	95..2772 2946
Perry.....1413 2169	0..1562 2235	5..1115 1864
York.....4700 5685	11..4838 5151	4..3409 4603
Total.....8991 10932	11..9612 10624	34..7306 8623
District XXV.		<i>Dick, Cut'r.</i>
Crawford.....3775 3437	996..3201 2748	621..2804 1897
Erie.....4015 2738	611..3418 2022	357..3253 2152
Total.....6790 6185	1607..5623 4770	978..6057 4049

## District XVII.

Adams.....3725 2018	31..2576 1762	<i>Russell, Dan'r.</i>
Bedford.....2273 2319	0..2836 2816	25..2082 1733
Franklin.....3904 3358	3..4006 3199	1..2037 2015
Fulton.....729 831	1..With Bedford.....	4..3412 3076
Juniata.....659 823	0.. 850 856	662 770
Total.....10190 9349	35..10286 8633	1..1033 1292
District XVIII.		<i>JP Cut, Shafr't.</i>
Cambria.....1461 2036	15..1233 1386	22..1108 1950
Huntingdon.....2511 2041	2..2690 1923	25..2124 1636
Blair.....2690 1931	5..2476 1435	4..2277 1603
Somerset.....2846 1903	28..3018 1127	21..2338 924
Total.....9548 7210	50..9317 6870	62..7847 6119
District XIX.		<i>Kuhn, Drum.</i>
Armstrong.....2093 2430	142..2030 2126	141..1457 1869
Indiana.....2387 1827	279..2140 1514	204..1856 1923
Westmoreland 3203 3509	119..3124 6197	122..2646 4586
Total.....7683 9766	640..7664 8867	467..5969 7968
District XX.		<i>Gov. Daw'n.</i>
Fayette.....3030 3867	0..3045 3441	73..2616 3648
Greene.....1559 2022	30..1476 2379	69..1206 2031
Washington.....3810 4064	370..3898 3820	468..3640 3832
Total.....8399 10633	400..8419 9640	593..7460 9791
District XXI.		<i>Ritchie, Shan.</i>
Allegheny.....9615 7296	965..10119 6591	779..4963 4533
District XXII.		<i>Hon. Gib'n.</i>
Part of Allegh'y. Vote included in Allegheny.		..2186 1637
Butler.....2833 2533	165..2506 2247	173..2434 1810
Total.....		4620 5817
District XXIII.		<i>All'n, Tro't.</i>
Beaver.....1806 1943	361..2555 2303	630..1663 1633
Lawrence.....1964 1064	514..With Bea. & Mer. 1725 1063	
Mercer.....2911 2693	769..2977 3094	1080..1562 2683
Total.....6000 6700	1644..6632 6397	1610..5340 5369
District XXIV.		<i>Kerr, Curtis.</i>
Clarion.....1218 2642	28..1372 2306	37..814 2186
Clefield.....997 1733	24..761 1163	23..687 1376
Elk.....163 423	14.. 134 942	16.. 103 276
Jefferson.....1115 1484	22..867 994	18.. 690 1124
M'Kean.....405 597	78.. 367 418	22.. 346 534
Venango.....1164 1899	204..1061 1838	164.. 841 1569
Warren.....1138 1433	243.. 948 1088	136.. 988 1278
Total.....6200 10211	613..5630 7752	417..4375 8321

## TOTALS.

Nov. '52. *Scott*.....179,122; *Pierce*.....198,568; *Hale*.....8,524  
 Oct. do. \**Hoffm.* 151,600; *Hopkins* 171,542; *Wyman* 3843  
 Do. do. \**Buffin* 153,681; *Wood* 172,610; *Steven* 3911  
 1846. *Taylor* 185,513; *Cass*.....171,976; *Van B.* 11,263

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....17; Democrats.....15; Native.....1  
 HOUSE—Whigs.....38; Democrats.....62; Native.....0  
 \* For Canal Commissioner—M'Donald, Native, received 8,187 votes for Canal Commissioner, and Broome, Native, received 1670 for President. In the 1st District, Levin, Native, received 2,953 votes for Congress. In the 2d, Taylor, Native, received 413. In the 3d, Painter, Native, received 2,206. In the 4th, Corman, Native, received 2,065. In the 5th, there were 681 Native and Free Soil votes cast. In the 23d, 1,056 Free Soil, and in the 25th, 951 Free Soil.  
 † For Judge of the Supreme Court. Whigs in *Italics*.

## CONNECTICUT.

PRESIDENT, Nov., '52. Gov. April, '52. PRESIDENT '48.  
 Dia. No. I. *Scott, P'rrce, Hale, Ken-Sey'r.* Gil'e, Tay. Cass. V. R.  
 Hartford.....6329 6639 461..5155 6817 412..6000 6345 810  
 Tolland.....1703 2015 202..1998 1975 202..1665 1612 191  
 Congressional District No. II.  
 Middlet'f. 2065 2734 278..2075 2347 420..2126 2152 361  
 N. Haven 6046 6097 424..5622 5498 379..5273 4516 806  
 Congressional District No. III.  
 V. Lond'n 3361 4079 637..3545 3638 609..4030 3421 776  
 Windh'm 2095 2448 618..1960 9320 628..2266 2262 799  
 Congressional District No. IV.  
 Fairfield 4814 5165 187..4148 4765 116..5036 4064 462  
 Litchfield 3946 4082 413..3767 4244 346..3918 3674 800  
 TOTALS. Whig. Dem. Free Soil.  
 '52. Pres. Scott.....30,369; *Pierce*.....33,249; *Hale*.....3,160  
 " Gov. Kendrick 28,241; *Seymour* 31,624; *Gillette* 2,923  
 " Let. G. Trumbull 28,619; *Pond*.....31,541; *Field*.....2,795  
 " Sec. Sr. Trumbull 28,633; *Mather*.....31,598; *Webb*.....2,764  
 '48. Pres. Taylor.....30,314; *Cass*.....27,046; *Van B.* 5,006  
 LEGISLATURE.  
 SENATE—Whigs.....6; Democrats.....12; Free Soiler.....1  
 HOUSE—Whigs.....90; Democrats.....148; Free Soilers.....7



## NEW JERSEY.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, '48. CONG., 1852

Dist. I.	Scott. Pierce.	Hale. Taylor.	Cass. V.B. Boyle.	Strat.
Atlantic.....	349 751	0.. 479 780	0.. 401 704	
Cape May.....	604 352	0.. 657 235	0.. 612 351	
Cumberland.....	1371 1613	2.. 1666 1319	0.. 1370 1618	
Gloucester.....	1221 1063	55.. 1297 882	88.. 1169 1147	
Camden.....	1668 1696	27.. 1967 1236	23.. 1500 1607	
Salem.....	1724 1783	31.. 1702 1586	28.. 1764 1758	

Total.....6837 7277 115.. 7761 6029 139.. 6816 7185

## II.

Mercer.....	2958 2569	13.. 2631 2068	26.. 2673 2653	
Mummouth.....	1806 3179	5.. 3119 3450	4.. 1785 3197	
Ocean.....	1102 567	0.. New County	1100 568	
Burlington.....	3820 3795	114.. 3898 3014	30.. 3780 3811	

Total.....9386 10111 132.. 9648 8522 60.. 9238 10229

## III.

Warten.....	1574 2759	10.. 1634 2689	13.. 1571 2762	
Hunterdon.....	3290 3278	0.. 2191 3220	9.. 2402 3366	
Somerset.....	1814 1680	1.. 2028 1617	20.. 1830 1662	
Middlesex.....	2495 2401	0.. 2469 1807	129.. 2512 2403	

Total.....8173 10418 11.. 8392 9333 171.. 8315 10193

## IV.

Sussex.....	1177 3184	3.. 1211 3443	46.. 1151 3183	
Morris.....	2549 2800	25.. 2899 2424	91.. 2515 2922	
Passaic.....	1670 1825	0.. 1749 1804	120.. 1671 1830	
Bergen.....	926 1414	0.. 1004 1262	15.. 928 1412	

Total.....6322 9223 28.. 6853 8433 273.. 6265 9247

## V.

Essex.....	6243 5631	35.. 6597 3824	127.. 6076 5774	
Hudson.....	1596 1645	99.. 1434 760	80.. 1560 1695	

Total.....7836 7276 64.. 7431 4584 207.. 7636 7469

## GRAND TOTALS.

1852—Scott, *W.* 38,586; Pierce, *D.* 44,305; Hale, *F.S.* 350  
 1848—Taylor, *W.* 40,015; Cass, *D.* 36,901; V.B., *F.S.* 849  
 Broome, Native, received 831 votes for President, and  
 Franklin, Native, received 905 for Congress in the 1st Dist.,  
 and Busby, Native, 13 in the 2d District.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....	7;	Democrats.....	13
HOUSE—Whigs.....	22;	Democrats.....	38

## DELAWARE.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, '48. CONGRESS, '52.

Counties.	Scott. Pierce.	Hale. Taylor.	Cass. V.B. House.	Rid.
Kent.....	1691 1422	0.. 1497 1336	1.. 1700 1628	
New Castle.....	2768 3038	62.. 3090 2717	79.. 2833 3095	
Sussex.....	1934 1858	0.. 1834 1845	0.. 2037 2069	

Total.....6293 6318 62.. 6421 5898 80.. 6630 6692

Maj. for Pierce, 25; do. Taylor, 623; do. Riddle, D., 62.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....	4;	Democrats.....	6
HOUSE—Whigs.....	13;	Democrats.....	8

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

DELEGATES—Whigs..... 18; Democrats..... 13

## MARYLAND.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, 1848.

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Taylor.	Cass.	V.B.
Allegany.....	1454	1976	0..	1679	1620	3
Anne Arundel.....	834	889	0..	1633	1486	5
Baltimore City.....	9669	14037	21..	10474	10995	72
Baltimore County.....	1946	3001	0..	2627	2669	7
Calvert.....	363	352	0..	431	335	0
Carroll.....	1702	1990	0..	1763	1672	7
Caroline.....	565	500	0..	492	580	0
Cecil.....	1494	1850	0..	1504	1444	4
Charles.....	667	411	0..	769	398	0
Dorchester.....	1239	933	0..	1367	890	0
Frederick.....	3204	3342	0..	3158	2983	20
Harford.....	1353	1378	0..	1521	1253	3
Howard.....	570	625	0..	New County.		
Kent.....	662	551	0..	645	447	3
Montgomery.....	1061	842	0..	1067	771	1
Prince George's.....	915	734	0..	1051	733	1
Queen Anne's.....	723	735	0..	725	612	0
Somerset.....	1443	1115	0..	1413	1005	1
St. Mary's.....	681	440	0..	798	492	0
Talbot.....	740	795	0..	706	719	1
Washington.....	3969	2723	0..	2938	2434	1
Worcester.....	1263	1182	0..	1351	1130	0

Total.....35077 40022 31.. 37703 34528 129

Majority for Pierce, 4,945; Do., for Taylor, 3,174.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 1852. GOV., Aug. '52. PRESIDENT '48

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Kerr.	Reid.	Taylor.	Cass.
Alexander.....	219	98	361	230		
Anson.....	992	369	1088	513	1084	359
Ashe.....	558	396	561	916	660	268
Burke.....	761	389	1216	489	1210	286
Buncombe.....	557	372	946	684	996	434
Bladen.....	371	518	358	631	280	341
Bertie.....	498	444	527	490	624	302
Beaufort.....	910	574	847	594	993	463
Brunswick.....	363	301	343	271	319	327
Cabarrus.....	642	371	714	441	756	377
Craven.....	583	694	597	696	696	616
Cumberland.....	811	1488	783	1388	812	1191
Chowan.....	225	219	249	228	296	171
Columbus.....	178	357	196	443	169	274
Camden.....	503	107	488	132	493	70
Carteret.....	414	388	411	392	474	317
Cherokee.....	534	990	540	551	549	175
Casswell.....	226	931	270	1013	393	1067
Chatham.....	1008	735	995	980	1023	519
Caldwell.....	493	146	600	196	603	96
Currituck.....	134	490	178	603	193	466
Cleveland.....	211	494	305	870	314	421
Davidson.....	1019	497	951	746	1087	520
Davie.....	414	259	490	345	448	261
Duplin.....	186	930	190	1072	318	599
Edgecumbe.....	89	1454	104	1425	143	1335
Franklin.....	363	704	341	731	341	659
Granville.....	991	945	1005	1063	959	831
Guilford.....	1553	345	1524	480	1714	373
Greene.....	325	326	347	361	318	327
Gates.....	368	368	363	406	379	399
Haywood.....	314	302	368	551	418	213
Halifax.....	497	434	551	541	582	446
Hertford.....	290	226	360	246	316	144
Hyde.....	335	227	368	408	496	326
Henderson.....	493	210	762	340	541	116
Iredell.....	909	280	1035	393	1137	811
Jones.....	191	901	214	240	942	136
Johnston.....	708	870	733	883	646	746
Lenoir.....	293	397	267	459	293	334
Lincoln.....	621	1418	680	1934	823	1693
Madison, with Buncombe & Yancy	278	168				No Co.
Martin.....	289	567	260	676	361	646
M'Dowell.....		With Burke.				559
Moore.....	546	484	615	616	588	406
Montgomery.....	620	132	706	309	583	89
Macon.....	309	240	461	432	427	807
Mecklenburg.....	680	1115	731	1421	775	946
Nash.....	88	1030	84	1030	113	798
New Hanover.....	383	1400	350	1342	454	1255
Northampton.....	456	530	604	586	493	488
Onslow.....	175	597	167	696	311	686
Orange.....	1441	1307	1528	1796	1667	1585
Pasquotank.....	539	316	453	247	570	244
Perquimans.....	324	270	347	312	434	283
Pitt.....	679	602	636	649	636	479
Person.....	263	471	341	550	346	518
Robeson.....	680	732	693	760	633	545
Rockingham.....	342	823	356	1072	380	766
Rowan.....	836	672	776	712	869	660
Rutherford.....	761	301	1106	806	968	196
Randolph.....	1036	277	1279	439	1196	225
Richmond.....	678	146	624	194	699	71
Sampson.....	604	867	609	906	613	741
Surry.....	1046	937	1206	1376	1132	865
Stokes.....	1081	1237	1132	1481	1014	913
Stanly.....	714	68	896	80	735	14
Tyrrell.....	286	87	282	114	300	96
Wake.....	1032	1267	1102	1561	1038	1947
Warren.....	167	691	162	697	156	667
Washington.....	302	210	247	397	373	149
Wayne.....	286	1067	283	1196	258	903
Wilkes.....	1073	242	1345	393	1060	191
Yancy.....	236	357	336	694	No return.	

Total.....39058 39744... 42993 48484... 43519 34869

Majority for Pierce, 686; do. for Reid, 5491; do. for Taylor, 8650.

In 1852, Catawba and Gaston voted with Lincoln; Union  
 with Mecklenburg; Alamance with Orange; Forsyth with  
 Stokes; Watauga with Ashe; Jackson with Haywood and  
 Macon; Yulkin with Surry.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....	22;	Democrats.....	28
HOUSE—Whigs.....	62;	Democrats.....	68



## VIRGINIA.

PRESIDENT, 1852. GOVERNOR, 1851. PRESIDENT, '48.

Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem.

Councils. Scott, Pierce, Sumner, Johnson, Taylor, Cass.

Albemarle.....	1163	1106	1176	1080	833	619
Augusta.....	1474	1388	2016	1033	1354	723
Alexandria.....	784	677	723	456	639	925
Amelia.....	145	237	191	270	163	198
Amherst*.....		m.85	490	649	416	413
Accomack.....	576	564	391	451	644	235
Appomattox.....	192	352	233	498	190	322
Alleghany.....	93	906	174	210	104	149
Barbour.....	324	693	335	641	287	484
Bath.....	157	179	196	185	152	124
Boone.....	117	212	254	177	68	128
Braxton.....	387	290	355	161	191	114
Bedford.....	1189	965	969	1006	886	534
Buckingham.....	438	530	452	442	344	361
Botetourt.....	421	738	466	603	462	683
Berkeley.....	751	924	667	900	608	544
Brunswick.....	187	462	136	590	213	337
Brooke.....	281	460	280	404	327	276
Cabell.....	451	424	479	377	387	346
Campbell <sup>A</sup> .....	221 m.		1305	983	794	554
Caroline.....	443	621	249	291	377	425
Carroll.....	213	488	249	318	199	267
Charles City <sup>†</sup> .....	176	89	136	61	143	68
Charlotte.....	337	369	381	372	290	393
Chesterfield.....	409	854	252	605	296	505
Clarke.....	263	386	279	346	309	201
Culpeper.....	447	461	404	614	354	318
Cumberland.....	256	322	282	267	235	162
Craig.....	92	238	95	198	New Co.	
Dinwiddie.....	319	304	356	428	282	228
Doddridge.....	86	285	124	270	38	137
Elizabeth City.....	156	211	152	150	123	120
Essex.....	273	233	269	208	186	135
Fairfax.....	608	606	668	544	489	320
Fauquier.....	938	1045	907	944	685	503
Fayette.....	265	243	366	178	257	123
Floyd.....	384	301	477	379	271	225
Fluvanna.....	440	378	459	417	271	190
Franklin.....	620	802	692	923	608	606
Frederick.....	1024	1421	1116	1379	735	884
Giles.....	287	350	518	358	274	342
Gloucester.....	114	324	136	397	77	178
Glooucester.....	267	372	316	380	185	197
Goochland.....	195	396	167	335	168	254
Grayson.....	292	267		m.31	193	200
Greenbrier.....	644	498	912	290	658	303
Greene.....	87	416	74	414	63	270
Greenesville.....	67	168	29	103	77	130
Halifax.....	406	1096	382	776	395	843
Hampshire.....	649	1116	788	973	581	567
Hanover.....	241	349	215	299	161	216
Hardy.....	450	554	654	689	410	427
Henry.....	868	538	811	423	625	271
Harrison.....	601	992	688	893	443	611
Hemlock.....	646	548	587	813	592	393
Henry.....	330	332	396	396	316	251
Highland.....	170	431	188	415	101	228
Ile of Wight.....	171	645	96	502	105	393
James City.....	97	45	89	45	99	37
Jackson.....	429	468	363	388	229	223
Jefferson.....	968	898	946	868	738	594
Kanawha.....	1326	776	1682	373	742	973
King & Queen.....	169	249	335	378	224	258
King George.....	132	168	147	324	149	112
King William.....	99	945	101	263	93	234
Lancaster.....	126	123	105	128	137	107
Lewis.....	224	566	254	464	331	622
Logan.....	173	308	254	397	99	117
Loudoun.....	1813	758	1725	642	1453	420
Louisiana.....	366	503	327	519	307	441
Lunenburg.....	169	374	218	307	169	272
Lee.....	403	773	373	607	268	521
Madison.....	117	646	69	622	69	486
Marion.....	560	1197	328	736	324	659
Monongahia.....	698	1308	494	1025	454	800
Marshall.....	743	731	646	674	558	627
Mason.....	636	476	483	347	249	274
Mathews.....	177	256	97	166	126	189
Mathenbourg.....	304	680	277	514	249	497
Mercer.....	268	284	436	240	164	184
Monroe.....	497	499	711	519	468	469
Middlesex.....	36	167	105	165	116	135
Morgan.....	270	259	288	288	188	201
Montgomery.....	501	490	613	546	342	306
Hammond.....	500	462	500	439	311	280

Nelson.....	591	444	626	444	394	299
Norfolk county.....	921	1924	928	1176	629	660
Norfolk city.....	767	792	630	737	662	448
Nottoway.....	123	185	175	216	117	143
New Kent.....	174	143	157	131	176	101
Nicholas.....	252	167	242	129	212	96
Northampton.....	298	144	178	117	170	96
Northumberland.....	208	279	168	275	161	224
Ohio.....	452	1186	1484	959	977	478
Orange.....	290	343	237	316	296	281
Page.....	110	870	78	885	69	696
Patrick.....	499	399	564	373	387	272
Pendleton.....	375	381	378	484	285	309
Petersburg.....	515	769	586	707	392	322
Pittsylvania.....	864	877	987	821	834	689
Pleasantf.....	152	237	129	183	New Co.	
Pocahontas.....	116	240	133	256	106	213
Preston.....	647	923	663	431	406	527
Prince Edward.....	227	302	303	279	211	263
Prince George.....	91	282	367	249	127	215
Princess Anne.....	409	342	406	403	373	292
Prince William.....	190	534	213	471	307	412
Pulaski.....	174	233	266	281	131	141
Putnam.....	348	370	340	268	199	183
Powhatan.....	122	243	182	254	164	202
Randolph.....	301	337	333	398	201	212
Rappahannock.....	331	436	438	537	304	230
Richmond city.....	1854	1012	1758	916	1064	245
Richmond co.....	224	181	258	213	182	148
Roanoke.....	208	384	275	393	183	249
Rockbridge.....	1031	1084	1124	1012	665	501
Rockingham.....	575	2473	474	2492	396	1655
Russell.....	301	275	810 m.	482	316	
Ritchie.....	188	381	153	345	124	339
Raleigh*.....	58 m.		286	41	New Co.	
Scott.....	354	677	212	449	296	452
Shenandoah.....	291	2024	246	1867	176	1404
Smyth.....	434	479	618	567	326	309
Southampton.....	498	466	474	410	338	307
Spottsylvania.....	440	565	520	538	413	405
Surry.....	147	201	82	98	94	158
Sussex.....	107	392	80	242	82	272
Stafford.....	269	447	291	414	220	255
Taylor.....	351	383	364	318	266	247
Tazewell.....	243	612	404	529	215	448
Tyler.....	340	383	290	316	324	290
Upshur.....	324	439	302	318	New Co.	
Warrent.....	169	690		m.31	122	285
Warwick.....	65	14	70	16	63	15
Washington.....	716	924	764	1000	485	679
Wayne.....	325	205	235	256	105	110
Westmoreland.....	280	83	383	119	249	60
Wetzel.....	102	488	84	494	89	318
Williamsburg.....	37	68	44	68	47	34
Wirt.....	222	288	207	200	132	130
Wood.....	645	607	547	511	330	325
Wythe.....	323	615	444	695	347	336
Wyoming.....	42	39	144	48	New Co.	
York.....	129	90	133	83	118	86

Total..... 57,132 72,413 60,286 67,427 45,023 46,571

Majorities—Pierce, 15,281; Johnson, 7,141; Cass, 1,548.

L. Governor, '51—Watts, W, 56,268; Leake, D, 64,464.

Majority for Leake, 9,196.

\* Unofficial for President. † Unofficial for Governor, and vote rejected by State Canvassers.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 16; Democrats..... 34

HOUSE—Whigs..... 66; Democrats..... 87

The first election for Judges, under the new Constitution of Virginia, resulted as follows:—

## COURT OF APPEALS.

GREEN B. SAMUELS, GEORGE H. LEE, JOHN J. ALLEN,

WILLIAM DANIEL, RICHARD C. L. MONROE.

Dist. CIRCUIT COURT.

I. Richard H. Baker, XI. Lucas P. Thompson,

II. John W. Nash, XII. John Kenney,

III. William Leigh, XIII. Richard Parker,

IV. N. M. Taliaferro, XIV. Edward Johnston,

V. Edward P. Pitts, XV. Edward B. Bayly,

VI. John B. CLOPTON, XVI. Andrew S. Fulton,

VII. John A. Meredith, XVII. Geo. W. Hopkins,

VIII. John T. LOMAX, XVIII. Geo. W. Summers,

IX. John W. Tyler, XIX. Mathew Edmiston,

X. Richard H. Field, XX. Geo. W. Thompson,

XXI. Gideon D. Camden.

Hon. Geo. W. Thompson having resigned his seat in Congress (XV District) to accept a seat on the Bench, as above, Sherrerd Clemens, D., was chosen to fill the vacancy.



## GEORGIA.

PRESIDENT, 1852.

PRESIDENT, 1848.

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Webster.	Tugalo*	Taylor.	Cass.
Appling.....	13	77	0	0.....	144	108
Baker.....	101	630	19	4.....	341	634
Baldwin.....	177	273	61	30.....	380	324
Bibb.....	318	780	28	7.....	705	806
Bryan.....	60	66	0	0.....	123	60
Bullock.....	m.287	0	0	0.....	43	378
Burke.....	15	177	68	1.....	598	215
Butts.....	11	434	67	0.....	269	420
Camden.....	31	211	0	0.....	104	220
Campbell.....	158	538	29	5.....	281	582
Carroll.....	185	850	32	43.....	475	834
Cass.....	263	654	18	530.....	988	1513
Chatham.....	305	1175	6	15.....	843	741
Chattahoochee.....	114	316	79	62.....	402	398
Cherokee.....	81	660	10	545.....	660	983
Clarke.....	139	226	142	257.....	624	494
Clinch.....	4	48	71	2.....	New Co.	
Cobb.....	307	975	90	117.....	861	1260
Columbia.....	110	259	115	2.....	519	253
Coweta.....	215	660	160	5.....	822	662
Crawford.....	161	367	20	0.....	402	434
Decatur.....	220	295	55	0.....	493	350
De Kalb.....	565	1016	52	26.....	799	1097
Dade.....	65	126	0	86.....	102	258
Dooly.....	175	474	7	0.....	344	571
Early.....	129	374	6	14.....	199	606
Effingham.....	18	64	96	0.....	183	99
Elbert.....	159	107	427	73.....	991	161
Emanuel.....	5	174	21	0.....	155	207
Fayette.....	267	582	39	16.....	521	717
Floyd.....	367	194	40	58.....	680	672
Forsyth.....	106	589	39	37.....	629	747
Franklin.....	66	435	0	157.....	363	965
Gilmer.....	116	309	0	426.....	402	855
Glynn.....	29	40	10	0.....	132	22
Gordon.....	264	584	3	105.....	New Co.	
Green.....	311	173	145	0.....	827	139
Gwinnett.....	61	427	345	74.....	744	635
Habersham.....	98	59	10	499.....	425	778
Hall.....	64	186	14	382.....	521	664
Hancock.....	No return.				473	283
Harris.....	458	389	29	1.....	870	403
Heard.....	258	410	1	0.....	415	472
Henry.....	428	525	10	3.....	940	824
Houston.....	273	503	20	0.....	697	674
Irwin.....	12	192	8	0.....	86	365
Jackson.....	45	103	50	488.....	561	687
Jasper.....	132	372	34	17.....	400	512
Jefferson.....	91	93	196	1.....	607	111
Jones.....	166	340	16	0.....	404	415
Laurens.....	67	63	168	0.....	567	25
Lee.....	189	923	42	10.....	323	181
Liberty.....	58	133	7	0.....	172	133
Lincoln.....	18	156	67	5.....	238	120
Lowndes.....	22	290	151	0.....	507	397
Lumpkin.....	178	236	6	232.....	652	1097
Macon.....	296	386	18	0.....	388	271
Madison.....	23	69	116	198.....	336	326
Marion.....	351	425	8	0.....	510	477
M'Intosh.....	16	90	10	0.....	117	98
Merritt.....	323	634	22	0.....	117	768
Monroe.....	379	631	66	1.....	931	664
Montgomery.....	14	35	-91	1.....	231	34
Morgan.....	189	285	119	11.....	465	299
Murray.....	237	323	2	16.....	799	1072
Muscogee.....	651	875	19	9.....	1329	859
Newton.....	336	386	197	23.....	1046	802
Oglethorpe.....	60	179	204	16.....	636	193
Paulding.....	44	337	2	79.....	352	420
Pike.....	184	509	47	1.....	828	892
Pulaski.....	33	231	57	1.....	320	423
Putnam.....	229	984	13	2.....	399	394
Polk.....	119	147	54	92.....	New Co.	
Rabun.....	4	144	2	137.....	55	207
Randolph.....	362	677	11	2.....	780	724
Richmond.....	411	625	145	39.....	908	595
Scriven.....	8	171	26	0.....	265	223
Stewart.....	326	491	75	0.....	925	686
Sumter.....	325	452	8	0.....	733	587
Spaulding.....	366	377	36	0.....	New Co.	
Talbot.....	430	441	34	0.....	819	738
Talbotferro.....	19	76	248	0.....	388	55
Tatnall.....	121	55	3	0.....	361	44
Telfair.....	47	88	14	0.....	160	150
Thomas.....	89	259	17	4.....	525	249

Taylor.....	105	254	0	0.....	New Co.	
Troup.....	596	499	80	3.....	1123	384
Twigs.....	113	267	4	0.....	331	414
Union.....	97	223	0	331.....	412	641
Upson.....	356	338	77	0.....	657	344
Walker.....	373	786	50	29.....	784	965
Walton.....	111	399	110	208.....	854	740
Ware.....	1	36	17	0.....	193	161
Warren.....	25	306	144	26.....	614	362
Washington.....	236	451	45	2.....	692	695
Wayne.....	10	65	4	0.....	58	69
Wilkes.....	12	193	43	247.....	452	393
Wilkinson.....	94	503	10	0.....	473	498
Whitfield.....	293	644	3	8.....	New Co.	

Total..... 16,660 34,705 5,324 5,811..... 47,544 44,808  
 Pierce over Scott, 18,045; over all, 6910. Taylor over  
 Cass, 2,142. \* An Independent Piece Ticket.

## MISSISSIPPI.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRES. 1848. REPUTATION.\*

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Taylor.	Cass.	Tex.	No. Tax.
Adams.....	514	442	643	368.....	569	311
Attala.....	318	673	480	653.....	149	582
Amite.....	325	264	426	309.....	382	245
Bolivar.....	67	38	89	49.....	55	44
Carroll.....	528	783	885	921.....	332	936
Claiborne.....	270	358	464	358.....	413	210
Coahoma.....	159	115	189	130.....	123	141
Copiah.....	572	607	491	687.....	318	506
Clarke.....	137	331	211	282.....	105	363
Choctaw.....	332	606	642	743.....	108	797
Chickasaw.....	478	718	846	948.....	298	752
Covington.....	97	303	135	246.....	138	240
Calhoun.....	216	467	—	—.....	114	528
De Soto.....	731	888	836	723.....	540	866
Franklin.....	158	254	326	249.....	228	179
Greene.....	61	114	184	79.....	23	87
Hinds.....	975	839	1205	892.....	913	575
Holmes.....	419	484	643	520.....	326	510
Harrison.....	156	276	165	173.....	—	—
Hancock.....	44	112	157	116.....	38	64
Issaquena.....	48	54	85	58.....	49	34
Itawamba.....	403	1014	567	880.....	143	877
Jasper.....	243	423	343	308.....	201	421
Jackson.....	13	213	32	166.....	19	201
Jefferson.....	202	317	382	990.....	257	185
Jones.....	38	114	95	135.....	17	98
Kemper.....	317	511	416	460.....	162	288
Lawrence.....	97	395	145	438.....	86	379
Lowndes.....	499	745	801	780.....	414	690
Leake.....	198	335	328	289.....	147	342
Lauderdale.....	810	658	474	667.....	132	957
Lefayette.....	401	689	730	760.....	331	697
Marshall.....	1078	1304	1306	1344.....	392	582
Madison.....	440	497	614	497.....	473	378
Monroe.....	467	971	921	1069.....	318	1011
Marion.....	48	207	99	162.....	—	—
Noxubee.....	377	413	617	667.....	216	296
Newhoba.....	51	248	241	254.....	24	253
Newton.....	107	217	184	197.....	133	183
Oktibbeha.....	211	344	388	434.....	162	304
Perry.....	94	113	143	69.....	2	103
Pike.....	141	412	277	398.....	149	247
Polk.....	427	383	578	344.....	150	194
Pontotoc.....	475	1030	757	992.....	183	1280
Rankin.....	274	351	356	370.....	198	374
Sunflower.....	35	43	33	93.....	42	35
Simpson.....	159	244	236	264.....	118	252
Smith.....	85	270	210	287.....	91	144
Scott.....	98	247	152	273.....	66	106
Tallahatchie.....	143	186	206	219.....	119	913
Tishomingo.....	760	1312	840	1190.....	286	1311
Tunica.....	20	34	51	25.....	19	30
Tippah.....	569	1239	981	1236.....	430	1338
Wilkinson.....	271	365	455	291.....	265	396
Wayne.....	71	61	97	52.....	36	161
Warren.....	73	494	890	478.....	698	455
Washington.....	129	90	179	71.....	33	118
Winston.....	218	448	307	425.....	224	362
Yazoo.....	463	559	641	497.....	370	676
Yalobusha.....	549	633	843	846.....	427	675

Total..... 17,648 56,876..... 25,923 26,537..... 12,704 24,496

Maj. for Pierce, 9,328; do. Cass, 615; do. Reputation, 11,794

\* A vote on the question of levying a tax for the payment of the State Bonds issued for stock in the Planter's Bank. A very convenient mode, no doubt, of canceling a solemn State obligation, but one at present peculiar to Mississippi.



## LOUISIANA.

Pres., 1852.	Pres., 1852.	Pres., 1852.	Pres., 1852.	Pres., 1852.	Pres., 1852.
<i>Dis. &amp; Parish.</i>	<i>Scott, Pierce.</i>	<i>Taylor, Cass.</i>	<i>For Against.</i>		
1 Orleans.....	4683	4683	5601	5465	3839
2 Ascension.....	296	360	288	236	281
Assumption.....	511	553	469	286	659
Iberville.....	218	426	429	295	234
Jefferson.....	928	943	717	660	1275
LaFourche.....	676	135	739	161	676
Orleans, R.B.....	67	161	161	161	161
Plaquemines.....	151	373	187	350	150
St. Bernard.....	130	373	124	89	158
St. Charles.....	101	39	135	35	99
St. John, B.....	203	160	238	128	306
St. James.....	321	158	431	117	316
Terrebonne.....	197	97	313	159	301
W. Baton R.....	920	118	255	103	927

Total.....	4118	3642	4315	2595	4728
3. Avoyelles.....	300	387	299	359	313
Concordia.....	121	86	188	96	138
E. Baton R.....	484	486	400	406	505
E. Feliciana.....	342	443	349	394	449
Lafayette.....	117	277	108	220	123
Livingston.....	169	337	144	243	73
Point Coupee.....	242	364	288	370	253
St. Helena.....	209	216	169	189	246
St. Landry.....	692	668	584	376	616
St. Martin.....	479	298	456	240	536
St. Mary.....	390	243	470	166	467
St. Tammany.....	254	208	275	183	285
Texas.....	120	107	177	111	114
Vermilion.....	136	126	430	52	33
Washington.....	125	258	168	190	140
W. Feliciana.....	190	302	232	261	244
Total.....	4360	4735	4897	3856	4594
4. Blenville.....	173	313	114	189	132
Boevinger.....	180	248	37	179	238
Calcasieu.....	34	231	41	181	20
Caddo.....	344	342	281	300	402
Catahoula.....	280	310	320	386	206
Caldwell.....	64	158	90	149	37
Carroll.....	219	261	268	235	252
Claboune.....	330	506	221	323	355
De Soto.....	241	288	149	217	359
Franklin.....	110	192	124	163	263
Jackson.....	174	341	127	193	276
Madison.....	171	147	283	192	270
Morehouse.....	196	137	173	101	242
Natchitoches.....	289	407	384	495	438
Ourachita.....	190	240	168	176	207
Rapides.....	401	623	383	643	606
Sabine.....	237	251	246	271	277
Union.....	435	465	307	937	302
Wynn.....	57	138	New Parish.....	53	138
Total.....	4114	5588	3707	4380	4499

Grand Total.....17255 18647 18217 15370 18256 16004  
Majorities—Pierce, 1392; Taylor, 2847; Constitution, 3282.  
The first election under the new Constitution, was held on the 27th of December, 1852, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Board of Education. Louis Bordonel was the Whig, and Paul O. Hebert the Democratic candidate for Governor. Result of election unknown when we put this work to press.

## FLORIDA.

President, 1852.	President, 1852.	President, 1852.	President, 1852.	President, 1852.	President, 1852.
<i>W. D. W. D. W. D. W. D. W. D.</i>					
Governor.....	Scott, Pierce.	Tay. Cass.	Ward, Br'me.	Cab'l.	Max
Alachua.....	111	209	15m.	160	258
Calhoun.....	13	61	m. 11	72	79
Columbia.....	197	337	284	283	314
Dade.....	No return.	m. 6	No return.		
Duval.....	274	314	311	320	341
Escambia.....	302	213	237	155	234
Franklin.....	87	173	131	140	92
Gadsden.....	170	306	190m.	402	458
Hamilton.....	27	117	1m.	148	188
Hernando.....	47	93	39	69	106
Hillsboro.....	70	165	78	111	124
Holmes.....	73	69	111	27	No return
Jackson.....	260	261	257m.	358	253
Jefferson.....	55	320	m. 40	149	273
Leon.....	327	384	444	279	347
Levy.....	27	43	20m.	m. 5	43
Madison.....	101	183	150m.	315	251

Marion.....	137	206	57m.	239	267
Monroe.....	95	116	63	86	74
Nassau.....	48	29	25m.	60	67
Orange.....	35	35	m. 25	40	31
Putnam.....	37	47	New Co.	74	56
Santa Rosa.....	218	160	204	63	237
St. Johns.....	97	140	113	132	95
St. Lucie.....	0	7	m. 15	m. 6	1
Walton.....	113	78	125m.	Q.	161
Washington.....	34	109	106	101	79
Wakulla.....	90	154	165	86	183
Total.....	2875	4318	3116	1847	4336
Majority for Pierce, 1443; do. for Taylor, 1269; do. for Broome, 292; do. for Maxwell, 40.					

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....	6	Democrats.....	12	Independents.....	1
HOUSE—Whigs.....	13	Democrats.....	26		

## ALABAMA.

President, 1852.	President, 1852.	President, 1852.	President, 1852.	President, 1852.	President, 1852.
<i>Dis. &amp; Parish.</i>	<i>Scott, Pierce.</i>	<i>Troup, A. Tay.</i>	<i>Cass.</i>	<i>Clay.</i>	<i>Polk.</i>
1. Baldwin.....	62	73	0	100	133
Choctaw.....	217	334	2	New County.	
Clarke.....	98	479	19	190	327
Concehuh.....	216	247	15	426	221
Marango.....	450	526	23	739	553
Mobile.....	1123	1350	94	1319	1073
Monroe.....	254	260	45	479	216
Sumter.....	482	497	4	620	717
Washington.....	52	65	2	72	85
Wilcox.....	286	338	147	639	479
Total.....	3260	4298	350	4714	3868

2. Barbour.....	297	309	570	1205	614
Butler.....	345	251	23	772	277
Coffee.....	113	239	13	192	174
Covington.....	52	117	7	248	92
Dale.....	162	406	10	368	555
Henry.....	94	184	138	604	496
Lowndes.....	126	185	206	761	434
Pike.....	379	703	71	935	663
Total.....	1568	3395	1038	4986	3305
3. Chambers.....	658	616	21	1323	689
Coosa.....	294	709	43	636	883
Macon.....	773	658	99	1464	339
Montgomery.....	717	557	98	1176	689
Russell.....	434	522	24	970	577
Tallapoosa.....	351	845	19	973	920
Total.....	3336	3907	303	6631	4270
4. Autauga.....	196	332	190	653	471
Bibb.....	238	346	3	474	416
Dallas.....	386	440	244	860	618
Greene.....	694	555	10	1088	712
Perry.....	261	513	13	826	631
Pickens.....	668	752	0	1044	931
Tuscaloosa.....	527	475	3	976	694
Total.....	2870	3402	463	5621	4473

5. Benton.....	74	918	0	566	1372
Cherokee.....	242	735	0	630	921
Randolph.....	90	707	3	441	770
Shelby.....	317	315	3	557	358
St. Clair.....	44	455	0	150	456
Talladega.....	372	673	4	869	820
Total.....	1139	3803	10	3233	4607

6. Fayette.....	81	516	0	272	841
Franklin.....	462	993	5	510	795
Hancock.....	9	65	0	New County.	
Lauderdale.....	441	803	0	695	773
Lawrence.....	512	588	8	663	656
Limestone.....	227	662	0	374	483
Marion.....	118	467	0	193	514
Walker.....	54	217	0	231	383
Total.....	1904	4311	10	2938	4794

7. Blount.....	55	423	0	134	536
De Kalb.....	136	501	0	257	630
Jackson.....	83	1154	0	136	1569
Jefferson.....	114	339	0	288	385
Madison.....	354	1300	0	466	1385
Marshall.....	111	568	0	246	708
Morgan.....	208	489	0	361	535
Total.....	1061	4768	0	1887	5778

Grand total, 15,038 26,482 2,174 30,442 31,363 26,084 37,748  
Maj. for Pierce, 11,843; do. Cass, 881; do. Polk, 11,558.  
\* Candidate of the Southern Rights Party.



## KENTUCKY.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, '48. PRESIDENT, 1844					
Countries.	Scott.	Pierce.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.
Adair.....	457	507	568	543	548
Allen.....	280	454	423	553	401
Anderson.....	292	606	334	547	281
Ballard.....	260	328	277	281	282
Barren.....	1119	967	1452	1048	1306
Bath.....	587	785	724	782	611
Boone.....	800	719	936	769	888
Bourbon.....	978	528	1172	486	1208
Boyle.....	603	323	773	347	617
Bracken.....	638	517	795	479	753
Breathitt.....	96	234	143	151	120
Breckinridge.....	842	440	1006	422	924
Bullitt.....	403	446	416	399	528
Butler.....	313	929	349	204	351
Caldwell.....	731	874	526	841	780
Calloway.....	183	818	227	664	204
Campbell.....	577	1098	511	814	358
Carlisle.....	446	473	433	428	382
Carter.....	180	497	243	510	148
Cassey.....	474	330	523	196	468
Christian.....	973	806	1132	786	1122
Clarke.....	842	328	1046	319	936
Clay.....	278	185	377	125	335
Clinton.....	276	318	296	234	262
Crittenden.....	396	486	342	394	284
Cumberland.....	501	157	642	153	690
Daviess.....	1027	711	989	605	808
Edmonson.....	308	318	249	205	174
Estill.....	358	323	435	238	392
Fayette.....	1376	809	1541	781	1695
Fleming.....	888	698	1159	700	1143
Floyd.....	166	222	260	225	190
Franklin.....	833	759	926	664	816
Fulton.....	159	233	No return	with Hick'n	
Gallatin.....	372	411	360	358	348
Garrard.....	663	236	1187	191	1128
Garrard.....	437	573	485	529	396
Graves.....	446	971	468	772	386
Grayson.....	433	394	507	345	432
Greene.....	493	487	517	512	827
Greenup.....	637	660	640	516	593
Hancock.....	949	205	304	166	277
Hardin.....	1007	619	1239	631	1095
Harlan.....	307	65	350	56	334
Harrison.....	802	947	891	896	859
Hart.....	456	578	586	528	679
Henderson.....	615	635	731	569	719
Henry.....	744	983	827	1022	708
Hickman.....	155	379	169	363	304
Hopkins.....	737	809	796	766	701
Jefferson.....	3665	3791	1161	970	1092
Jessamine.....	566	476	582	439	616
Johnson.....	64	209	106	214	85
Kenton.....	975	1324	595	1228	687
Knox.....	497	164	648	159	589
Larue.....	417	348	475	349	383
Laurel.....	373	187	488	145	384
Lawrence.....	385	362	414	318	347
Letcher.....	63	78	No returns	29	161
Lewis.....	400	507	591	566	506
Letcher.....	674	338	893	325	769
Livingston.....	319	267	403	266	424
Logan.....	1294	384	1403	358	1407
Louisville City, with Jefferson.....	976	541	1313	654	1202
Madison.....	789	763	765	629	715
Marshall.....	91	425	130	496	94
Mason.....	1337	895	1631	963	1608
McCracken.....	385	416	407	308	256
Meade.....	647	230	713	225	650
Mercer.....	694	914	734	1088	557
Montgomery.....	518	369	688	548	673
Monroe.....	377	360	586	379	451
Morgan.....	316	809	413	490	247
Muhlenburg.....	814	553	746	437	657
Nelson.....	968	497	1149	464	1326
Nicholas.....	692	721	673	704	678
Ohio.....	701	624	713	642	601
Oldham.....	388	489	476	488	426
Owen.....	506	1180	653	810	486
Owsley.....	294	326	330	245	166
Perry.....	262	570	375	599	387
Pike.....	130	77	No return	140	213
Powell.....	111	137	No return	140	213
Pulaski.....	707	693	947	734	727

Rockcastle.....	326	97	497	96	451
Russell.....	337	195	519	180	431
Scott.....	739	888	797	734	803
Shelby.....	1184	753	1434	716	1441
Simpson.....	389	380	448	438	455
Spencer.....	331	340	480	351	469
Taylor.....	264	527			
Todd.....	652	432	808	409	784
Twigg.....	560	629	568	632	567
Trimble.....	300	491	361	486	268
Union.....	499	612	501	458	507
Warren.....	982	600	1226	603	1133
Washington.....	637	680	721	678	660
Wayne.....	463	342	699	405	535
Whitley.....	No return		584	93	431
Woodford.....	706	410	778	337	750

Total..... 57,068 53,806... 67,141 49,720... 61,255 51,988  
 Maj. for Scott, 3,262; do. Taylor, 17,421; do. Clay, 9,267.  
 Hale and Julian received 265 votes.

## IOWA.

PRESIDENT, NOV., 1852. PRESIDENT, 1848. CONGRESS '75

W. D. F. N. W. D. F. N. W. D. F. N.					
I.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Tay.	Cass.
Appanoose.....	247	335	25	44	118
Clarke.....	20	32	37	New County	36
Davis.....	692	614	12	364	375
Dallas.....	79	89	0	30	26
Decatur.....	65	133	0	New County	No return
Fremont.....	95	67	0	Do.	133
Guthrie.....	7	39	0	Do.	11
Henry.....	832	513	223	655	459
Jefferson.....	757	796	97	637	739
Jasper.....	160	113	3	66	69
Kiokuk.....	326	403	42	331	356
Lee.....	1379	1708	201	1322	1614
Linn.....	80	85	3	New County	78
Mahaska.....	699	541	39	402	400
Marion.....	411	489	13	277	306
Monroe.....	204	295	36	111	195
Madison.....	103	150	0	New County	105
Mills.....	42	91	0	Do.	27
Page.....	39	40	0	Do.	No return
Pottawattamie.....	111	122	0	827	42
Poweshiek.....	61	45	2	20	30
Polk.....	401	439	13	185	234
Taylor.....	0	9	0	New County	44
Van Buren.....	981	1028	48	926	978
Wapello.....	653	762	20	570	584
Warren.....	95	83	13	New County	113
Wayne.....	63	59	0	Do.	45

Total..... 8412 9139 827... 6267 6514 685... 7550 9453

II. Cook's Clerk.					
Allamakee.....	142	123	0	New County	158
Boone.....	40	84	0	Do.	33
Benton.....	80	89	0	23	43
Buchanan.....	123	148	0	21	37
Cedar.....	338	354	102	305	276
Clayton.....	471	461	0	148	180
Clinton.....	278	336	0	168	207
Des Moines.....	984	1154	80	955	1070
Dubuque.....	600	1150	6	585	764
Delaware.....	233	204	18	124	104
Fayette.....	167	117	21	New County	155
Iowa.....	113	101	1	25	89
Jackson.....	554	739	12	397	559
Johnson.....	415	631	38	286	359
Jones.....	266	338	32	154	207
Linn.....	532	592	80	293	381
Louis.....	468	368	105	428	286
Muscatine.....	562	605	30	396	377
Marshall.....	31	62	0	New County	33
Scott.....	517	641	81	335	366
Washington.....	473	369	181	340	295
Winnebago.....	68	63	0	New County	74
S. Y. & Riley.....	No return		0	Do.	33

Total..... 7444 8624 777... 4881 6580 641... 7773 7153

GRAND TOTALS. W. Dem. Free Sol.					
Pres., '52—Scott.....	15,855	Pierce.....	17,762	Hale.....	1,606
" " Taylor.....	11,148	Cass.....	12,094	Van B.....	1,186
Aug. 52, Sec. 3—Jenkins.....	15,027	McClary.....	16,894		
" Auditor—Porter.....	14,763	Pattee.....	16,818		
" Treasurer—Horn.....	14,948	Morris.....	16,793		

## LEGISLATURE.

Senators—Whigs.....	11	Democrats.....	20
House—Whigs.....	23	Democrats.....	30
" Story, Tell, and Riley.....			



## OHIO.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, '44. SUP. JUDGE, '52.

W. D. F.S. W. D. F.S. W. D. F.S.

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Tay.	Cass.	V. B. Hay.	Cald.	Sutliff
Adams.....	1213	1736	233.	1259	1690	196.	1169	1496
Allen.....	958	1536	93.	728	1070	3.	828	1237
Ashtabula.....	1368	2434	297.	1241	1959	275.	978	1335
Ashtabula.....	2174	1075	2502.	1124	1878	748	2467.	1888
Ashland.....	1751	1383	364.	1486	1509	320.	1404	1119
Anglaise.....	588	1480	24.	457	1039	14.	389	1187
Belmont.....	2786	2694	454.	2723	2892	543.	2393	2334
Brown.....	1702	2460	393.	1771	2557	403.	1300	2068
Butler.....	2210	3679	122.	1969	3536	381.	2249	3488
Carroll.....	1543	1365	242.	1453	1895	345.	1481	1352
Champ'n.....	1994	1687	206.	1878	1508	330.	1688	1323
Clark.....	2682	1374	183.	2006	1375	208.	2369	1191
Clermont.....	2213	3765	402.	2204	3333	404.	1867	2190
Clinton.....	1424	1063	702.	1233	1129	735.	1331	941
Columb'n.....	2237	2911	993.	1850	2732	865.	1847	2740
Coshocton.....	1798	2618	73.	1814	2492	137.	1643	2136
Crawford.....	1074	2106	58.	1652	1678	90.	724	1681
Cuyahoga.....	2944	3571	2107.	1776	3568	2594.	2303	2933
Darke.....	1719	1797	92.	1678	1584	81.	1534	1702
Defiance.....	551	896	43.	384	567	23.	399	730
Delaware.....	2083	1591	391.	1663	1574	268.	1849	1306
Erie.....	1689	1404	275.	1409	899	681.	1349	1739
Fairfield.....	2117	3311	10.	2438	2515	42.	1690	2666
Fayette.....	1221	893	166.	1157	946	128.	1045	783
Franklin.....	3498	3659	242.	3199	3029	884.	3343	3267
Fulton.....	587	727	71.	New County.	518	703	8	
Gallia.....	1567	1103	123.	1630	1081	96.	1369	918
Geauga.....	1147	674	148.	872	932	1373.	876	566
Greene.....	2430	1490	600.	2005	2556	644.	1975	1160
Guernsey.....	1941	1809	501.	2375	2504	489.	1851	1615
Hamilton.....	9232	13435	684.	9018	10234	1986.	8491	10932
Hancock.....	1076	1617	30.	1078	1501	22.	927	1693
Hardin.....	882	847	74.	896	605	81.	796	762
Harrison.....	1723	1462	422.	1664	1658	543.	1668	1392
Henry.....	325	536	14.	217	297	17.	270	450
Highland.....	1982	2299	281.	2114	2324	344.	2042	2048
Hocking.....	865	1552	81.	856	1319	23.	683	1235
Holmes.....	1066	2100	42.	1118	924	45.	775	1651
Huron.....	2342	1819	898.	1980	1769	876.	1884	1995
Jefferson.....	1069	1093	19.	987	1108	60.	869	925
Jackson.....	1995	2199	343.	2147	2931	456.	1939	2072
Knox.....	1874	2629	626.	1910	2890	639.	1690	2468
Lake.....	1046	670	1111.	777	716	904.	868	552
Lawrence.....	1249	981	15.	1164	745	53.	1102	859
Licking.....	2779	3569	589.	3030	3468	561.	2886	3477
Logan.....	2118	1361	191.	1663	1137	175.	1801	1135
Lorain.....	1332	1564	177.	1477	1437	1616.	1017	1335
Lucas.....	1238	1271	139.	1298	1197	337.	1391	2097
Madison.....	1405	655	81.	1329	712	80.	1101	648
Madison.....	965	1873	1033.	720	1953	1042.	647	1664
Marion.....	914	1370	78.	1001	1193	65.	853	1142
Medina.....	1579	1754	1008.	1140	1856	1098.	1366	1683
Meigs.....	1373	1399	397.	1327	1014	303.	1358	1007
Mercer.....	500	831	11.	320	641	16.	368	725
Miami.....	2754	2004	326.	2549	1832	279.	2293	1696
Monroe.....	907	2493	180.	999	2574	330.	870	1119
Montgo'y.....	3886	3744	177.	3561	3320	304.	4037	3719
Morgan.....	2084	1708	920.	2330	2448	144.	1865	1942
Muskingum.....	1030	1710	748.	1166	1884	407.	1053	1663
Musk'h'm.....	4238	3500	214.	4428	3390	328.	3563	2782
Noble.....	885	1487	435.	New County.	682	1273	60	
Ottawa.....	274	400	2.	190	231	45.	197	323
Paulding.....	121	342	5.	70	198	0.	39	255
Perry.....	1417	2246	17.	1638	2199	19.	937	1978
Pickaway.....	2176	2041	35.	2115	1960	94.	2040	1985
Pike.....	927	1029	16.	845	900	33.	798	989
Portage.....	1551	2007	199.	1670	2149	1137.	1266	1872
Preble.....	2923	1633	197.	2106	1519	314.	2310	1474
Putnam.....	461	890	61.	402	624	3.	438	898
Richland.....	2123	3234	309.	2088	3177	187.	1708	901
Rose.....	3091	2465	179.	2394	3206	174.	2316	1928
Sandusky.....	1064	1619	89.	928	1148	125.	755	1377
Scioto.....	1804	1424	59.	1838	1868	13.	1409	1931
Seneca.....	1972	2089	118.	1636	2362	483.	1169	2108
Shelby.....	1747	1309	64.	1021	1139	49.	1011	1193
Stark.....	2740	3634	356.	2389	3496	570.	2027	2872
Summit.....	2330	1936	600.	1892	1815	1058.	1998	1729
Trumbull.....	1968	3039	1739.	1364	1816	2075.	1593	1916
Tuscarawas.....	2659	2655	112.	2692	2563	164.	2445	2419
Union.....	1349	943	255.	1030	797	173.	1078	768
Van Wert.....	422	737	6.	923	381	0.	996	606
Vinton.....	774	912	95.	New County.	704	861	0	
Warren.....	2623	1919	233.	2526	1851	402.	3479	1646
Wash'n.....	2473	2139	332.	2079	1920	462.	2134	1918
Wayne.....	2268	813	149.	2324	3380	190.	1534	2577

Williams.....	546	833	160.	328	510	154.	493	711
Wood.....	931	986	20.	647	636	29.	754	874
Wyandot.....	890	1290	9.	961	1069	46.	784	910

## TOTALS.

Scott.....	152,526;	Pierce.....	169,320;	Hale.....	31,689
Taylor.....	138,360;	Cass.....	154,775;	Van Buren.....	35,354
Haynes.....	130,507;	Caldwell.....	147,986;	Sutliff.....	22,524
Beardsley.....	128,581;	Steedman.....	146,532;	Ellis.....	21,672

## CONGRESS.

I. Cassity, Disney, Joll.	XL. Welch, Ritch, Tuck.
Part of Ham. 4317 5862 82	Athens.....1403 1108 120
II. Harrison, Rol Hrs	Fairfield.....1687 9874 0
Rest of Ham. 4780 364 142	Hocking.....694 1208 0
III. Campbell, Valland	Meigs.....1295 995 203
Butler.....2307 3431	Perry.....899 1993 0
Montgomery.....4015 8659	Vinton.....703 889 0
Preble.....2358 1443	

Total.....8690 8533	Total.....6681 9037 323
IV. Plunkett, Nichols, Gu.	XII. Gullaway, Olds, Ga.
Anglaise.....418 1129	Franklin.....3503 3238 104
Allen.....821 1255	Licking.....2856 3247 292
Darke.....1813 1686 43	Pickaway.....2191 1884 0
Mercer.....347 718 0	Total.....6480 8549 335
Miami.....2262 1686 138	XIII. Saddle, Lind, Bui
Shelby.....1032 1194 0	Erie.....1471 1080 449
Total.....6378 7648 189	Huron.....1876 1401 964
V. Parker, Edg. B. Waz	Morrow.....1011 1506 692
Defiance.....359 739 0	Richland.....1677 2622 285
Fulton.....519 731 0	Total.....6035 6739 2390
Henry.....103 490 0	XIV. Lockwood, Job, A Tow
Hancock.....924 1692 0	Ashtabula.....964 2126 230
Lucas.....1386 2098 100	Loraine.....998 1286 1807
Paulding.....35 239 0	Medina.....1284 1643 862
Putnam.....8 907 0	Wayne.....1517 2554 141
Williams.....434 730 2	Total.....4763 7591 3030
Wood.....752 884 0	XV. Sapp, Wm, J. Ricks
Van Wert.....41 582 0	Coshocton.....1577 516 1831

Total.....4561 9072 102	Total.....4763 7591 3030
VI. Barrer, Ellison	XV. Sapp, Wm, J. Ricks
Adams.....1281 1453	Coshocton.....1577 516 1831
Brown.....1906 1890	Holmes.....170 1065 564
Clermont.....1934 2147	Knox.....1470 2320 39
Highland.....2147 1989	Tuscarawas.....2383 2188 216
Total.....7308 7475	Total.....6140 6109 2660
CHASS, 103.	VANES, 924.

VII. Harlan, Telc Nix	XVI. Ball, Goy, & Blaw
Clinton.....1173 916 632	Morgan.....1833 1586 90
Fayette.....1024 771 69	Muskingum.....3192 2814 142
Greene.....1902 1156 341	Washington.....2136 1947 27
Madison.....1098 547 0	Total.....7161 6947 189
Warren.....2323 1628 190	XVII. Hollister, Shannon
Total.....7580 5018 1252	Belmont.....2980 9441

VIII. Corwin, Young, Tho	Guernsey.....2109 1602
Clark.....2242 1192 83	Monroe.....74 1923
Champaign.....1603 1333 145	Noble.....831 7142
Delaware.....1860 1329 26	Total.....6054 7142
Logan.....1766 1156 06	XVIII. Lyman, Bliss, Earl
Union.....1080 770 123	Portage.....1303 1631 1021

Total.....8561 6790 442	Stark.....2024 2849 238
IX. Goodman, Gre, d Sam	Summit.....1970 1660 449
Crawford.....0 1639 0	Total.....5307 6140 1708
Hardin.....0 728 0	Bison, 416.
Marion.....0 1187 0	XIX. Case, Will, W. Wade
Ottawa.....197 323 0	Cuyahoga.....2328 2655 2432
Sandusky.....758 1279 0	Geauga.....870 632 1670
Seneca.....1140 2123 0	Lake.....848 1282 1172
Wyandotte.....0 909 768	Total.....4046 3715 5974

Total.....2096 8198 768	XX. Newton, Woods, G. R.
X. Taylor, Sherer	Ashtabula.....1884 982 2101
Gallia.....1280 966	Mahoning.....736 1671 1609
Jackson.....906 905	Trumbull.....1559 1924 2042
Lawrence.....1030 870	Total.....4179 4427 5752
Pike.....779 967	XXI. Brewer, Stuart, Lee
Rose.....2244 1962	Carroll.....1477 1233 124
Scioto.....1415 1083	Columbiana.....1901 2703 648

Total.....7663 6763	Harrison.....1562 1357 223
Whigs in Major. Free Soilers in SMALL CAPITALS.	Jefferson.....1945 2031 225
* D. A. Haynes, J. W. B. Caldwell, J. Milton Sutliff.	Total.....6885 7423 1920

For member of the Board of Public Works, a Vallandigham, B. A. P. Edgerton, C. Telfair, d. Fred. W. Green, e. Thomas Ritchey, f. William D. Lindsey, g. Jacob Brinkerhoff, h. Harvey H. Johnson, i. N. S. Townshend, j. Wm. Winnell, k. Gaylord, l. Wilson, m. Joshua R. Giddings. Legislature Democratic in both branches, same as last year.



## TENNESSEE.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, '48. PRES, '44

<i>Dist. &amp; Co's.</i>	Scott.	Pierce.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
1. Carter.....	585	140	745	129	739	177
Cocks.....	743	196	815	189	844	187
Greene.....	790	1307	963	1483	1031	1701
Hawkins.....	778	831	1252	1243	1173	1388
Hancock.....	241	336	with	Clabriere & Hawkins.		
Johnson.....	365	93	582	86	370	79
Jefferson.....	1170	312	1468	215	1563	247
Sevier.....	621	80	787	57	738	78
Sullivan.....	260	1114	436	1375	350	1533
Washington.....	566	853	862	1016	881	1225

Total.....	6103	6262	7710	6773	7689	6615
2. Anderson.....	602	267	603	250	620	325
Campbell.....	213	252	473	279	337	318
Clabriere.....	503	619	700	744	678	857
Fentress.....	133	411	113	432	60	456
Grainger.....	852	477	1094	489	908	548
Knox.....	1803	565	2140	439	2016	507
Morgan.....	240	222	229	187	211	232
Overton.....	345	1039	467	1112	336	1145
Scott.....	204	160				

Total.....	6175	3852	6813	3932	6155	4388
3. Blount.....	827	566	965	663	1016	735
Bledsoe.....	464	201	808	229	529	259
Bradley.....	547	778	780	927	672	958
Hamilton.....	774	648	685	634	644	624
Marion.....	453	292	762	336	503	381
M'Nun.....	736	866	960	1074	873	1061
Meigs.....	141	442	150	534	120	620
Monroe.....	803	470	962	960	859	1086
Polk.....	272	847	367	817	260	468
Roane.....	820	678	938	671	900	735
Ithea.....	300	307	298	324	232	368

Total.....	6199	6103	7315	6819	6538	7315
4. Coffee.....	205	722	332	943	280	1000
De Kalb.....	560	588	571	573	488	491
Grandy.....	44	327	with	Warren & Coffee.		
Jackson.....	1118	703	1269	801	1211	807
Marion.....	616	374				
Smith.....	1742	530	2380	719	2325	788
Van Buren.....	107	165	130	198	116	190
Warren.....	344	922	407	1161	335	1190
White.....	949	618	1064	603	857	468

Total.....	6684	4839	6153	4998	5616	4934
5. Cannon.....	453	727	469	827	318	761
Rutherford.....	1495	1313	1754	1439	1730	1500
Sumner.....	825	1568	922	1934	881	2017
Wilson.....	2248	923	2517	998	2907	1042
Williamson.....	1583	763	1893	733	1586	859

Total.....	6904	6289	7645	6051	7622	6179
6. Bedford.....	1390	1356	1497	1381	1455	1526
Franklin.....	330	1133	390	1207	358	1123
Lincoln.....	606	2297	690	2584	658	2494
Marshall.....	696	1340	730	1408	635	1398
Maury.....	1324	1799	1516	1970	1292	1988

Total.....	4316	7925	4813	8550	4398	8529
7. Benton.....	340	486	392	459	292	481
Decatur.....	400	315				
Giles.....	1303	1447	1389	1511	1301	1387
Hardin.....	643	808	621	770	505	732
Hickman.....	241	839	301	988	256	1034
Humphrey's.....	263	471	309	482	305	523
Lawrence.....	549	583	596	544	489	547
Lewis.....	43	186				
M'Nairy.....	956	907	939	796	773	741
Perry.....	325	314	433	287	744	513
Wayne.....	666	380	673	386	665	446

Total.....	6739	6735	6553	6213	5329	6404
8. Davidson.....	2623	2059	2698	1976	2265	1683
Dickson.....	1013	769	386	674	339	705
Montgomery.....	1260	993	1283	969	1271	1029
Robertson.....	533	725	1236	839	1193	871
Stewart.....	393	607	574	705	619	704

Total.....	5752	5153	6182	5163	5528	4993
10. Fayette.....	1006	1034	1217	1090	1205	1151
Haywood.....	790	732	800	672	756	698
Hardeman.....	716	1024	723	1016	699	1077
Madison.....	1426	819	1562	737	1367	768
Shelby.....	1824	1628	1828	1607	1025	1362
Total.....	5762	6237	6130	5092	5632	5016

9. Carroll.....	1498	649	1493	560	1356	694
Dyer.....	508	411	383	271	356	378
Gibson.....	1670	901	1423	698	1390	611
Henry.....	899	1516	860	1349	835	1193
Henderson.....	1193	511	1286	460	1209	498
Lauderdale.....	330	277	279	274	286	311
Obion.....	431	644	357	487	282	576
Tipton.....	357	565	352	492	360	508
Weakley.....	783	1149	669	1080	560	1064

Total.....7663 6623 7102 5651 6664 6644

## TOTALS.

Pres., 1852—Scott.....	58,898	Pierce.....	57,918
" 1848—Taylor.....	64,705	Cass.....	58,419
" 1844—Clay.....	60,030	Polk.....	59,917
Gov., 1851—Campbell.....	63,333	Trousdale.....	61,672

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....	16	Democrats.....	3
HOUSE—Whigs.....	39	Democrats.....	36

## ARKANSAS.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, '48. GOV. AUG. '4.

<i>Counties.</i>	Scott.	Pierce.	Taylor.	Cass.	Smith's County.
Arkansas.....	120	140	80	74	168
Ashley.....	88	146	New county		116
Benton.....	91	334	90	210	395
Bradley.....	183	180	327	124	234
Calhoun.....	62	151	New county		73
Carroll.....	124	333	133	201	384
Chicot.....	85	118	145	116	60
Clark.....	136	253	193	923	268
Conway.....	110	259	149	171	144
Crawford.....	153	295	245	457	604
Crittenden.....	95	97	304	63	120
Dallas.....	150	194	204	295	194
Desha.....	185	190	208	149	172
Drew.....	118	135	198	349	300
Franklin.....	106	244	Informal		421
Fulton.....	13	77	62	93	63
Greene.....	91	211	13	46	46
Hempstead.....	298	362	375	330	511
Hot Spring.....	125	298	141	178	237
Independence.....	452	611	422	408	405
Izard.....	69	236	No return		64
Jackson.....	292	335	194	235	330
Jefferson.....	224	306	195	177	238
Johnson.....	193	384	194	860	466
Lafayette.....	148	170	85	98	185
Lawrence.....	299	417	339	291	179
Madison.....	76	274	87	214	347
Marion.....	40	137	49	49	175
Mississippi.....	44	88	113	110	31
Monroe.....	67	92	113	98	119
Montgomery.....	28	111	Informal		902
Newton.....	8	79	8	54	155
Ouachita.....	452	496	571	428	483
Perry.....	15	33	29	30	95
Phillips.....	383	378	No return		306
Pike.....	40	168	67	133	116
Poinsett.....	48	132	44	116	32
Polk.....	17	94	17	59	65
Pope.....	183	325	240	292	364
Prairie.....	78	170	41	111	136
Pulaski.....	285	419	438	455	401
Randolph.....	39	95	50	129	39
Saline.....	137	277	147	244	269
Scott.....	23	83	6	180	257
Searcy.....	75	197	No return		227
Sebastian.....	180	283	New county		335
Sevier.....	60	125	103	195	295
St. Francis.....	173	307	208	260	240
Union.....	384	631	553	635	486
Van Buren.....	No return		95	136	84
Washington.....	326	496	377	480	1168
White.....	97	139	48	60	159
Yell.....	166	323	137	186	277

Total.....7,404 12,179 7,588 9,300 13,331 15,988  
Maj. for Pierce, 4,769; do. for Cass, 1,712; do. for Conway, 2,611

418 Scattering votes were cast for President, principally from Madison and Jackson counties.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....	6	Democrats.....	19
HOUSE—Whigs.....	25	Democrats.....	98



## MISSOURI.

Dist. \* Pres., 1852. Pres., '48. Gov. '52. Congress, 1852

I. Scott, Pierce, Tey. Cass, Wins. Price, Car. Ben. Bogt	
Bollinger	— New Co. 37 263. 56 213 161
Butler	No Election. Do. — 10 111. 90 33 48
C. Girard's 328	487. 485 709. 433 801. 492 532 177
Dunklin	— 42 42. 5. 65 23 15
Jefferson	172 310. 246 311. 249 410. 268 342 83
Madison	117 259. 331 377. 107 329. 383 381 45
Mississippi	117 168. 138 181. 131 325. 168 300
N. Madrid.	93 32. 323 168. 265 113. 303 9 109
Oregon	— New Co. 3 143. 4 137 19
Perry	— Do. — 83 106. 103 5 114
Perry	— 329 389. 195 367. 230 403 6
Reynolds	5 98. 21 148. No ret'n. 19 68 108
Ripley	16 108. 14 154. 18 186. 70 187 45
St. Francois	850 629. 286 274. 283 307. 297 175 136
St. Genevieve	— 142 168. 139 245. 162 92 237
St. Louis.	4398 8826 4337 4778 4624 5351. 4516 5245 70
Shannon	59 97. 147 217. 111. 238. 159 78 163
Scott	— 35 54. 32 106. 27 43 64
Stoddard	116 177. 97 196. 131. 233. 165 284 17
Wayne	30 144. 91 245. 35 151. 157 149 160
Total.	7416 8411. 6854 10158 7595 8437 2566

II. Scott, Pierce, Tey. Cass, Wins. Price, Por. Lamb.	
Adair	— 186 166. 253 243. 252 241
Callaway	670 483. 489 631. 741 539. 749 523
Crawford	936 277. 263 275. 173 216. 194 215
Dent	— New Co. 4 63. 48 48
Franklin	277 619. 339 680. 309 717. 265 695
Gascoigne	— 87 319. 69 348. 99 326
Lincoln	— 566 696. 617 732. 654 739
Marion	894 757. 1046 797. 900 684. 900 648
Montgomery	386 965. 279 186. 383 228. 403 236
Oaks	143 373. 92 312. 75 361. 97 384
Osage	806 758. 793 784. 869 942. 909 914
Palski	— 124 341. 25 290. 70 281
Rail	341 278. 397 299. 456 412. 463 406
St. Charles	— 477 689. 435 581. 440 579
Texas	— 82 186. 69 112. 89 203
Warren	301 301. 351 336. 283 224. 299 289
Washington	360 334. 473 423. 311 284. 318 281
Total.	6503 8229. 5906 7145. 6224 7007

III. Scott, Pierce, Tey. Cass, Wins. Price, Miller Green	
Boocor	1016 567. 1103 688. 1145 696. 1154 706
Camden	— 155 382. 72 206. 123 189
Chariton	— 414 577. 241 426. 239 391
Clarke	42m. 284 242. 283 331. 387 298
Cooper	645 536. 813 633. 817 610. 976 435
Cole	216 452. 277 531. 201 593. 383 397
Howard	675 762. 801 888. 741 726. 742 817
Knox	210 256. 196 197. 166 255. 182 245
Lewis	398 408. 479 479. 512 538. 489 571
Macon	355 473. 360 470. 344 573. 409 588
Monroe	760 611. 807 561. 834 687. 841 660
Morgan	— 187 342. 161 358. 220 316
Montau	— 161 466. 173 526. 373 349
Miller	62 279. 76 373. 78 233. 144 324
Randolph	476 502. 607 608. 667 631. 679 617
Scotland	216 288. 131 240. 272 413. 281 416
Schuyler	177 932. 201 192. 178 267. 226 250
Shelly	166 260. 175 263. 284 363. 379 265
Total.	7209 7833. 7349 8582. 8297 7859

IV. Scott, Pierce, Tey. Cass, Wins. Price, Ot. King B'ch	
Adair	113 201. 110 200. 127 310. 126 69 247
Andrew	466 784. 384 689. 471 951. 526 473 335
Atchison	106 150. 77 136. 70 174. 82 148 20
Buchanan	m. 200. 704 1055. 782 1204. 889 469 594
Caldwell	— 128 168. 165 217. 176 98 95
Carroll	239 246. 296 298. 272 433. 336 247 136
Clay	636 408. 626 418. 727 491. 840 73 311
Clinton	283 290. 290 286. 302 302. 307 47 241
Davies	— 269 358. 353 363. 380 120 249
De Kalb	— 37 146. 63 292. 105 127 137
Dodge	31 55. New Co. 7 63. 14 34 12
Geary	— 152 396. 186 466. 247 291 141
Grundy	188 177. 235 187. 216 216. 263 153 89
Harrison	— 63 144. 101 193. 168 80 75
Holt	m. 100. 148 248. 216 414. 258 163 193
Linn	219 282. 230 297. 254 364. 291 168 142
Livingston	217 292. 195 373. 162 391. 275 80 265
Mercer	119 71. 144 183. 183 204. 228 127 86
Modaway	61 111. 43 148. 70 208. 97 97 110
Platte	m. 160. 1102 1491. 1050 1394. 1080 705 642
Pettam	— 74 120. 75 125. 80 71 76

Ray	m. 150. 509 626. 559 645. 686 345 189
Sullivan	127 274. 164 260. 126 256. 158 76 196

Total.	
6930 8230 6550 9567 7612 4243 4452	
V. Scott, Pierce, Tey. Cass, Wins. Price, Phel	
Barry	72 263. 55 217. 68 428. 60 468
Bates	104 116. 146 186. 146 129. 110 160
Beaton	— 208 382. 214 612. 177 642
Casa	298 337. 270 430. 218 304. 168 406
Cedar	— 116 271. 120 283. 103 314
Dade	175 276. 166 306. 181 320. 184 364
Dallas	102 344. 105 283. 97 407. 67 431
Greene	485 921. 401 825. 558 1036. 545 1068
Henry	266 245. 274 239. 302 284. 292 297
Hickory	— 98 224. 118 156. 90 832
Jackson	728 858. 695 864. 820 935. 817 943
Jasper	169 356. 181 294. 203 403. 182 456
Johnson	— 334 451. 417 610. 277 620
Laclede	— New Co. 53 225. 60 332
Lafayette	803 532. 191 686. 681 631. 636 631
Lawrence	162 390. 170 374. 195 433. 210 457
McDonald	— New Co. 61 261. 49 285
Newton	— 161 461. 112 498. 117 826
Osark	— 69 113. 36 157. 918
Pettis	— 220 265. 292 361. 292 412
Polk	— 231 516. 268 624. 209 668
Saline	— 536 438. 491 268. 438 366
St. Clair	— 148 283. 191 268. 141 316
Stone	— New Co. 9 161. 3 121
Taney	— 54 395. 16 354. 3 381
Vernon	— New Co. 71 312. 30 315
Wright	— 73 181. 94 287. 89 288

Total.	5615 8573 6225 10793 5456 11393
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GRAND TOTALS. Whig. Dem. Maj.

President, 1852—Scott, 28,914; Pierce, 36,649—7,696

Do. 1848—Taylor, 32,671; Cass, 40,177—7,406

Gov. Aug. 1852—Winston, 32,784; Price, 46,345—13,461

\* Districts according to 32d Congress. The State is entitled to seven members now, and two are yet to be chosen by general ticket.

LEGISLATURE.—Senators—Whigs, 11; Democrats, 22.

House—Whigs, 39; Democrats, 86.

## INDIANA.

President, Nov., 1852. Pres., '48. Congress, '52.

I. Scott, Pierce, Hale, Tey. Cass, V.B. Kea, Miller	
Davies	726 720 6. 736 701 2. 577 660
Dubois	220 717 0. 258 579 1. 237 281
Gibson	913 1127 20. 880 802 15. 913 981
Knox	1167 1003 0. 1044 741 2. 991 910
Martin	377 619 6. 342 497 7. 226 526
Pike	638 688 1. 519 510 1. 546 780
Posey	784 1433 28. 763 1236 19. 647 1893
Spencer	686 710 6. 681 471 0. 669 733
Vanderburgh	946 1317 6. 334 667 22. 971 1254
Warrick	487 1034 31. 457 862 21. 477 1060

Total.	6880 9268 96. 6193 7056 91. 6252 9007
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II. Fergusson, Eng'h	
Clark	1186 1813 24. 1200 1510 28. 1254 1609
Crawford	502 499 0. 520 397 0. 538 617
Floyd	1328 1815 1. 1018 1154 17. 1309 1806
Harrison	1284 1278 0. 1277 1047 1. 1168 1149
Orange	747 1022 3. 760 991 6. 615 966
Perry	684 659 3. 599 355 8. 669 712
Scott	618 659 11. 488 447 16. 554 671
Washington	1093 1613 11. 1126 1613 22. 987 1425

Total.	7342 9257 53. 6988 7494 98. 7044 8654
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III. Marshall, Dunham	
Bartholomew	1245 1513 36. 1011 1167 28. 1178 1339
Brown	102 593 0. 70 503 0. 134 691
Jackson	614 1188 0. 632 597 7. 637 1036
Jefferson	2016 3263 286. 2073 1609 167. 2333 1765
Jennings	998 1104 59. 926 754 86. 985 1020
Lawrence	1054 1113 14. 1070 1031 18. 983 1079
Monroe	622 1085 87. 789 1106 49. 735 1087
Switzerland	1134 1417 7. 1093 1064 44. 1076 1006

Total.	7785 9944 479. 7667 8355 419. 7986 8911
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IV. Farquhar, Lane.	
Dearborn	1474 2486 89. 1378 1801 176. 1630 3223
Decatur	1264 1394 138. 1245 1096 143. 1419 1364
Franklin	1473 1966 30. 1411 1695 61. 1512 1881
Ohio	432 465 2. 439 469 6. 429 438
Ripley	1119 1396 113. 1114 1396 173. 1267 1481
Rush	1507 1490 119. 1142 1392 87. 1502 1396
Total.	7360 9157 491. 8749 7431 636. 7769 8782



PRESIDENT, NOV., 1852. PRES., '48. CONGRESS, '52.

V.	Scott	Pierce	Hale	Tay.	Cass	V.B.Park	Groce
Delaware.....	1083	537	111	932	724	58	1090
Fayette.....	1019	873	80	1040	765	56	968
Henry.....	1569	1236	456	1215	1005	455	1520
Randolph.....	900	993	530	651	787	525	920
Union.....	584	626	149	526	637	838	581
Wayne.....	2304	1874	786	2085	1432	839	2093

Total.....7449 6528 3012...6319 6320 2171...7181 6153

VI. Bradley, Hend' 56...1090 780

Hancock.....	823	1002	40	695	806	40	760
Hendricks.....	1252	980	156	1158	775	173	1257
Johnson.....	896	1333	20	676	1114	46	779
Marion.....	2158	2599	110	1877	1789	109	2077
Morgan.....	1109	1181	133	986	1029	121	1198
Shelby.....	1286	1627	37	1131	1414	18	1064

Total.....7534 8732 485...6483 6927 507...7135 8240

VII. Barbours, Davis, 29...324 884

Clay.....	474	743	8	500	734	29	324
Greene.....	884	944	4	918	921	6	804
Owen.....	901	1060	30	889	953	13	714
Parke.....	1312	1084	108	1398	1319	9	1114
Putnam.....	1712	1466	32	1647	1309	10	1288
Sullivan.....	529	1203	0	468	1142	5	419
Vermillion.....	852	783	4	830	763	0	707
Vigo.....	1694	1156	8	1585	862	57	1315

Total.....8358 8438 171...8225 7884 129...6655 8507

VIII. Gregory, Mace, 66...914 1116

Boone.....	636	1161	109	773	916	66	914
Carroll.....	1075	1256	29	823	1008	76	942
Clinton.....	929	1250	75	726	964	87	843
Fountain.....	1023	1496	64	900	1343	138	825
Montgomery.....	1559	1852	100	1501	1547	109	1578
Tippacano.....	1918	2446	143	1269	1523	405	1485
Warren.....	850	552	56	708	460	68	730

Total.....8290 10013 576...6699 7761 949...7337 8740

IX. Biddle, Eddy, 3...109 141

Benton.....	110	138	19	80	78	3	109
Cass.....	1176	1190	50	831	829	65	1070
Fulton.....	569	681	6	423	404	39	530
Jasper.....	357	347	33	26	190	128	327
Lake.....	330	334	58	138	208	134	242
Laporte.....	1367	1468	136	1057	877	226	1246
Marshall.....	343	511	56	305	438	91	320
Miami.....	944	1196	76	731	770	70	966
Pulaski.....	110	335	1	135	224	1	215
Porter.....	444	527	82	343	401	7	432
St. Joseph.....	398	1052	174	817	667	332	953
White.....	510	536	13	206	305	34	464
Starke.....	66	124	0	0	0	0	56

Total.....7354 8335 710...5152 6381 1125...6330 8038

X. Breton, Cham' 1...1061 1713

Allen.....	1325	1964	24	991	1059	13	1061
De Katb.....	391	790	0	347	457	45	456
Elkhart.....	1068	1343	28	756	1060	142	942
Kosciusko.....	1045	938	26	797	676	64	991
Lagrange.....	667	677	117	629	636	114	761
Noble.....	606	807	79	497	613	53	700
Whitley.....	497	568	11	318	373	21	488
Steuben.....	487	543	90	316	352	194	567

Total.....5988 7620 589...4650 6336 646...6966 6875

XI. Wallace Harlan, 1...330 644

Adams.....	362	672	14	261	398	1	330
Blackford.....	108	263	15	61	231	28	105
Grant.....	599	836	345	325	633	369	501
Hamilton.....	971	961	401	809	805	317	1033
Howard.....	839	526	165	0	0	0	523
Huntington.....	706	888	38	457	463	46	690
Jay.....	375	500	135	376	392	142	451
Madison.....	1004	1269	83	824	993	56	927
Tipton.....	340	461	7	183	235	3	299
Wabash.....	1145	959	91	847	739	140	1037
Wells.....	415	710	23	252	416	18	401

Total.....6564 8058 1317...4295 5236 1109...6607 7779

GRAND TOTALS.—Scott, 80,901; Pierce, 95,340; Hale, 6,929; Taylor, 69,907; Cass, 74,745; Van Buren, 8,100. For Governor—McCarty, 73,545; Wright, 53,576.

D. SUPREME JUDGES. Maj. 1. T. B. Howe, W. 74,361; N. Z. Stuart, D. 39,149—14,981

II. C. Dewey, W. 74,361; A. Davidson, D. 38,573—14,212

III. D. McDonald, W. 75,986; S. E. Perkins, D. 67,531—11,455

IV. S. B. Gookins, W. 74,324; A. L. Ronche, D. 86,213—11,885

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs..... 16; Democrats..... 34

HOUSE.—Whigs..... 34; Democrats..... 65

## MICHIGAN.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PRESIDENT, '48. CONGRESS, '52.

D. W. D. F.S. W. D. F.S. W. D. F.S. W. D. F.S.

I. Scott, Pierce, Hale, Tay. Cass, V.B. How, Stuart, Dex'

Jackson.....1737 1840 484...969 1547 1073...2338 1530 77

Livingston.....931 1419 133...764 1138 820...1065 1379 99

Wash'ton.....2374 2604 393...2029 2081 917...2477 3570 387

Wayne.....3407 4680 368...2544 3308 420...3300 4646 112

Total.....8339 10643 1588...6306 8064 2589...9370 10125 605

II. Williams, Noble, 400...1309 1444

Branch.....1077 1380 302...665 1084 400...1309 1444

Case.....987 984 95...783 902 191...1069 963

Hillsdale.....1417 1696 391...1027 1290 482...1691 1659

Lenawee.....1419 2857 640...1886 2171 795...2919 2911

Monroe.....1112 1582 169...800 1155 398...1092 1753

St. Joseph.....1164 1259 252...963 1011 418...1387 1266

Total.....8176 9658 1749...6124 7613 2684...9267 10024

III. Williams, Clark, Up' 174...545 614 7

Allegan.....547 582 106...274 304 53...502 639 84

Barry.....478 565 107...243 381 93...1028 1242 0

Berrien.....1017 1234 41...963 1417 708...1828 1855 181

Calhoun.....1784 1824 440...1264 1487 145...1828 1855 181

Clinton.....470 437 146...213 340 131...524 618 100

Eaton.....637 756 225...356 546 215...642 800 141

Ionia.....669 864 302...379 608 477...702 850 273

Kalama's.....1374 1267 411...1010 880 437...1434 1246 229

Kent.....1221 1519 166...652 798 337...1451 1359 84

Montcalm.....120 186 6...New County 0 120 186 9

Newaygo.....4 104 0...Do. 0 42 107 6

Ottawa.....303 756 89...142 299 83...608 688 1

Van Buren.....613 771 87...353 609 217...609 845 17

Total.....9323 10942 3056...5829 7239 2946...9969 10765 1029

IV. Bradley, Stev, Calk' 0

Chippewa.....No return 0 51 43 0 54 47 0

Genesee.....1921 1145 301...876 923 315...1390 1011 294

Houghton.....No return 0 New County 0 165 141 0

Ingham.....786 929 128...473 692 332...786 955 47

Lapeer.....618 819 142...369 512 205...708 844 10

Macomb.....38 292 0...61 127 0 38 296 0

Marquette.....1058 1634 509...855 1340 904...1194 1631 294

Oakland.....3276 3178 662...1942 2781 683...2631 3048 296

Saginaw.....367 694 78...118 183 47...377 660 40

Sanilac.....106 352 0...New County 0 111 247 0

Shawnee.....519 584 52...281 426 192...573 590 2

St. Clair.....852 1110 63...665 814 82...886 1123 0

Tuscola.....80 62 34...New County 0 84 66 21

Total.....8021 10819 1844...5681 7771 3070...8948 10746 1048

TOTALS. Whig Dem. Free Soil

'52, Pres.—Scott.....33,869; Pierce.....41,842; Hale.....7,237

'48, Pres.—Taylor.....23,940; Case.....30,687; Van B. 10,380

'52, Gov.—Chandler.....34,660; M'Clellan.....42,798; Chris' y. 8,890

'52, Gov.—Walbridge.....33,704; Parsons.....42,900; Huseey.....6,373

St. State.—Pomeroy.....34,163; Graves.....42,836; Denison.....5,937

Treas'r.—Abell.....33,970; White.....42,718; Holmes.....6,340

Aud. Gen.—Jones.....34,344; Swegles.....42,609; Wheeler.....5,938

Att. Gen.—Bacon.....33,936; Hale.....42,243; Clarke.....6,606

Sop. Ins.—Penny.....33,983; Shearn.....42,822; Howe.....8,966

Land C.—White.....33,843; Kibbee.....43,719; Power.....5,969

State S.—Spencer.....30,154; Crary.....39,745; Stone.....1,684

Brd of Larned.....30,800; Whitte's.....33,670; Fairfield.....2,411

Educ'n (Williams.....30,241; Joslin.....39,773; Bartlett.....1,709

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs..... 7; Democrats..... 28

HOUSE.—Whigs..... 81; Democrats..... 61

## MASSACHUSETTS.\*

Second Trial for Congressmen.

D. W. D. F.S. W. D. F.S. W. D. F.S. W. D. F.S.

I. Z. Scudder.....4,016; A. Howland, W. 2,368; Scattering 161

2. Crocker.....3,899; Weston, F.S. 3,456; Ide, D. 179

3. J. Edmunds, 3,516; Adams, F.S. 2,978; Scattering 652

6. Upham.....4,245; Geo. Hood, F.S. 4,096; Scattering 794

7. I. V. Bell.....4,300; N. P. Banks, D. 4,603; Scattering 284

8. Wentworth, 4,411; H. Wilson, F.S. 4,319; Scattering 284

9. I. M. Dickson, 2,796; A. De Witt, F.S. 4,039; Davis, D. 2,980

10. E. Dickinson, 4,160; S. F. Cutler, D. 1,625; Hopk' F.S. 1,625

11. Z. Goodrich, 5,579; Griswold, D. 4,812; Scattering 316

D. To Fill Vacancies in the XXXIII Congress.

2. F. B. Fay.....4,082; G. Hood, F.S. 4,821; Scattering 794

4. L. Sabine.....4,570; Bolles, F.S. 4,038; Scattering 350

9. J. H. Loud.....3,593; E. P. Little, D. 3,711; Scattering 53

\* See page 49.



## ILLINOIS.

PRESIDENT, 1862. PASSENGER, 1848. CONGRESS, '62.

Scott, Pierce, HALL, Tay. Cass, V.B. Wash. Cam. Can.

Boone.....	551	595	338	414	395	415	562	536	390
Carroll.....	499	351	73	436	939	114	748	841	80
Jo David's.....	1481	1425	193	1779	1392	124	1459	1528	61
Lake.....	697	819	619	321	446	1068	807	801	303
M'Henry.....	866	1199	647	618	528	1016	934	1925	540
Ogle.....	899	785	924	692	480	413	987	761	198
Stepenson.....	796	1061	170	730	763	111	983	1061	145
Winneb'o.....	1023	820	125	895	940	807	1102	851	610

Total.....6993 6948 2885 5829 4466 4100 7392 7106 2257

Cook.....2089 3767 793 1708 1692 2120 2493 5423 585

De Kalb.....456 583 365 293 374 427 452 585 346

Du Page.....381 586 386 313 623 528 399 551 373

Kane.....1160 1308 642 856 783 1220 1230 1274 575

Lee.....478 573 77 300 367 135 565 1506 55

Rock Is'd.....764 686 96 583 431 96 750 659 91

Whiteside.....654 518 151 391 235 279 548 538 124

Total.....5892 8021 2600 4373 4436 4806 6437 7538 2149

Bureau.....712 670 430 376 306 566 740 661 353

Champaign.....347 259 0 213 187 20 540 264 0

De Witt.....616 540 20 373 363 20 517 543 14

Grundy.....349 338 64 123 307 63 203 340 36

Iroquois.....378 482 22 368 323 28 402 477 30

Kendall.....615 592 292 327 547 547 595 925

La Salle.....1304 1894 552 892 1328 873 1343 1653 465

Livingston.....164 914 15 82 130 4 155 200 13

M'Lean.....1256 1058 40 768 626 94 1254 1065 25

Putnam.....300 948 230 266 185 999 333 246 193

Vermilion.....997 761 36 942 758 68 994 751 0

Will.....1251 1450 320 713 897 540 1391 1363 250

Total.....7889 8446 1978 5368 5697 5102 8298 8087 1633

Fulton.....1843 2192 298 1635 1684 371 2013 2106 946

Henry.....357 475 91 138 80 228 406 489 62

Knox.....1080 1119 391 130 737 392 1270 980 325

Marshall.....546 579 61 304 332 41 558 580 43

Masson.....561 621 5 391 403 7 565 614 0

Mercer.....575 498 92 336 315 90 598 490 76

Peoria.....1556 1805 262 1237 1161 358 1571 1797 211

Stark.....338 350 62 214 174 84 338 361 71

Tazewell.....1369 869 80 1097 593 96 1379 874 56

Warren.....806 781 153 537 529 140 818 765 150

Woodford.....339 635 49 185 309 52 310 328 44

Total.....9268 9924 1554 7005 6297 1869 9666 9684 1290

Adams.....9236 2635 107 1999 2905 251 3393 2592

Brown.....445 561 0 408 685 30 453 546

Calhoun.....311 335 0 215 257 3 206 328

Hancock.....1389 1456 34 1037 1074 67 1323 1456

Henderson.....477 414 34 408 391 67 599 429

M'Dono'h.....840 838 9 439 416 25 459 836

Fike.....1745 1782 34 1604 1636 159 1764 1758

Schuyler.....844 980 16 807 804 34 893 983

Total.....8154 9031 231 6965 7349 624 8443 9018

Case.....784 830 0 761 724 11 834 783

Christian.....356 426 2 183 254 0 372 394

Greene.....864 1297 12 863 1128 36 933 1186

Jersey.....651 564 89 530 454 93 743 544

Macoupin.....841 1196 74 710 898 96 966 1132

Menard.....644 608 1 605 488 1 679 562

Morgan.....1397 1411 158 1372 1309 139 1677 1288

Montgomery.....415 655 0 332 533 13 430 627

Sangamon.....2125 1606 32 1943 1336 47 2236 1456

Scott.....730 708 3 798 649 15 720 648

Shelby.....446 958 0 337 568 1 435 961

Total.....9253 10349 361 8424 8431 452 10106 9676

Clay.....284 530 0 207 405 0 276 519

Clark.....843 966 6 743 759 27 838 946

Crawford.....571 827 11 493 507 0 559 777

Coles.....997 733 2 877 633 6 1006 730

Cumberland.....293 444 0 108 102 0 308 439

Edgar.....892 924 33 899 816 42 869 929

Ewingham.....175 527 0 99 330 0 186 487

Fayette.....437 678 0 407 452 0 546 728

Jasper.....258 451 0 154 228 0 258 446

Lawrence.....101 569 0 464 633 0 534 544

Logan.....508 489 0 468 369 4 551 491

Macou.....356 489 7 253 323 5 358 481

Moultrie.....392 263 0 248 191 0 293 361

Piatt.....	193	161	0 139	138	0 189	162
Richland.....	174	109	0 321	281	0 377	343

Total.....6640 8187 69 5800 6086 84 7005 8283

VIII. Gillespie, Pouke, Bis\*

Bond.....494 485 27 391 371 43 303 173 477

Clinton.....375 670 0 361 431 3 334 670 113

Jefferson.....395 895 0 280 605 2 399 797 70

Madison.....1468 1715 31 1820 1503 162 1566 944 791

Marion.....285 762 28 237 639 15 276 524 538

Monroe.....294 1125 0 355 546 0 221 137 1049

Randolph.....575 814 220 680 689 300 687 533 319

St. Clair.....998 2571 0 1109 2023 63 779 686 2090

Washington.....251 763 28 204 577 27 219 495 347

Total.....6215 9770 334 5317 7384 615 4683 4515 6723

IX. Scat. Allen.

Alexander.....105 996 0 101 212 9 26 331

Edwards.....291 162 0 288 113 19 0 334

Franklin.....196 709 0 139 459 0 8 444

Gallatin.....324 592 0 236 537 6 0 733

Hamilton.....923 754 0 126 478 0 9 841

Hardin.....244 213 0 234 227 0 0 297

Jackson.....347 531 0 67 343 5 0 746

Johnson.....135 761 0 177 392 0 0 796

Massac.....298 449 0 204 303 0 0 616

Perry.....377 554 59 239 344 44 0 796

Pope.....300 439 0 234 334 0 0 609

Pulaski.....112 246 0 84 141 0 1 214

Saline.....200 633 0 192 312 0 0 698

Union.....169 830 1 108 503 6 0 968

Wabash.....469 365 0 456 303 14 34 793

Wayne.....359 757 1 318 479 1 3 816

White.....743 789 0 674 513 13 0 904

William's.....344 799 0 211 575 0 98 973

Total.....5141 9861 61 4006 6376 110 174 12100

TOTALS. 64343 80697 9966 53047 56300 15774

LEGISLATURE.—SENATE.—Whigs, 5; Democrats, 20.

House.—Whigs, 18; Dem, 56; F. S., 1. \* Bissel, Ind. D.

## WISCONSIN.

Diets. PRESIDENT, 1862. PASSENGER, 1848. CONGRESS, '62.

L. Scott, Pierce, HALL, Tay. Cass, V.B. Dur'Wells Dur'

Kenosha.....483 590 636 145 457 1112

Milwaukee.....2019 3640 527 1189 2151 626 1237 4039 886

Racine.....848 1303 776 907 626 1931 955 1099 858

Walworth.....956 1141 1435 804 550 1493 742 1086 1593

Waukesha.....939 1562 1186 806 961 1001 801 1632 1282

Total.....5254 8261 4558 3706 4297 8081 3570 8242 8731

II. Adams East, Exps.

Adams.....111 86 0 109 215 12 70 10 0

Bad Ax.....No return 0 109 215 12 70 10 0

Crawford, rep. m. 43 0 109 215 12 70 10 0

Dane.....1014 2158 888 724 757 443 1208 2082 247

Grant.....1241 1279 129 1649 1146 144 1281 1484 0

Greene.....653 855 185 479 391 287 654 892 169

Iowa.....855 948 0 864 848 118 958 960 0

La Crosse.....350 325 10 171 292 5

Lafayette.....850 1380 0 921 1101 31 748 1447 0

Marathon.....No return 0 216 925 0 203 403 0

Portage.....Do. 0 216 925 0 203 403 0

Richland.....166 165 0 166 165 0 130 300 0

Rock.....1509 1591 923 1300 491 1338 1521 1718 578

Sauk.....611 595 156 149 158 159 598 721 143

St. Croix.....m. 62 0 108 169 0

Total.....7406 9686 1699 6431 5334 2532 7816 10893 1497

III. S'hafer, Macy, M'Kiss.

Brown.....326 515 0 238 309 10 360 484 4

Calumet.....149 245 0 65 79 0 161 232 0

Columbia.....1133 1233 31 303 145 166 1132 1347 20

Dodge.....1906 2264 429 527 797 637 1373 2236 346

F. du Lac.....1636 1635 406 446 483 497 964 1825 297

Jefferson.....1203 1693 389 713 840 563 1190 1764 390

Kewaunee.....5 23 0 23 23 0 23 23 0

Manitowoc.....309 874 9 77 169 70 243 843 5

Marquette, rep. m. 300 0 214 174 174 756 1064 232

Oconto.....71 101 0 101 101 0 101 101 0

Outagamie.....145 439 44 0 178 364 42

Sheboygan.....662 1345 376 372 442 175 999 1033 167

Washington.....1156 3260 183 355 1730 324 1299 2187 113

Waupaca.....No return 0 96 89 2

Waushara.....147 174 116 0 139 178 118

Winnebago.....707 949 575 300 922 290 639 1098 592

Total.....8183 14120 2530 3610 5370 2835 9613 14597 2168

TOTALS. 22340 33668 8514 13747 15001 10418

Legislature Democratic. Whigs in Italics. F. S. SMALL CAPS.







## STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared for the Whig Almanac, from the Seventh Census, 1850.

STATES.	METHODIST.				BAPTIST.				PRESBYTERIAN.				EPISCOPAL.				ROMAN CATHOLIC.				CONGREGATIONALIST.				AGGREGATE U. S.				
	No.	Ass.	Total.	Vol.	No.	Ass.	Total.	Vol.	No.	Ass.	Total.	Vol.	No.	Ass.	Total.	Vol.	No.	Ass.	Total.	Vol.	No.	Ass.	Total.	Vol.	No.	Ass.	Total.	Vol.	
Alabama.....	531	157,072	\$2,761,569	158,530	178	56,632	\$91,520	115	44,881	4,610,034	15	7,360	8,000	150	44,330	773,473	12	9,015	97,700	232	127,820	\$1,657,185	719	1,235	388,035	\$1,132,078	1,205	388,035	\$1,132,078
Arkansas.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California.....	178	56,632	\$91,520	115	44,881	4,610,034	15	7,360	8,000	150	44,330	773,473	12	9,015	97,700	232	127,820	\$1,657,185	719	1,235	388,035	\$1,132,078	1,205	388,035	\$1,132,078	1,205	388,035	\$1,132,078	
Connecticut.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin.....	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. of C. & Ter's	73	14,239	27,670	73	14,730	21,470	25	7,260	6,000	1	7,360	73,500	27	7,360	73,500	10	8,410	37,000	8	1,850	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	12,534	4,224,594	14,720,071	4,770,614	1,234,431	10,290,682	4,491	1,234,431	10,290,682	4,491	1,234,431	10,290,682	4,491	1,234,431	10,290,682	4,491	1,234,431	10,290,682	4,491	1,234,431	10,290,682	4,491	1,234,431	10,290,682	4,491	1,234,431	10,290,682	4,491	1,234,431

## ALL OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

	Christians	Dutch Reformed	Free Ch.	Friends	Ger. Reformed	Jewish	Lutheran	Methodist	Mormon	Swedenborg	Unitarian	Universalist	Wesleyan
Number of Churches.....	812	324	361	715	327	31	1,205	110	891	5,075	619	244	494
Accommodations.....	296,050	181,986	108,605	288,025	156,575	16,575	532,100	29,800	112,185	5,075	213,552	157,887	205,462
Value of Ch's Property.....	\$345,810	\$4,088,750	\$292,255	\$1,710,867	\$865,888	\$571,600	\$2,882,886	\$94,245	\$453,347	\$108,100	\$600,065	\$5,278,122	\$741,980



## TABLE OF NATIVITIES

Of the White and Free Colored Inhabitants born in the United States.

STATES.	Maine	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.
Maine.....	517,117	13,599	1,177	16,535	410	460	973	134	201	86	113
New Hampshire.....	9,635	261,591	11,266	18,493	364	1,105	1,171	49	149	10	54
Vermont.....	835	19,609	232,006	15,059	801	4,551	7,218	171	150	1	24
Massachusetts.....	29,507	39,592	17,646	695,236	11,414	15,802	14,463	778	1,831	80	744
Rhode Island.....	768	716	42	11,898	102,641	3,976	2,055	193	427	50	265
Connecticut.....	4,999	14,519	52,599	55,773	13,129	66,101	2,151,196	35,319	26,352	899	3,953
New York.....	287	301	281	1,494	264	2,105	20,561	385,429	15,014	1,384	1,400
New Jersey.....	1,157	1,775	4,532	7,350	1,946	9,266	58,835	2,117	1,844,672	12,552	21,013
Pennsylvania.....	24	31	12	113	204	50	218	1,186	5,067	72,351	4,360
Delaware.....	450	260	262	1,421	209	494	2,646	1,321	16,076	4,373	400,594
Maryland.....	87	84	43	381	23	155	817	163	1,164	89	9,245
Dist. of Columbia.....	271	239	231	1,103	100	556	2,034	1,447	323	542	10,322
Virginia.....	68	26	27	261	59	272	468	174	665	96	635
North Carolina.....	68	39	37	407	97	228	684	182	362	14	320
South Carolina.....	176	122	156	594	136	712	1,203	331	642	117	703
Georgia.....	140	61	55	235	66	179	614	85	240	9	194
Florida.....	215	151	155	654	74	612	1,443	271	876	73	737
Alabama.....	139	100	141	339	62	242	952	221	981	67	791
Mississippi.....	816	247	233	1,620	239	469	5,510	498	2,469	117	1,440
Louisiana.....	226	97	144	414	56	369	1,589	205	1,005	61	521
Texas.....	80	49	82	174	36	121	537	117	702	51	326
Arkansas.....	97	64	179	331	38	261	1,019	248	2,146	95	1,546
Tennessee.....	227	225	277	685	220	448	2,881	1,249	7,491	567	6,470
Kentucky.....	3,314	4,821	14,320	18,763	1,950	22,555	83,979	25,582	200,634	4,715	36,698
Ohio.....	1,117	2,744	11,118	8,167	1,031	6,751	193,756	5,572	9,452	366	537
Michigan.....	976	886	8,163	2,678	498	2,485	24,310	7,337	44,245	2,737	10,177
Indiana.....	3,693	4,288	11,361	9,230	1,051	6,899	67,130	7,848	57,979	1,397	6,898
Illinois.....	311	304	630	1,163	124	742	5,046	285	8,291	518	4,253
Missouri.....	713	580	1,645	1,251	256	1,090	8,134	1,199	14,744	439	1,888
Iowa.....	3,252	2,520	10,157	6,285	698	4,125	68,985	1,506	9,571	141	462
Wisconsin.....	2,700	964	1,194	4,760	861	1,317	10,160	1,022	4,506	305	1,164
California.....	365	47	100	92	3	48	488	115	227	3	31
Minnesota.....	123	43	111	187	20	72	618	69	937	18	73
Oregon.....	151	123	232	350	21	193	1,430	96	553	17	27
Utah.....	12	6	8	24	1	10	101	9	97	6	37
New Mexico.....											
Aggregate.....	364,310	371,450	377,741	894,818	145,941	447,544	2,636,414	518,810	2,266,727	104,316	528,398

STATES.	D. of C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Ga.	Flo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Texas.	Ark.
Maine.....	22	94	27	31	24	24	6	16	21	9	6
New Hampshire.....	4	48	10	21	16	1	13	9	9	2	8
Vermont.....	5	21	7	5	18	6	11	5	12	1	2
Massachusetts.....	196	796	196	224	237	32	71	34	179	10	10
Rhode Island.....	64	191	76	57	68	22	13	8	21	4	4
Connecticut.....	50	228	95	116	217	46	74	23	64	20	20
New York.....	538	3,347	673	935	510	135	194	164	583	46	20
New Jersey.....	32	628	98	144	87	17	38	43	83	6	2
Pennsylvania.....	763	10,410	409	559	176	21	67	101	187	17	10
Delaware.....	28	139	18	13	14	4	4	6	4	1	1
Maryland.....	1,940	7,030	225	158	74	37	51	143	181	24	14
Dist. of Columbia.....	24,967	4,950	100	100	67	26	45	55	58	7	4
Virginia.....	1,184	872,823	7,343	281	93	26	92	78	93	7	150
North Carolina.....	23	10,838	566,248	4,420	844	54	131	57	14	6	1
South Carolina.....	30	1,621	6 173	362,160	1,504	55	225	60	36	1	9
Georgia.....	72	7,331	37,522	52,154	402,582	1,103	3,154	184	42	28	25
Florida.....	39	643	8,537	4,470	11,316	20,563	2,340	92	146	8	5
Alabama.....	66	10,387	28,521	46,663	58,997	1,060	237,542	2,852	628	53	91
Mississippi.....	73	8,367	21,487	27,908	17,506	629	34,047	140,385	2,557	139	456
Louisiana.....	156	3,216	2,923	4,563	5,917	572	7,340	10,913	45,474	864	903
Texas.....	85	3,580	5,155	4,482	7,639	365	12,040	6,545	4,472	49,177	4,693
Arkansas.....	49	4,737	8,772	4,567	6,367	38	11,250	4,463	1,096	336	63,206
Tennessee.....	101	46,631	72,027	15,197	4,863	369	6,398	2,137	281	100	496
Kentucky.....	176	54,894	14,279	3,164	692	30	792	657	671	71	271
Ohio.....	598	85,762	4,807	1,468	447	17	269	422	648	29	141
Michigan.....	45	1,504	312	81	68	12	19	34	30	4	25
Indiana.....	227	41,819	33,175	4,069	761	21	395	287	321	44	161
Illinois.....	226	24,607	13,851	4,162	1,341	23	1,335	490	480	63	727
Missouri.....	238	40,777	17,009	2,919	1,254	67	2,067	638	746	248	2,120
Iowa.....	70	7,861	2,569	676	119	51	180	138	133	10	103
Wisconsin.....	33	1,611	322	107	495	4	49	35	78	4	67
California.....	86	3,407	1,027	519	876	54	631	772	929	250	350
Minnesota.....	3	59	6	4	4		6		4		
Oregon.....	15	469	201	94	22	4	20	8	6	15	61
Utah.....	1	99	92	53	12	4	62	119	8	6	7
New Mexico.....	12	77	13	18	9	5	5		4	46	17
Aggregate.....	32,326	1,260,892	839,925	448,168	525,436	25,297	320,930	172,473	160,293	51,658	74,122



TABLE OF NATIVITIES.

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STATES.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Mich.	Ind.	Ill.	Mis.	Iowa.	Wis.	Cal*	Ter.	Total.
Maine.....	6	14	68	19	5	38	11	1	10	2	4	551,129
N. Hampshire.	5	11	66	46	20	31	12	4	10	1	2	304,227
Vermont.....	3	7	165	86	15	34	10	5	32	1	2	280,866
Massachusetts.	25	75	569	122	60	165	56	12	32	7	9	290,066
Rhode Island...	4	19	98	22	11	15	13	9	6	40	124,299	
Connecticut....	13	41	400	89	47	80	26	18	28	11	2	332,536
New York.....	116	369	3,743	1,921	415	605	173	70	360	7	53	2,439,296
New Jersey....	21	64	372	66	61	61	26	7	15	3	1	430,441
Pennsylvania...	158	497	7,729	224	399	333	220	70	45	3	2	2,014,619
Delaware.....	4	16	54	12	19	5	0	1	1	2	83,968	
Maryland.....	39	131	535	16	65	54	86	5	4	1	1	438,916
D. of Columbia	58	90	123	28	29	24	26	1	2	3	42,956	
Virginia.....	1,501	2,029	5,266	33	288	126	223	37	11	4	3	925,795
N. Carolina....	2,037	141	48	2	67	23	33	3	4	1	577,700	
S. Carolina....	183	73	23	2	11	6	5	1	1	274,813		
Georgia.....	8,211	458	46	3	50	41	60	1	2	517,995		
Florida.....	112	87	53	7	14	8	7	3	3	45,320		
Alabama.....	22,541	2,694	278	3	93	114	158	7	5	420,032		
Mississippi....	27,439	3,948	504	10	413	311	363	7	4	1	291,114	
Louisiana.....	3,352	2,968	1,473	68	414	401	909	28	7	1	265,921	
Texas.....	17,602	5,478	947	125	1,799	2,355	5,139	109	42	14	137,070	
Arkansas.....	33,807	7,426	1,051	17	2,128	3,276	5,328	106	13	6	160,343	
Tennessee....	585,094	12,609	742	7	769	872	926	30	8	2	735,655	
Kentucky.....	29,623	601,764	9,985	59	5,098	1,649	1,467	59	11	3	740,881	
Ohio.....	1,673	13,829	1,219,452	2,238	7,377	1,415	668	378	196	24	1,757,556	
Michigan.....	101	402	14,677	140,648	2,003	496	92	50	352	3	361,591	
Indiana.....	12,734	68,651	120,193	1,817	541,079	4,173	1,066	467	99	11	631,392	
Illinois.....	32,303	49,558	64,219	2,158	30,053	343,618	7,228	1,511	1,005	3	736,991	
Missouri.....	44,970	69,694	12,737	295	12,752	10,917	277,604	1,366	123	80	520,826	
Iowa.....	4,274	8,994	30,713	521	19,925	7,247	3,807	50,380	692	3	135,170,620	
Wisconsin....	449	1,429	11,402	1,900	2,773	5,294	1,012	445	63,015	26	197,912	
California.....	3,145	4,690	5,500	284	2,077	2,722	5,000	341	248	5,602	317	69,610
Minnesota....	21	71	241	41	35	169	90	81	301	1	7	4,007
Oregon.....	402	730	653	37	730	1,023	2,206	452	10	25	7	11,992
Utah.....	294	256	694	121	303	1,285	519	726	30	14	76	9,355
New Mexico...	25	62	34	8	11	24	93	8	1	6	56	50,261
Aggregate.....	826,631	859,407	1,514,985	153,057	633,117	389,507	315,428	56,738	66,790	6,709	949	17,736,792

TABLE OF NATIVITIES of Inhabitants in the United States, FOREIGN BORN.

STATES.	Eng'd.	Irel'd.	Scot.	W.P's.	Ger'y.	France.	Swit.	B.Am.	Mex.	O.C.	Unkn.	Tot.Fo.	Aggregate.
Maine....	1,949	13,871	532	60	290	143	11	14,181	2	417	504	31,456	563,169
N. Hamp.	1,469	8,811	467	11	147	69	9	2,501	5	82	178	13,571	317,976
Vermont..	1,546	15,377	1,045	57	218	40	2	14,470	76	323	32,031	314,120	
Mass'tts..	16,683	115,917	4,469	214	4,319	805	72	15,862	32	2,534	3,539	160,069	994,514
R. Island.	4,490	15,944	988	12	230	80	3	2,024	7	328	135	23,111	147,543
Connect..	5,091	26,689	1,916	11	1,671	321	55	959	4	645	794	37,462	370,792
N. York..	34,820	343,111	23,416	7,582	110,398	12,515	1,850	47,200	83	12,824	6,201	651,801	3,097,358
N. Jersey.	11,377	31,092	2,263	116	10,696	942	204	581	23	1,030	621	58,364	480,326
Penn'a.	38,043	151,723	7,292	3,820	70,592	4,083	914	2,560	42	2,757	2,296	294,871	2,311,786
Delaw'e.	952	8,513	155	17	343	75	22	21	3	112	63	5,211	89,242
Maryl'd.	3,467	19,537	1,083	260	26,936	507	68	215	8	1,177	492	53,288	492,666
D. of C'a.	682	2,373	142	20	1,404	80	36	32	9	189	77	4,067	48,000
Virginia.	2,938	11,649	947	173	5,511	321	85	235	4	479	555	22,394	948,774
N. Car'a.	594	567	1,012	7	344	46	3	50	2	122	217	2,524	550,491
S. Car'a.	921	4,051	651	16	2,180	274	18	57	4	496	48	8,662	283,523
Georgia..	679	3,292	367	13	947	177	38	108	8	350	507	5,907	534,499
Florida..	300	878	182	11	307	67	7	97	6	292	58	2,237	48,135
Alabama.	941	3,639	584	67	1,668	503	113	49	39	635	1,109	7,636	428,779
Mississ..	563	1,926	317	10	1,064	440	41	79	13	479	576	4,958	296,618
Louisia..	3,550	24,266	1,196	43	17,507	11,552	723	409	405	6,667	620	66,419	277,954
Texas....	1,062	1,405	261	17	8,191	647	134	137	4,450	660	804	16,774	154,431
Arkans'a.	196	514	71	11	516	77	12	41	68	122	624	1,628	162,797
Tenne'se.	706	2,840	327	17	1,168	245	266	79	12	283	1,759	5,740	763,154
Kentucky.	2,805	9,460	685	171	13,607	1,116	279	275	42	744	1,354	29,189	771,424
Ohio.....	25,660	51,562	5,232	5,849	111,257	7,375	3,291	5,880	26	2,370	4,393	218,512	1,980,461
Mich'g'n.	10,620	13,430	2,361	127	10,070	945	118	14,060	4	3,219	1,211	54,852	307,654
Indiana..	5,550	12,787	1,341	169	28,584	2,279	724	1,678	51	1,083	2,596	54,436	988,416
Illinois..	18,623	27,786	4,061	572	38,160	3,396	1,635	10,693	30	5,026	2,947	110,593	851,471
Missouri.	5,379	14,734	1,049	176	44,352	2,138	984	1,052	94	2,515	1,522	72,474	594,622
Iowa.....	3,765	4,685	712	352	7,152	532	175	1,756	16	1,692	362	21,232	192,214
Wiscon..	18,952	21,043	3,527	4,319	34,519	775	1,244	8,277	9	14,036	784	106,695	305,591
Californ.	5,050	2,452	883	182	2,920	1,546	177	834	6,454	3,854	629	22,358	92,597
Territo's.	1,390	865	416	136	561	113	52	2,086	1,573	288	897	7,260	92,292
Aggregate.	278,675	961,719	70,550	29,368	573,225	54,069	13,358	147,700	13,317	68,179	39,227	2,210,029	19,996,847

\* This column is evidently wrong, though furnished by the Census office. † "Other Countries," among which are 3,113 immigrants from Spain, 9,848 from Holland, 3,645 from Italy, 12,678 from Norway, 3,559 from Sweden, 10,549 from Prussia, and 5,792 from the West Indies. ‡ Total population foreign born.



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PROSPECTUS FOR VOL. XVII. FOR 1853.

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 To shrine those in the memory  
 Whom God hath called above;  
 Or if it be, such venial sin  
 Is sure to be forgiven,  
 For loving one another  
 Brings us always nearer heaven.

The mother who hath laid her child  
 In tears beneath the sod,  
 And watched its spotless spirit fade  
 Into the smile of God,  
 May hold the idol in her soul  
 While memory's power shall last,  
 And worship to her latest hour  
 The glory that hath passed.

The child, whose tender hand hath smoothed  
 A dying parent's brow,  
 May set the image in the heart  
 And aye before it bow;  
 For mortal parents are but types,  
 And when by death they fall,  
 They gently draw our souls to HIM,  
 The parent of us all.

But memory in the wreck of years  
 Will often fade away—  
 For in the sunniest climes of earth  
 'Tis never always day;

Then how the heart bereaved will cling  
 To all that tells of one  
 Who loved and was beloved, whose race  
 Too soon on earth was run.

Thanks to the wondrous powers of Art  
 In these well-favoured days;  
 Death cannot rob the soul of all  
 That glads our earthly ways;  
 In nature's grand old temple stands  
 A priest, before unknown,  
 And wields, as with a spirit's power,  
 The pencil of the sun.

And as full-armed and perfect men  
 (So ancient fables tell)  
 Sprung from the soil full thickly where  
 The teeth of dragons fell,  
 So from this pencil's magic touch  
 Comes forth the human form,  
 So like the life it seems to speak,  
 And beat with pulses warm.

Death soon or late must come to all,  
 There's danger in delay;  
 The shadow will endure for time,  
 The substance pass away;  
 Secure at once, ye loving ones,  
 Those treasures of the heart  
 That ever keep the memory true  
 To those who must depart.

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Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Noah Martin.....	Jan. 1851	1,000	1 W. June..	2 Tu. March
N. Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Rodman M. Price.....	Jan. 1857	1,800	2 Tu. Jan....	1 Tu. Nov.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	Horatio Seymour.....	Jan. 1855	4,000	1 Tu. Jan....	1 Tu. Nov.
New York.....	Albany.....	David S. Reid.....	Jan. 1855	2,000	3 M. Nov....	2 Tu. Aug.
N. Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	William Medill.....	Jan. 1855	1,500	1 M. Jan....	2 Tu. Oct.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	William Bigler.....	Jan. 1855	3,000	1 Tu. Jan....	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	Francis M. Diamond..	May 1851	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Prov.	J. L. Manning.....	Dec. 1854	3,500	4 M. Nov....	2 M. Oct.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	Andrew Johnson.....	Oct. 1855	2,000	1 M. Oct....	1 Th. Aug.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Edward M. Pease.....	Dec. 1855	2,000	In Dec....	1 M. Aug.
Texas.....	Austin.....	John S. Robinson.....	Oct. 1854	750	2 Th. Oct....	1 Tu. Sept.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Joseph Johnson.....	Jan. 1856	5,000	2 M. Jan....	
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Wm. A. Barstow.....	Dec. 1855	1,250	1 M. Jan....	1 Tu. Nov.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....					

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Whigs in *italic*.

## POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1852.			1848.			1844.			Popul. in 1850.
	Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.	Whig. Taylor.	Dem. Cass.	F. S. Van B.	Whig. Clay.	Dem. Polk.	Abol'n. Birney.	
Alabama.....	15,035	20,881		50,482	31,363		26,084	37,740		771,681
Arkansas.....	7,401	12,174		7,888	9,300		5,504	9,546		303,295
California.....	34,971	39,065	100	Admitt'd since 1848.						91,597
Connecticut.....	30,389	33,241	3,160	30,314	27,046	5,003	37,390	29,841	1,943	370,792
Delaware.....	6,291	6,518	62	5,422	5,910	80	6,284	5,971		91,524
Florida.....	2,875	4,318		4,539	3,238		Admitt'd since 1844.			87,441
Georgia.....	16,980	24,705		47,514	44,702		42,120	44,147		906,101
Illinois.....	64,914	80,507	9,966	55,215	58,629	15,804	45,528	67,920	3,570	851,479
Indiana.....	80,991	95,264	6,934	69,907	74,745	6,100	67,867	70,181	2,106	986,416
Iowa.....	7,441	6,924		17,178	12,125	1,126	Admitt'd since 1844.			194,714
Kentucky.....	57,008	54,000	255	67,141	49,720		61,255	57,980		902,605
Louisiana.....	17,455	18,647		18,217	15,370	1	13,081	13,782		517,702
Maine.....	32,401	41,609	8,030	35,276	40,206	12,178	34,949	45,964	4,852	581,611
Maryland.....	40,002	39,077	54	37,702	31,528	125	31,984	32,676		583,034
Massachusetts.....	50,005	46,889	29,993	61,070	35,281	38,051	67,712	53,470	10,959	904,314
Michigan.....	33,890	41,844	7,237	23,940	30,687	10,489	24,237	27,704	3,832	397,604
Mississippi.....	17,548	26,870		25,932	26,537		19,206	25,126		406,520
Missouri.....	34,064	34,353		32,671	40,077		31,250	41,324		682,014
New Hampshire.....	16,147	29,967	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,560	17,665	21,160	4,161	317,978
New Jersey.....	38,566	41,300	350	40,015	30,901	849	38,312	37,193	820	490,551
New York.....	234,782	292,063	25,239	218,583	114,319	120,497	232,482	237,568	15,812	2,097,241
North Carolina.....	34,048	39,744	59	43,519	34,800	85	43,232	39,287		508,900
Ohio.....	162,526	169,220	31,602	138,359	151,771	35,347	155,113	149,061	8,950	1,500,127
Pennsylvania.....	179,121	198,508	8,524	185,730	172,180	11,177	101,203	167,535	6,532	2,211,708
Rhode Island.....	7,626	8,735	644	6,779	3,640	730	7,322	4,867		107,341
South Carolina.....	President	lial elect	orach	men by the legis	lature		60,030	59,917		509,597
Tennessee.....	56,849	67,018		64,705	58,419	3	Admitt'd since 1844.			1,001,814
Texas.....	4,595	13,552		4,509	10,968		Admitt'd since 1844.			215,031
Vermont.....	22,173	13,044	8,621	23,122	10,944	13,837	26,770	18,041	3,954	314,120
Virginia.....	57,132	72,011		45,205	46,738	9	41,700	60,682		1,431,060
Wisconsin.....	22,440	33,638	8,814	13,747	15,001	10,018	Admitt'd since 1844.			265,320
D. & C. & Territories										118,968
Total.....	1,394,577	1,587,296	157,293	1,262,241	1,224,793	201,378	1,191,611	1,329,014	66,304	12,196,594

Pierce over Scott, 202,679; Taylor over Cass, 138,447; Polk over Clay, 37,370.



# THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1854.

THERE will be four Eclipses this year: two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. There will be a Partial Eclipse of the Moon on the 12th of May, at the time of Full Moon, invisible in the United States.

II. There will be an Annular Eclipse of the Sun on Friday afternoon, May 26th, visible in every part of the United States, *principally* as a large partial Eclipse on the Sun's northern limb.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.	Begin- ning.	Greatest Eclipse	End.	Duration.	Magni- tude.
Montreal.....	4 10	5 26	6 33	2 23	11.10
Eastport.....	4 43	5 56	6 59	2 16	10.75
Rochester.....	3 53	5 10	6 20	2 27	11.07
Milwaukee.....	3 24	4 26	5 41	2 39	10.25
Buffalo.....	3 47	5 5	6 16	2 29	10.86
Albany.....	4 13	5 29	6 36	2 23	11.23
Galena.....	2 48	4 13	5 29	2 41	9.81
Detroit.....	3 26	4 47	6 0	2 34	10.27
Boston.....	4 27	5 41	6 46	2 19	11.36
Chicago.....	3 3	4 26	5 41	2 38	9.85
Iowa City.....	2 40	4 6	5 24	2 44	9.54
New York.....	4 15	5 30	6 37	2 22	10.70
Pittsburg.....	3 45	5 3	6 14	2 29	10.03
Harrisburg.....	4 1	5 17	6 27	2 26	10.21
Philadelphia.....	4 94	5 25	6 31	2 24	10.38
Indianapolis.....	3 14	4 36	5 50	2 36	9.41
Springfield.....	2 34	4 19	5 35	2 41	9.14
Columbus.....	3 30	4 50	6 3	2 33	9.59
Baltimore.....	4 3	5 19	6 28	2 25	9.98
Cincinnati.....	3 13	4 44	5 57	2 34	9.28
Washington.....	4 2	5 18	6 27	2 25	9.79
St. Louis.....	2 56	4 20	5 35	2 39	8.69
Astoria*.....	11 24	1 5	2 41	3 17	10.80
San Francisco*.....	11 27	1 12	2 50	3 23	7.92
Richmond.....	4 2	5 18	6 26	2 24	9.30
Nashville.....	3 16	4 36	5 49	2 33	8.04
Raleigh.....	3 58	5 13	6 23	2 25	8.77
Little Rock.....	2 48	4 10	5 25	2 37	7.22
Huntsville.....	3 18	4 37	5 49	2 31	7.60
Augusta.....	3 45	5 2	6 10	2 25	7.73
Tuscaloosa.....	3 14	4 33	5 45	2 31	7.10
Milledgeville.....	3 40	4 55	6 5	2 25	7.49
Charleston.....	3 58	5 12	6 19	2 21	7.73
Jackson.....	3 3	4 22	5 35	2 32	6.64
Savannah.....	3 52	5 6	6 14	2 22	7.43
Natchez.....	2 58	4 16	5 30	2 32	6.28
Mobile.....	3 17	4 33	5 43	2 26	6.24
Tallahassee.....	3 38	4 52	6 0	2 22	6.63
Austin.....	2 22	3 42	4 57	2 35	5.39
New Orleans.....	3 10	4 26	5 35	2 25	5.88
St. Augustine.....	3 51	5 8	6 13	2 19	6.66
Havana.....	4 5	5 10	6 6	2 1	4.37
Mexico.....	2 53	3 42	4 31	1 38	1.53
Kingston, Jam.....	4 45	3 39	6 25	1 40	3.18

\* Morning.

NOTE.—This is the largest eclipse of the Sun that has occurred in the United States for many years. The eclipse will be central and largest in Canada West, and in the northeastern counties of New York, in Vermont, and in the southern

part of New Hampshire. Since the angular diameter of the Moon will be less than that of the Sun, the latter can not in any place be totally eclipsed. The Moon's shadow will not, therefore, reach the earth; hence a bright ring of light, one-third of a digit wide, will be pictured on the Sun along where the central eclipse passes. This will cover a strip of country one hundred miles wide in the section above described.

This eclipse first touched the earth July 2d, 1313, and since then it has returned thirty-one times. It occurred in April, 1800; in May, 1818; and in May, 1836. Its next return will be June 5th, 1872, but will not be visible in this country. Its last return will be August 17th, 2593. The next eclipse of the Sun, of note, will be on the 15th of March, 1858.

The eclipse of this year first touches the earth at sunrise in the Pacific, in long. 176° 35' W., lat. 1° 22' S.; and ends at sunset in the Atlantic in long. 73° 41' W., lat. 28° 29' N.

III. There will be a Partial Eclipse of the Moon, of only sixty-four hundredths of a digit in size, on the northern limb, on the 4th of November. It will be visible at the time of the Moon's rising in Maine, and in the eastern part of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Its duration will be, in most cases, about five or six minutes after the Moon rises. At New York, the eclipse will end nine minutes before the Moon rises.

IV. There will be a Total Eclipse of the Sun November 20th, invisible in the United States. This magnificent eclipse will display itself in South America, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the adjacent waters.

## Tide Table.

The Calendar pages of this Almanac exhibit the time of high-water at New York and Boston. To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water at New York, as follows:—

	H. M.		H. M.
Albany.....add	6 34	New Haven...add	2 4
Annapolis, Md. sub.	1 51	New London...sub.	0 21
Annapolis, N.S. add	1 49	Newport.....sub.	1 55
Amboy.....sub.	0 39	Norfolk.....sub.	0 41
Baltimore.....add	5 7	Plymouth.....add	2 19
Bridgeport.....add	2 0	Portland.....add	1 39
Cape Spit.....add	2 0	Portsmouth...add	2 9
Eastport.....add	2 9	Providence...sub.	0 41
Halifax, N. S. sub.	2 15	Quebec, Can. add	8 49
Holmes' Hole...add	1 4	Richmond.....sub.	2 25
Hellgate.....add	1 41	Salem.....add	2 19
Marblehead...add	1 49	Sandy Hook...sub.	0 50
Matias.....add	1 54	St. John's, N.B. add	2 49
Mobile Point...add	1 54	Sunbury.....add	0 19
New Bedford...sub.	1 40	Windsor.....add	2 49

NOTE.—There is a great deal of uncertainty about the tides, in consequence of the direction and strength of the winds.

THE 5615th year of the Jews begins on the 23d of September. The 1271st year of the MOHAMMEDAN era begins September 24th.



## Equinoxes and Solstices for 1854.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.	London.	Boston.	Washington.	Cincinnati.	San Francisco.
Vernal Equinox.....March.....	D. M. M. e. 20 10 20 e.	D. M. M. e. 20 5 36 e.	D. M. M. e. 20 5 12 e.	D. M. M. e. 20 4 42 e.	D. M. M. e. 20 2 12 e.
Summer Solstice.....June.....	21 7 8 e.	21 2 24 e.	21 2 0 e.	21 1 30 e.	21 11 0 m.
Autumnal Equinox...S- ptember..	21 9 13 m.	23 4 29 m.	23 4 5 m.	23 3 35 m.	23 1 5 m.
Winter Solstice.....December..	22 3 0 m.	21 10 16 m.	21 9 52 e.	21 9 22 e.	21 6 52 e.

When it is noon at London, it is 6 h. 52 m. in the morning at Washington; and when it is noon at Washington, it is 5 h. 8 m. in the evening at London.

## Astronomical Signs Explained.

☉ Sun, ☾ Moon, ☿ Mercury,  
♀ Venus, ♂ Mars, ♃ Jupiter,  
♄ Saturn. ♅ Uranus, ♆ Neptune.

## SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC, WITH THE TIME OF THE SUN'S ENTERING EACH.

Spring Signs. Summer Signs.  
♈ Pisces, March 20. ♊ Gemini, June 21.  
♈ Aries, April 20. ♋ Cancer, July 23.  
♉ Taurus, May 21. ♌ Leo, August 23.  
Spring, 93d. 20h. 48m. Summer, 93d. 14h. 6m.

Autumn Signs. Winter Signs.  
♍ Virgo, Sept. 23. ♏ Sagittarius, Dec. 21.  
♎ Libra, Oct. 23. ♐ Capricornus, Jan. 20.  
♏ Scorpio, Nov. 22. ♑ Aquarius, Feb. 18.  
Autumn, 89d. 17h. 47m. Winter, 89d. 1h. 8m.

## Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter, A; Golden Number, 12; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 9; Epact (Moon's age Jan. 1), 1; Solar Cycle, 15; Roman Indiction, 12; Julian Period, 6567; Age of the world (Septuagint), 7362.

## Notes.

VENUS will be evening star until February 28th, then morning star until December 13th, then evening star until October 1st. 1855. JUPITER will be morning star until July 15th, then evening star until January 29th, 1855. MARS will be morning star until February 26th, then evening star until April 9th, 1855. SATURN will be evening star until May 26th, then morning star until Dec. 4th, then evening star until June 10th, 1855.

The Moon will run furthest north this year December 6th, to the 10th degree of Gemini, in 26° 58' 21.9" north declination. It will go furthest south December 20th, to the 10th degree of Sagittarius, in 26° 57' 11.2" south declination. The longitude of its ascending node in the middle of the year will be 59°.

The SUN will be north of the equator this tropical year, dating from the solstice of December 21st, 1853, 186 days, 10 hours, 53 minutes; and south of it 178 days, 18 hours, 55 minutes; showing a difference of 7 days, 15 hours, 58 minutes, which is caused by the slow motion of the Sun when near its aphelion in July.

Distance of the EARTH from the Sun January 1st, 93,577,000 miles; distance July 1st, 96,768,000 miles.

Venus will be in Aquarius until about May 6th, then in Pisces until about June 4th, then in Aries until July 2d, then in Taurus until July 29th, then in Gemini until August 23d, then in Cancer until

September 17th, then in Leo until October 9th, then in Virgo until November 2d, then in Libra until Nov. 28th, then in Scorpio until Dec. 20th.

Mars will be in Leo until July 9th, excepting a few days in April, when it will be in the last part of Cancer. On the 10th of July it passes the equator southward, and goes through Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, before the year closes. It will be furthest in the south Nov. 21st.

Jupiter will be in Sagittarius all of the year. This planet is working toward the north. Saturn will be in Aries until April 16th, then in Taurus the balance of the year. Uranus will be in Aries all of the year. Neptune will be in Aquarius.

The Rings of Saturn will be in a favorable position for visibility all of this year.

## Risings and Settings of Planets.

The reader should understand that these are not materially affected by the longitude of a place; and also, that when the hour is less than six, it is in the morning; and when greater than six, it is in the evening.

1854.	Planet, or Star.	Boston.	Washington.
January 1	Venus sets....	8 27	8 33
" 6	" "....	8 33	8 37
" 11	" "....	8 34	8 38
" 16	" "....	8 35	8 38
" 21	Mars rises....	8 43	8 47
" 26	" "....	8 21	8 25
February 1	Venus sets....	8 15	8 16
" 11	" "....	7 41	7 40
" 21	" "....	6 46	6 46
" 24	Saturn sets....	0 27	0 19
" 28	Jupiter rises...	4 19	4 8
March 6	Saturn sets....	11 48	11 40
" 14	Mercury sets...	7 19	7 17
" 27	Jupiter rises...	2 49	2 39
April 8	Mercury rises...	4 47	4 46
" 17	Saturn sets....	9 23	9 14
" 28	Jupiter rises...	0 54	0 44
May 10	Mars sets....	1 57	1 52
" 20	Jupiter rises...	11 26	11 16
June 1	Venus rises....	2 32	2 35
" 10	Mars sets....	0 19	0 16
" 20	Jupiter rises...	9 18	9 8
July 13	Mercury sets....	8 31	8 25
" 20	Mars sets....	10 23	10 23
August 8	Mercury rises...	4 10	4 17
" 20	Saturn rises....	11 34	11 44
September 1	Mars sets....	8 32	8 38
" 20	Venus rises...	3 59	4 3
October 1	Saturn rises....	8 55	9 5
" 20	Jupiter sets....	10 1	10 13
November 11	Mercury sets....	ev. 5 17	ev. 5 28
" 27	Mercury rises...	5 42	5 35
December 1	Jupiter sets....	7 49	7 59
" 20	Mars sets....	6 16	6 27



Table of the Solar System.

NAMES.	Mean diameter in English miles.	Mean distance from the Sun in miles.	Mean distance from the sun, the distance of the earth being unit.	Period of revolution round the sun in days	When discovered.	By whom discovered.	Where discovered.
The Sun	883,246						
Mercury	3,224	37,000,000	0.387098	87			
Venus	7,687	68,000,000	0.723331	224			
The Earth	7,912	95,000,000	1.000000	365			
Mars	4,189	142,000,000	1.523692	686			
Flora		209,180,265	2.201687	1,193	Oct. 18, 1847	Hind	London.
Clio		221,813,220	2.334876	1,303	Sept. 13, 1850	"	"
Vesta		224,302,695	2.361081	1,325	March 29, 1807	Olbers	Bremen.
Iris		226,159,280	2.380624	1,341	Aug. 13, 1847	Hind	London.
Metis		226,632,665	2.385607	1,345	April 26, 1848	Graham	Markree.
Eunomia		227,946,800	2.399440	1,357	July 29, 1851	Gasparis	Naples.
P-yche					March 17, 1852	"	"
Thetis					April 17, 1852	Luther	Bilk, Ger.
M Ipomene.					June 24, 1852	Hind	London.
Fortuna					Aug. 22, 1852	"	"
Massilia					Sept. 21, 1852	Charconac.	Marseilles
Lutetia					Nov. 15, 1852	Goldschmit	Paris.
Calliope					Nov. 16, 1852	Hind	London.
Tudia							
Hebe		230,449,670	2.425786	1,379	July 1, 1847	Hencke	Driessen.
Parthenope		232,829,135	2.450633	1,401	May 13, 1850	Gasparis	Naples.
Irene		242,468,785	2.552303	1,518	May 20, 1850	Hind	London.
Egeria		243,206,650	2.560070	1,492	Nov. 2, 1850	Gasparis	Naples.
Astræa		244,818,565	2.577047	1,511	Dec. 8, 1845	Hencke	Driessen.
Juno		233,728,615	2.670847	1,594	Sept. 1, 1804	Harding	Lilienthal.
Ceres		262,964,845	2.768051	1,682	Jan. 1, 1801	Piazzi	Palermo.
Pallas		263,421,510	2.772656	1,686	March 28, 1802	Olbers	Bremen.
Hygeia		293,255,700	3.150060	2,042	April 12, 1849	Gasparis	Naples.
Jupiter	89,170	485,000,000	5.202776	4,332			
Saturn	79,042	890,000,000	9.538786	10,759			
Uranus	35,112	1,800,000,000	19.182390	30,686	March 13, 1781	Herschel	Slough.
Neptune	35,000	3,600,000,000	30.036800	60,128	Sept. 23, 1846	Herschel	Berlin.

## Directions for Finding the True Time.

The Sun is on the meridian at 12 o'clock on four days only in the year. It is sometimes as much as 16½ minutes before or after twelve when its shadow strikes the noon-mark on the sun-dial. On each calendar page of this Almanac is shown the exact time when the sun reaches the meridian, or the shadow the noon-mark; and in order to set a clock or watch correctly, it must, when it is noon by the sun-dial or noon-mark, be set at the time indicated in the Almanac. Thus, on the 25th of January, when the Sun is on the noon-mark, the watch must be set 13 minutes and 41 seconds past twelve, which will be the true time. The practice of setting time-pieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moon, is not strictly correct; as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time, is by the use of a moon-mark, or a meridian-line.

## Clock Time and Apparent Time.

There are two kinds of time used in common Almanacs for the Sun's rising and setting: one is clock-time, and the other is sun-time, or appa-

rent time. Clock-time is always correct; but apparent time varies every day, and is alternately too "fast" or too "slow" of the clock. Hence two Almanacs, made by the same calculator for the same year and place, will disagree considerably in the Sun's rising and setting, if each is calculated in a different kind of time. Persons observing *this* should not conclude that either is wrong.

This Almanac is calculated in mean or clock-time, and is correct according to all good time-pieces. Almanacs in apparent time are known by the Sun's rising and setting, when added, being equal to 12 hours; and at the time of its crossings the equator, the rising and setting is at 6 o'clock. Such Almanacs are old-fashioned, and are going into dis-use. They are not correct according to *true time*, and can be made so only by adding the amount the sun is slow of the clock, and subtracting when it is "fast."

The Sun has not, since it was created, risen or set at 6 o'clock when it was at the equinoxes. And why? Because it does not come to the meridian at 12 o'clock at that time—a fact that is true for nearly every day in the year. The old idea that it is 12 o'clock when the shadow is at the noon-mark, is a mistaken one; and if time-pieces be set at 12 at those times, they will not be correct, except on the 15th of April and June, September 1st, and December 24th. Noon and 12 o'clock are not the same.



MOON'S PHASES.	Boston.			N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		S. Francis'o	
	D	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	5	11	3 e	10	51 e	10	40 e	10	27 e	10	9 e	7	37 e
FULL MOON.....	14	4	27m	4	15m	4	4m	3	51m	3	33m	1	2m
LAST QUARTER.....	21	8	39 e	8	27 e	8	16 e	8	4 e	7	45 e	5	13 e
NEW MOON.....	28	0	28 e	0	16 e	0	5 e	11	52m	11	34m	9	2m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Afternoon.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	S		12 3 57	7 30	4 38	7 39	1 10	7 25	4 43	7 43	10 15	7 19	4 49	7 48			
2	M		12 4 25	7 30	4 39	8 54	1 1	7 25	4 44	8 57	11 6	7 19	4 50	9 0			
3	T		12 4 53	7 30	4 40	10 4	1 50	7 25	4 45	10 6	11 55	7 19	4 51	10 7			
4	W		12 5 21	7 30	4 41	11 11	2 40	7 25	4 46	11 12	ev. 43	7 19	4 52	11 13			
5	T		12 5 48	7 30	4 42	morn	3 25	7 25	4 47	morn	1 28	7 19	4 52	morn			
6	F		12 6 14	7 29	4 43	0 16	4 13	7 25	4 48	0 16	2 17	7 19	4 53	0 15			
7	S		12 6 40	7 29	4 44	1 18	5 3	7 25	4 49	1 17	3 11	7 19	4 54	1 15			
8	S		12 7 6	7 29	4 45	2 20	6 1	7 24	4 50	2 17	4 13	7 19	4 55	2 14			
9	M		12 7 31	7 29	4 46	3 22	7 4	7 24	4 51	3 19	5 18	7 19	4 56	3 14			
10	T		12 7 55	7 29	4 47	4 23	8 10	7 24	4 52	4 18	6 25	7 19	4 57	4 13			
11	W		12 8 19	7 29	4 48	5 24	9 16	7 24	4 53	5 19	7 26	7 19	4 58	5 13			
12	T		12 8 42	7 28	4 50	6 20	10 10	7 23	4 54	6 14	8 12	7 18	4 59	6 8			
13	F		12 9 5	7 28	4 51	rises	10 53	7 23	4 55	rises	8 56	7 18	5 0	rises			
14	S		12 9 27	7 28	4 52	5 3	11 33	7 23	4 56	5 9	9 31	7 18	5 1	5 15			
15	S		12 9 48	7 27	4 53	6 7	ev. 1	7 22	4 57	6 11	10 8	7 18	5 2	6 16			
16	M		12 10 8	7 27	4 54	7 12	0 44	7 22	4 59	7 15	10 43	7 17	5 3	7 19			
17	T		12 10 28	7 26	4 55	8 16	1 20	7 21	5 0	8 19	11 16	7 17	5 5	8 21			
18	W		12 10 47	7 26	4 56	9 22	1 54	7 21	5 1	9 23	11 50	7 16	5 6	9 25			
19	T		12 11 6	7 25	4 58	10 27	2 28	7 21	5 2	10 27	morn	7 16	5 7	10 27			
20	F		12 11 24	7 24	4 59	11 34	3 6	7 20	5 3	11 34	0 26	7 15	5 8	11 33			
21	S		12 11 41	7 24	5 0	morn	3 47	7 19	5 4	morn	1 5	7 15	5 9	morn			
22	S		12 11 57	7 23	5 1	0 43	4 32	7 19	5 5	0 41	1 49	7 14	5 10	0 39			
23	M		12 12 13	7 22	5 3	1 57	5 25	7 18	5 7	1 54	2 38	7 14	5 11	1 50			
24	T		12 12 27	7 22	5 4	3 12	6 34	7 17	5 8	3 6	3 37	7 13	5 12	3 3			
25	W		12 12 41	7 21	5 5	4 29	7 47	7 17	5 9	4 23	4 50	7 12	5 13	4 17			
26	T		12 12 54	7 20	5 6	5 40	9 7	7 16	5 10	5 34	6 7	7 12	5 15	5 27			
27	F		12 13 7	7 19	5 8	6 43	10 14	7 15	5 11	6 37	7 20	7 11	5 16	6 30			
28	S		12 13 18	7 18	5 9	sets	11 12	7 14	5 13	sets	8 23	7 10	5 17	sets			
29	S		12 13 29	7 17	5 10	6 26	morn	7 13	5 14	6 30	9 18	7 9	5 18	6 33			
30	M		12 13 39	7 16	5 12	7 42	0 5	7 12	5 15	7 44	10 10	7 8	5 19	7 46			
31	T		12 13 48	7 15	5 13	8 52	0 53	7 12	5 16	8 53	10 55	7 8	5 20	8 55			

A KENTUCKY DIPLOMAT.—Colonel — was appointed by General Harrison Minister to Russia. The Colonel spoke abominable French, with a worse Kentucky accent. Believing French to be his forte, he would answer in that language, with all the air of a diplomat, every question asked him in English. One day, at a grand levee at the Winter Palace, one of the Empress's ladies-in-waiting asked him in English how long he had been in Europe. He replied in French: "I was an ass in Paris, part of an ass in London, almost an ass in Germany, and I am two asses here!"—"And you will be an ass wherever you go," said the maid-of-honor, in French. The word year

and ass, in French, are pronounced almost the same. The above is vouched for by a Russian gentleman who was present and heard the conversation.

BAD SPELLING.—A gentleman wrote Doctor Francis the following note: "Dear Doctor—I caught cold yesterday, and have got a little horse. Please write what I shall do for them"

The following was the answer:—

"Dear P.—For the cold take a pound of butter candy. For the little horse buy a saddle and bridle, and ride him out the first time we have fair weather."



## MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	S. Francis'o
	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	4 5 53 e	5 41 e	5 30 e	5 17 e	4 59 e	2 27 e
FULL MOON.....	12 10 13 e	10 1 e	9 50 e	9 37 e	9 19 e	6 47 e
LAST QUARTER.....	20 6 0m	5 48m	5 37m	5 24m	5 6m	2 34m
NEW MOON.....	26 11 55 e	11 43 e	11 32 e	11 19 e	11 1 e	8 29 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shinow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			AFTERNOON.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W		12 13 56	7 14 5	5 14	10 0	1 26	7 11 5	5 18	10 0	11 37	7 7 5	5 21	10 0			
2	T		12 14 4	7 13 5	5 15	11 5	2 18	7 10 5	5 19	11 4	ev. 19	7 6 5	5 23	11 3			
3	F		12 14 10	7 12 5	5 17	morn	2 58	7 9 5	5 20	morn	0 58	7 5 5	5 24	morn			
4	S		12 14 16	7 11 5	5 18	0 10	3 58	7 7 5	5 21	0 7	1 36	7 4 5	5 25	0 5			
5	A		12 14 21	7 10 5	5 19	1 11	4 17	7 6 5	5 22	1 7	2 17	7 3 5	5 26	1 4			
6	M		12 14 25	7 9 5	5 21	2 14	4 59	7 5 5	5 23	2 9	3 4	7 2 5	5 27	2 5			
7	T		12 14 28	7 8 5	5 22	3 15	5 53	7 4 5	5 25	3 10	4 9	7 1 5	5 28	3 4			
8	W		12 14 30	7 6 5	5 23	4 14	7 8	7 3 5	5 26	4 8	5 26	7 0 5	5 29	4 1			
9	T		12 14 32	7 5 5	5 24	5 11	8 27	7 2 5	5 27	5 4	6 46	6 59	5 30	4 58			
10	F		12 14 33	7 4 5	5 25	5 55	9 42	7 1 5	5 28	5 49	7 50	6 58	5 32	5 42			
11	S		12 14 33	7 2 5	5 26	6 37	10 34	7 0 5	5 30	6 32	8 37	6 57	5 33	6 26			
12	S		12 14 32	7 1 5	5 28	rises	11 17	6 58	5 31	rises	9 16	6 55	5 34	rises			
13	M		12 14 30	7 0 5	5 29	6 8	11 54	6 57	5 32	6 11	9 52	6 54	5 35	6 14			
14	T		12 14 28	6 59 5	5 30	7 13	ev. 31	6 56	5 34	7 15	10 26	6 53	5 36	7 17			
15	W		12 14 25	6 57 5	5 32	8 20	1 3	6 55	5 35	8 21	10 58	6 52	5 38	8 22			
16	T		12 14 21	6 56 5	5 33	9 27	1 35	6 53	5 36	9 27	11 31	6 51	5 39	9 26			
17	F		12 14 17	6 54 5	5 35	10 36	2 8	6 52	5 37	10 34	morn	6 49	5 40	10 32			
18	S		12 14 12	6 53 5	5 37	11 47	2 43	6 51	5 39	11 44	0 5	6 48	5 41	11 41			
19	S		12 14 6	6 52 5	5 38	morn	3 21	6 49	5 40	morn	0 42	6 47	5 42	morn			
20	M		12 14 0	6 50 5	5 39	1 0	4 2	6 48	5 41	0 55	1 21	6 46	5 44	0 51			
21	T		12 13 53	6 48 5	5 40	2 14	4 50	6 46	5 43	2 8	2 5	6 44	5 45	2 3			
22	W		12 13 45	6 47 5	5 42	3 26	5 57	6 45	5 44	3 20	3 0	6 43	5 46	3 13			
23	T		12 13 37	6 45 5	5 43	4 31	7 25	6 44	5 45	4 25	4 20	6 42	5 47	4 18			
24	F		12 13 28	6 44 5	5 45	5 26	9 0	6 42	5 46	5 20	5 52	6 40	5 48	5 14			
25	S		12 13 18	6 42 5	5 46	6 11	10 11	6 41	5 48	6 6	7 19	6 38	5 49	6 1			
26	S		12 13 8	6 41 5	5 47	sets	11 8	6 39	5 49	sets	8 21	6 37	5 51	sets.			
27	M		12 12 58	6 39 5	5 49	6 29	11 54	6 38	5 50	6 31	9 12	6 36	5 52	6 33			
28	T		12 12 46	6 38 5	5 50	7 40	morn	6 37	5 51	7 40	9 57	6 34	5 53	7 41			
..	..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
..	..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			

WHEN Jenkins heard that the Canal Bank had failed, he ran a mile and a half to his house to see if he had any of the notes of that defunct concern, and was greatly relieved at the discovery that he possessed none of the bills of that Bank—nor any other.

THE following telegraphic dispatch was recently sent to the Rev. P.—R.—, of St. Peter's Church, Montreal, in answer to an urgent request addressed to a well-known glass-stainer in this city, that certain Cathedral windows should be at once forwarded: "St. Peter left New York this day; the Virgin and Joseph will go on Saturday, and the other saints will leave early next week."

Of course there was not a thought in the matter beyond a mere business letter.

"HALLOW there, how do you sell wood?"  
"By the cord."—"Pshaw! how long has it been cut?"—"Four feet."—"How dumb!—I mean how long has it been since you cut it?"—"No longer than it is now."—"See here, old fellow, you are too all-fired bright to live long."

At an inn in Sweden, there was the following inscription on the wall:—

"You will find at Trollabathe excellent bread, meat, and wine—provided you bring them with you."



## MOON'S PHASES.

	D	Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Franch's
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	6	2 25 e	2 13 e	2 1 e	1 49 e	1 31 e	10 59m
FULL MOON.....	14	1 9 e	0 57 e	0 46 e	0 33 e	0 15 e	9 43m
LAST QUARTER.....	21	1 18 e	1 6 e	0 55 e	0 42 e	0 24 e	9 52m
NEW MOON.....	28	0 7 e	11 55m	11 44m	11 21m	11 13m	8 41m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Afternoon.					Afternoon.					Afternoon.				
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N. YORK.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BALTIMORE.	H. M.
1	W		12 12 35	6 36	5 51	8 47	0 38	6 35	5 53	8 46	10 37	6 33	5 54	8 46			
2	T		12 12 23	6 35	5 52	9 53	1 16	6 34	5 53	9 51	11 14	6 32	5 55	9 49			
3	F		12 12 10	6 33	5 53	10 58	1 52	6 32	5 54	10 55	11 50	6 30	5 56	10 51			
4	S		12 11 57	6 31	5 54	morn	2 25	6 30	5 55	11 57	ev. 25	6 29	5 57	11 53			
5	S		12 11 43	6 30	5 55	0 1	2 59	6 29	5 56	morn	0 56	6 27	5 57	morn			
6	M		12 11 29	6 28	5 56	1 4	3 33	6 27	5 57	0 59	1 31	6 26	5 58	0 54			
7	T		12 11 14	6 26	5 57	2 4	4 11	6 25	5 57	1 58	2 12	6 24	5 59	1 52			
8	W		12 10 59	6 25	5 58	3 11	4 55	6 24	5 59	3 4	3 8	6 23	6 0	2 48			
9	T		12 10 44	6 23	5 59	3 50	6 7	6 22	6 0	3 44	4 32	6 21	6 1	3 37			
10	F		12 10 28	6 21	6 0	4 34	7 36	6 20	6 1	4 28	6 1	6 20	6 2	4 22			
11	S		12 10 12	6 20	6 2	5 12	9 2	6 19	6 2	5 7	7 20	6 18	6 3	5 2			
12	S		12 9 56	6 18	6 3	5 44	10 9	6 17	6 3	5 39	8 12	6 17	6 4	5 35			
13	M		12 9 39	6 16	6 4	6 11	10 53	6 16	6 4	6 8	8 53	6 15	6 5	6 5			
14	T		12 9 22	6 14	6 5	rises	11 31	6 14	6 5	rises	9 28	6 13	6 6	rises			
15	W		12 9 5	6 13	6 6	7 16	ev. 4	6 12	6 7	7 16	10 2	6 12	6 7	7 16			
16	T		12 8 48	6 11	6 7	8 26	0 36	6 11	6 8	8 24	10 32	6 10	6 8	8 23			
17	F		12 8 30	6 9	6 9	9 38	1 9	6 9	6 9	9 35	11 5	6 9	6 9	9 32			
18	S		12 8 12	6 7	6 10	10 51	1 44	6 7	6 10	10 47	11 41	6 7	6 10	10 43			
19	S		12 7 54	6 6	6 11	morn	2 18	6 6	6 11	12 0	morn	6 6	6 11	11 55			
20	M		12 7 36	6 4	6 12	0 5	2 56	6 4	6 12	morn	0 18	6 4	6 12	morn			
21	T		12 7 18	6 2	6 13	1 18	3 38	6 2	6 13	1 12	0 55	6 3	6 13	1 6			
22	W		12 7 0	6 0	6 14	2 24	4 30	6 1	6 14	2 18	1 43	6 1	6 14	2 11			
23	T		12 6 42	5 59	6 15	3 23	5 43	5 59	6 15	3 17	2 43	5 59	6 15	3 10			
24	F		12 6 23	5 57	6 17	4 9	6 20	5 58	6 16	4 3	4 10	5 58	6 16	3 58			
25	S		12 6 5	5 55	6 18	4 46	8 57	5 56	6 17	4 42	5 51	5 56	6 17	4 38			
26	S		12 5 46	5 53	6 19	5 17	10 6	5 54	6 18	5 15	7 14	5 54	6 18	5 11			
27	M		12 5 28	5 52	6 20	5 44	10 56	5 52	6 19	5 42	8 13	5 53	6 19	5 40			
28	T		12 5 9	5 50	6 21	sets	11 38	5 51	6 20	sets	8 56	5 51	6 19	sets			
29	W		12 4 51	5 48	6 22	7 36	morn	5 49	6 21	7 34	6 35	5 50	6 20	7 33			
30	T		12 4 33	5 46	6 23	8 41	0 14	5 47	6 22	8 38	10 10	5 48	6 21	8 36			
31	F		12 4 14	5 45	6 24	9 46	0 48	5 46	6 23	9 43	10 45	5 47	6 22	9 38			

A FREE FIGHT.—The following is a description of a free fight in Western Virginia, as related by one of the eye-witnesses thereof. Premising that there was but one blow struck, in answer to an interrogatory as to who was hit, the narrator replies:—

"I reckon he was from low down on Guyan, somewhar. Jes as they war jawin, a chap rode up on a claybank hoas—I reckon he was Messin-g'er stock, a scrowgin anemil, a teetle blind o' both eyes—a peert looking chap enough—an' when he got ferment the place, ses he, 'Is this a free fight?' an' they tole him it war. 'Well,' says he, gitting off an' hitching his ole claybank to a swinging

limb, 'count me in.' He hadn't more'n got it out, afore some one fetched him a lick, an' he drapt. He riz dreckly with some defchulty, and ses he 'Is this a free fight?' an' they tole him it arr. 'Well,' ses he, unhitchin' his hoas, and puttin' his left leg over the back leather, 'count me out!' an' then he marveled."

THE other day Mrs. Sniffkins, finding herself unwell, sent for the doctor, and declared her belief that she was "pizened," and that "Sniffkins had done it." "I didn't do it!" shouted Sniffkins. "It's all gammon, she isn't pizened. Prove it, doctor; open her upon the spot—I'm willing."



MOON'S PHASES.	D	Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	D	S. Francisco.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.		H.	M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	5	10	38m	10	26m	10	15m	10	2m	9	44m
FULL MOON.....	13	1	13m	1	1m	0	50m	0	37m	0	19m
LAST QUARTER.....	19	7	30 e	7	18 e	7	7 e	6	54 e	6	36 e
NEW MOON.....	27	1	30m	1	18m	1	7m	0	54m	0	36m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.						
			Afternoon.			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W		
			H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.
1	S		12	3	56	5 43	6 25	10 50	1 21	5 44	6 24	10 46	11 18	5 46	6 23	10 41			
2	S		12	3	38	5 41	6 27	11 53	1 54	5 42	6 26	11 47	11 49	5 44	6 24	11 41			
3	M		12	3	20	5 40	6 28	morn	2 25	5 41	6 27	morn	ev. 20	5 42	6 25	morn			
4	T		12	3	2	5 38	6 29	0 50	2 58	5 39	6 28	0 44	0 57	5 41	6 26	0 38			
5	W		12	2	44	5 36	6 30	1 43	3 55	5 37	6 29	1 37	1 36	5 39	6 27	1 30			
6	T		12	2	27	5 35	6 31	2 30	4 19	5 36	6 30	2 24	2 26	5 37	6 28	2 18			
7	F		12	2	10	5 33	6 32	3 10	5 22	5 34	6 31	3 5	3 47	5 36	6 29	2 59			
8	S		12	1	52	5 31	6 33	3 43	6 53	5 33	6 32	3 38	5 17	5 34	6 30	3 34			
9	S		12	1	36	5 30	6 34	4 9	8 21	5 31	6 33	4 6	6 38	5 33	6 31	4 2			
10	M		12	1	19	5 28	6 36	4 37	9 30	5 30	6 34	4 35	7 34	5 31	6 32	4 33			
11	T		12	1	2	5 26	6 37	5 2	10 16	5 28	6 35	5 1	8 17	5 30	6 33	5 0			
12	W		12	0	46	5 25	6 38	rises	10 55	5 26	6 36	rises	8 53	5 28	6 34	rises			
13	T		12	0	31	5 23	6 39	7 19	11 30	5 25	6 37	7 17	9 27	5 27	6 35	7 15			
14	F		12	0	15	5 21	6 40	8 35	ev. 5	5 23	6 38	8 32	10 1	5 25	6 36	8 28			
15	S	morn.				5 20	6 41	9 43	0 39	5 22	6 39	9 37	10 39	5 24	6 37	9 32			
16	S		11	59	45	5 18	6 42	11 8	1 16	5 20	6 40	11 2	11 16	5 23	6 38	10 56			
17	M		11	59	31	5 16	6 43	morn	1 56	5 19	6 41	morn	11 56	5 21	6 39	morn			
18	T		11	59	17	5 15	6 45	0 18	2 37	5 17	6 42	0 12	morn	5 20	6 40	0 5			
19	W		11	59	3	5 13	6 46	1 20	3 28	5 16	6 43	1 13	0 42	5 18	6 41	1 7			
20	T		11	58	50	5 12	6 47	2 10	4 27	5 14	6 44	2 4	1 34	5 17	6 42	1 58			
21	F		11	58	37	5 10	6 48	2 49	5 45	5 13	6 45	2 44	2 42	5 16	6 42	2 40			
22	S		11	58	25	5 9	6 49	3 21	6 20	5 11	6 46	3 18	4 12	5 14	6 43	3 14			
23	S		11	58	13	5 7	6 50	3 48	8 46	5 10	6 47	3 46	5 45	5 13	6 44	3 43			
24	M		11	58	2	5 6	6 51	4 11	9 46	5 8	6 48	4 11	6 58	5 11	6 45	4 9			
25	T		11	57	51	5 4	6 52	4 34	10 31	5 7	6 49	4 35	7 49	5 10	6 46	4 35			
26	W		11	57	41	5 3	6 53	sets	11 11	5 6	6 50	sets	8 33	5 9	6 47	sets			
27	T		11	57	31	5 1	6 55	7 33	11 45	5 4	6 51	7 29	9 7	5 8	6 48	7 26			
28	F		11	57	22	5 0	6 56	8 36	morn	5 3	6 52	8 31	9 43	5 6	6 49	8 27			
29	S		11	57	13	4 58	6 57	9 40	0 20	5 2	6 54	9 35	10 17	5 5	6 50	9 29			
30	S		11	57	5	4 57	6 58	10 41	0 53	5 0	6 55	10 35	10 49	5 4	6 51	10 29			

**THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF NEW ENGLAND.**—By the last official returns of the public schools in the six New England States, the whole number of pupils in attendance during the year, was 641,983. Cost of instruction for the year, \$2,055,131.65. In Vermont, the average cost of each pupil was \$2.22; in Maine, \$1.34; in Connecticut, \$1.35; in Rhode Island, \$1.64; in Massachusetts, \$1.54.

Connecticut has a school fund of \$2,049,482.32. The income last year was \$143,691.69. "This State has 1642 school districts, and 75,880 pupils in the public schools.

In Massachusetts, the number of *private* schools is reported to be 749. The estimated amount

paid for tuition in private schools, is \$231,967.28. The whole amount expended in the State on private and public schools, exclusive of the cost of repairing and erecting school edifices, during the year, was \$1,351,193.89.

In Rhode Island 26,200 pupils attended the public schools last year, and the amount expended was \$115,160.21.

In New Hampshire, the whole amount raised for the district schools last year, was \$189,925.79.

In Maine, the amount of school taxes raised the last year, was \$274,000, or \$1.15 on each scholar. The State has 4,500 school districts.

In Vermont, the whole expenses of the public schools were \$217,402.32.



## MOON'S PHASES.

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.		N. York		Baltim. re.		Pittsburg.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco		
	D	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D	H.	M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	5	4	46m	4	34m	4	23m	4	10m	3	52m	5	1	20m
FULL MOON.....	12	10	52m	10	40m	10	29m	10	16m	9	58m	12	7	26m
LAST QUARTER.....	19	1	48m	1	36m	1	25m	1	12m	0	54m	18	10	22 e
NEW MOON.....	26	4	3 e	3	5 e	3	40 e	3	27 e	3	9 e	26	0	37 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-part.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.								NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.								BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.								
			Afternoon.			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W. BOSTON.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W. N. YORK.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W. N. YORK.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W. N. YORK.			
			H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
			H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	M		11 56 57	4 56 7	0	11 36	1 24	4 59	6 56	11 30	11 21	5 2	6 52	11 23			4 59	6 55	0 56		4 58	6 56	1 32		4 57	6 57	2 5
2	T		11 56 50	4 54 7	1	morn	1 57	4 58	6 57	morn	11 53	5 1	6 53	morn			4 57	6 58	2 33		4 55	6 58	2 33		4 54	6 59	2 59
3	W		11 56 43	4 53 7	2	0 25	2 32	4 56	6 58	0 19	ev. 29	5 0	6 54	0 12			4 56	6 59	1 2	1 10	4 59	6 55	0 56		4 58	6 56	1 32
4	T		11 56 37	4 52 7	3	1 8	3 10	4 55	6 59	1 2	1 10	4 59	6 55	0 56			4 57	6 58	2 33		4 55	6 58	2 33		4 54	6 59	2 59
5	F		11 56 31	4 50 7	4	1 42	3 55	4 54	7 0	1 37	1 59	4 58	6 56	1 32			4 57	6 57	2 5		4 55	6 58	2 33		4 54	6 59	2 59
6	S		11 56 26	4 49 7	5	2 13	4 49	4 53	7 1	2 9	3 7	4 57	6 57	2 5			4 56	6 58	2 33		4 55	6 58	2 33		4 54	6 59	2 59
7	S		11 56 22	4 48 7	6	2 38	6 11	4 52	7 2	2 36	4 30	4 55	6 58	2 33			4 55	6 58	2 33		4 55	6 58	2 33		4 54	6 59	2 59
8	M		11 56 18	4 47 7	7	3 3	7 30	4 51	7 3	3 1	5 45	4 54	6 59	2 59			4 54	6 59	2 59		4 53	7 0	3 26		4 52	7 1	3 51
9	T		11 56 14	4 46 7	8	3 26	8 40	4 49	7 4	3 26	6 47	4 53	7 0	3 26			4 53	7 0	3 26		4 52	7 1	3 51		4 51	7 2	4 19
10	W		11 56 11	4 44 7	9	3 49	9 32	4 48	7 5	3 50	7 33	4 52	7 1	3 51			4 52	7 1	3 51		4 51	7 2	4 19		4 50	7 2	rises
11	T		11 56 9	4 43 7	10	4 14	10 12	4 47	7 6	4 17	8 15	4 51	7 2	4 19			4 51	7 2	4 19		4 50	7 2	rises		4 50	7 2	rises
12	F		11 56 7	4 42 7	11	rises	10 54	4 46	7 7	rises	8 53	4 50	7 2	rises			4 50	7 2	rises		4 50	7 2	rises		4 50	7 2	rises
13	S		11 56 6	4 41 7	12	8 48	11 31	4 45	7 8	8 43	9 33	4 49	7 3	8 37			4 49	7 3	8 37		4 49	7 3	8 37		4 49	7 3	8 37
14	S		11 56 6	4 40 7	13	10 3	ev. 15	4 44	7 9	9 57	10 16	4 49	7 4	9 51			4 49	7 4	9 51		4 49	7 4	9 51		4 49	7 4	9 51
15	M		11 56 6	4 39 7	14	11 11	0 56	4 43	7 10	11 5	10 58	4 48	7 5	10 58			4 48	7 5	10 58		4 48	7 5	10 58		4 48	7 5	10 58
16	T		11 56 6	4 38 7	15	morn	1 41	4 42	7 11	morn	11 45	4 47	7 6	11 55			4 47	7 6	11 55		4 47	7 6	11 55		4 47	7 6	11 55
17	W		11 56 7	4 37 7	16	0 7	2 29	4 41	7 12	0 1	morn	4 46	7 7	morn			4 46	7 7	morn		4 46	7 7	morn		4 46	7 7	morn
18	T		11 56 9	4 36 7	17	0 50	3 25	4 40	7 13	0 45	0 37	4 45	7 8	0 40			4 45	7 8	0 40		4 45	7 8	0 40		4 45	7 8	0 40
19	F		11 56 12	4 35 7	18	1 25	4 26	4 39	7 14	1 21	1 35	4 44	7 9	1 17			4 44	7 9	1 17		4 44	7 9	1 17		4 44	7 9	1 17
20	S		11 56 14	4 34 7	19	1 54	5 41	4 39	7 15	1 51	2 42	4 43	7 10	1 49			4 43	7 10	1 49		4 43	7 10	1 49		4 43	7 10	1 49
21	S		11 56 18	4 33 7	20	2 17	7 1	4 38	7 16	2 16	4 2	4 43	7 11	2 15			4 43	7 11	2 15		4 43	7 11	2 15		4 43	7 11	2 15
22	M		11 56 22	4 32 7	21	2 40	8 11	4 37	7 17	2 40	5 17	4 42	7 12	2 40			4 42	7 12	2 40		4 42	7 12	2 40		4 42	7 12	2 40
23	T		11 56 27	4 31 7	22	3 2	9 9	4 36	7 18	3 3	6 21	4 41	7 12	3 5			4 41	7 12	3 5		4 41	7 12	3 5		4 41	7 12	3 5
24	W		11 56 32	4 31 7	23	3 24	9 56	4 36	7 19	3 27	7 15	4 41	7 13	3 29			4 41	7 13	3 29		4 41	7 13	3 29		4 41	7 13	3 29
25	T		11 56 37	4 30 7	24	3 48	10 40	4 35	7 20	3 52	7 58	4 40	7 14	3 56			4 40	7 14	3 56		4 40	7 14	3 56		4 40	7 14	3 56
26	F		11 56 43	4 29 7	25	sets	11 20	4 34	7 20	sets	8 40	4 39	7 14	sets			4 39	7 14	sets		4 39	7 14	sets		4 39	7 14	sets
27	S		11 56 50	4 29 7	25	8 31	11 56	4 34	7 21	8 25	9 19	4 39	7 15	8 19			4 39	7 15	8 19		4 39	7 15	8 19		4 39	7 15	8 19
28	S		11 56 57	4 28 7	26	9 29	morn	4 33	7 22	9 22	9 54	4 38	7 16	9 16			4 38	7 16	9 16		4 38	7 16	9 16		4 38	7 16	9 16
29	M		11 57 5	4 27 7	27	10 21	0 30	4 32	7 23	10 15	10 29	4 38	7 17	10 8			4 38	7 17	10 8		4 38	7 17	10 8		4 38	7 17	10 8
30	T		11 57 13	4 27 7	28	11 5	1 4	4 32	7 23	10 59	11 0	4 37	7 17	10 53			4 37	7 17	10 53		4 37	7 17	10 53		4 37	7 17	10 53
31	W		11 57 21	4 26 7	29	11 43	1 40	4 31	7 24	11 38	11 36	4 37	7 18	11 32			4 37	7 18	11 32		4 37	7 18	11 32		4 37	7 18	11 32

THE REASON WHY "BRUDDER DICKSON" LEFT THE CHURCH.—Mr. Dickson, a colored barber in one of our large New England towns, was shaving one of his customers, a respectable citizen, one morning, when a conversation occurred between them respecting Mr. Dickson's former connection with a colored church in that place.

"I believe you are connected with the church in Elm street, Mr. Dickson," said the customer.

"No, sah, not at all."

"What! not a member of the African church?"

"N't dis year, sah."

"Why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson, if I may be permitted to ask?"

"Why, I tell you, sah," said Mr. Dickson, strapping a concave razor on the palm of his hand. "It was jess like dis—I jined dat church in good faif. I gin ten dollars toward de stated preachin of de gospel, de fust year, and de church peepil all called me *Brudder Dickson*. De second year my business not good, and I only gib him five dollars. Dat year de church peepil call me *Mister Dickson*. Dis razor hurt you, sah?"

"No, razor goes tolbul well."

"Wall, sah, de third year I feel berry poor; sickness in my family—and I didn't give *nuffa* for preachin. Wall, sah, arter dat dey call me *old nigger Dickson*, an' I leff 'em!"



## MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	S. Francis'o
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	3	7 56 e	7 44 e	7 33 e	7 20 e	7 2 e	4 30 e
FULL MOON.....	10	6 46 e	6 34 e	6 23 e	8 10 e	5 52 e	3 20 e
LAST QUARTER.....	17	9 30m	9 18m	9 7m	8 54m	8 36m	6 4m
NEW MOON.....	25	7 17m	7 5m	6 54m	6 41m	6 23m	3 51m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.												NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.								BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.							
		Shadow at the noon-mark.			SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.		High W BOSTON.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.		High W N. YORE.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.				
		H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.			
1	T	11	57	30	4	25	7	30	morn.	2	13	4	31	7	24	morn	ev.	12	4	36	7	19	morn						
2	F	11	57	39	4	25	7	30	0	14	2	51	4	30	7	25	0	9	0	53	4	36	7	19	0	5			
3	S	11	57	49	4	25	7	31	0	41	3	35	4	30	7	26	0	37	1	39	4	36	7	20	0	34			
4	S	11	57	59	4	24	7	32	1	5	4	24	4	30	7	26	1	3	2	33	4	35	7	21	1	1			
5	M	11	58	9	4	24	7	32	1	27	5	25	4	29	7	28	1	26	3	41	4	35	7	21	1	26			
6	T	11	58	19	4	24	7	33	2	1	6	37	4	29	7	28	2	1	4	49	4	35	7	22	2	0			
7	W	11	58	30	4	23	7	34	2	14	7	38	4	29	7	29	2	15	5	48	4	34	7	23	2	17			
8	T	11	58	41	4	23	7	34	2	40	8	37	4	29	7	30	2	43	6	45	4	34	7	23	2	46			
9	F	11	58	53	4	23	7	35	3	12	9	30	4	28	7	30	3	16	7	34	4	34	7	24	3	20			
10	S	11	59	4	4	23	7	36	rises	10	18	4	28	7	31	rises	8	23	8	23	4	34	7	24	rises				
11	S	11	59	16	4	22	7	36	8	54	11	6	4	28	7	31	8	46	9	9	4	34	7	25	8	39			
12	M	11	59	28	4	22	7	37	9	55	11	55	4	28	7	32	9	49	10	0	4	34	7	25	9	43			
13	T	11	59	40	4	22	7	37	10	46	ev.	45	4	28	7	32	10	41	10	50	4	34	7	26	10	35			
14	W	aftern'n.	4	22	7	38	11	25	1	34			4	28	7	32	11	21	11	39	4	34	7	26	11	17			
15	T	12	0	6	4	22	7	38	11	56	2	26	4	28	7	33	11	54	morn		4	34	7	26	11	50			
16	F	12	0	18	4	22	7	38	morn	3	19	4	28	7	33	morn	0	34			4	34	7	27	morn				
17	S	12	0	31	4	22	7	39	0	23	4	17	4	28	7	33	0	21	1	27	4	34	7	27	0	19			
18	S	12	0	44	4	22	7	39	0	46	5	19	4	28	7	34	0	45	2	26	4	34	7	28	0	45			
19	M	12	0	57	4	22	7	39	1	7	6	24	4	28	7	34	1	8	3	30	4	34	7	28	1	9			
20	T	12	1	10	4	23	7	40	1	30	7	26	4	28	7	34	1	32	4	35	4	34	7	28	1	34			
21	W	12	1	23	4	23	7	40	1	53	8	26	4	29	7	34	1	56	5	35	4	34	7	28	2	0			
22	T	12	1	36	4	23	7	40	2	19	9	24	4	29	7	34	2	24	6	36	4	35	7	28	2	28			
23	F	12	1	49	4	23	7	40	2	50	10	12	4	29	7	35	2	55	7	29	4	35	7	29	3	1			
24	S	12	2	2	4	23	7	40	3	27	10	56	4	29	7	35	2	33	8	15	4	35	7	29	3	39			
25	S	12	2	15	4	24	7	41	sets	11	37	4	29	7	35	sets	8	56			4	35	7	29	sets				
26	M	12	2	28	4	24	7	41	9	3	morn	4	30	7	35	8	57	9	34		4	36	7	29	8	50			
27	T	12	2	40	4	25	7	41	9	43	0	14	4	30	7	35	9	37	10	10	4	36	7	29	9	31			
28	W	12	2	53	4	25	7	40	10	15	0	50	4	31	7	35	10	11	10	46	4	37	7	29	10	6			
29	T	12	3	5	4	25	7	40	10	44	1	23	4	31	7	35	10	40	11	22	4	37	7	29	10	37			
30	F	12	3	17	4	26	7	40	11	9	2	0	4	31	7	35	11	7	11	56	4	37	7	29	11	4			

A FAST STORY.—An Englishman was bragging of the speed on English railroads to a Yankee traveller in England. The engine bell was rung as the train neared the station.

"What's that noise?" inquired the Yankee.

"We are approaching a town," said the Englishman. "They have to commence ringing about ten miles before they get to a station, or else the train would run by it before the bell could be heard! Wonderful, isn't it? I suppose they haven't invented bells in America, yet!"

"Why, yes," replied the Yankee; "we've got bells, but can't use them on our railroads. We run so 'tarnal fast that the train always keeps ahead of the sound."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the Englishman.

"Fact," said the Yankee, "had to give up bells. Then we tried steam-whistles—but they wouldn't

answer, either. I was on a locomotive when the whistle was tried. We saw a two-horse wagon crossing the track, about five miles ahead, and the engineer let the whistle on, but it wasn't no use. The next thing I knew I was picking myself out of a pond by the roadside, amid the fragments of the locomotive, dead horses, broken wagon, and dead engineer, lying beside me. Just then the whistle came along, mixed up with some frightful oaths that I heard the engineer use when he first saw the horses. Poor fellow, he was dead before his voice got to him. After that we tried lights, supposing these would travel faster than sound, but the locomotive kept ahead of it still, and was in the darkness, with the light close on behind it. I have heard that some of the fast trains beat the telegraph 15 minutes every 40 miles. But I can't say as that is true—the rest I know to be so."



## MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston.			N. York		Baltimore.		Pittsburg.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco	
	D	H	M	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D	H. M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	3	8	7m	7	55m	7	44m	7	31m	7	13m	3	4 41m
FULL MOON.....	10	1	40m	1	28m	1	17m	1	4m	0	46m	9	10 14 e
LAST QUARTER.....	16	7	41 e	7	29 e	7	18 e	7	5 e	6	47 e	16	4 15 e
NEW MOON.....	24	10	32 e	10	20 e	10	9 e	9	56 e	9	38 e	24	7 6 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.						NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.						BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.					
			Afternoon.			MOON SETS.			MOON SETS.			MOON SETS.			MOON SETS.					
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S		12 3 29	4 26	7 40	11 31	2 35	4 32	7 35	11 30	ev.36	4 38	7 29	11 28	4 38	7 29	11 28	4 38	7 29	11 28
2	S		12 3 40	4 27	7 40	11 53	3 14	4 32	7 35	11 53	1 15	4 38	7 29	11 53	4 38	7 29	11 53	4 38	7 29	11 53
3	M		12 3 51	4 27	7 40	morn	3 58	4 33	7 34	morn	2 2	4 39	7 29	morn	4 39	7 29	morn	4 39	7 29	morn
4	T		12 4 2	4 28	7 40	0 15	4 48	4 34	7 34	0 16	2 54	4 39	7 28	0 17	4 39	7 28	0 17	4 39	7 28	0 17
5	W		12 4 13	4 29	7 39	0 38	5 41	4 34	7 34	0 41	3 55	4 40	7 28	0 44	4 40	7 28	0 44	4 40	7 28	0 44
6	T		12 4 23	4 29	7 39	1 8	6 46	4 35	7 34	1 11	4 55	4 41	7 28	1 15	4 41	7 28	1 15	4 41	7 28	1 15
7	F		12 4 33	4 30	7 39	1 41	7 46	4 35	7 33	1 46	5 59	4 41	7 28	1 51	4 41	7 28	1 51	4 41	7 28	1 51
8	S		12 4 42	4 30	7 38	2 27	8 52	4 36	7 33	2 33	7 00	4 42	7 27	2 39	4 42	7 27	2 39	4 42	7 27	2 39
9	S		12 4 51	4 31	7 38	rises	9 53	4 37	7 33	rises	8 2	4 42	7 27	rises	4 42	7 27	rises	4 42	7 27	rises
10	M		12 5 0	4 32	7 38	8 33	10 50	4 37	7 32	8 27	8 55	4 43	7 27	8 21	4 43	7 27	8 21	4 43	7 27	8 21
11	T		12 5 8	4 33	7 37	9 19	11 44	4 38	7 32	9 14	9 51	4 44	7 26	9 9	4 44	7 26	9 9	4 44	7 26	9 9
12	W		12 5 16	4 33	7 37	9 55	ev.37	4 39	7 31	9 51	10 44	4 44	7 26	9 47	4 44	7 26	9 47	4 44	7 26	9 47
13	T		12 5 23	4 34	7 36	10 23	1 28	4 39	7 31	10 21	11 33	4 45	7 26	10 19	4 45	7 26	10 19	4 45	7 26	10 19
14	F		12 5 30	4 35	7 36	10 48	2 18	4 40	7 30	10 48	morn	4 46	7 25	10 46	4 46	7 25	10 46	4 46	7 25	10 46
15	S		12 5 36	4 36	7 35	11 12	3 7	4 41	7 30	11 12	0 21	4 46	7 24	11 12	4 46	7 24	11 12	4 46	7 24	11 12
16	S		12 5 42	4 37	7 34	11 34	3 53	4 42	7 29	11 35	1 9	4 47	7 24	11 37	4 47	7 24	11 37	4 47	7 24	11 37
17	M		12 5 48	4 37	7 34	11 57	4 42	4 43	7 29	12 0	1 58	4 48	7 23	morn	4 48	7 23	morn	4 48	7 23	morn
18	T		12 5 53	4 38	7 33	morn	5 33	4 43	7 28	morn	2 47	4 49	7 23	0 3	4 49	7 23	0 3	4 49	7 23	0 3
19	W		12 5 57	4 39	7 32	0 22	6 36	4 44	7 27	0 26	3 44	4 49	7 22	0 30	4 49	7 22	0 30	4 49	7 22	0 30
20	T		12 6 1	4 40	7 31	0 52	7 37	4 45	7 26	0 57	4 47	4 50	7 21	1 2	4 50	7 21	1 2	4 50	7 21	1 2
21	F		12 6 4	4 41	7 30	1 27	8 45	4 46	7 26	1 33	5 51	4 51	7 21	1 39	4 51	7 21	1 39	4 51	7 21	1 39
22	S		12 6 7	4 42	7 30	2 8	9 49	4 47	7 25	2 14	7 0	4 52	7 20	2 21	4 52	7 20	2 21	4 52	7 20	2 21
23	S		12 6 9	4 43	7 29	2 57	10 37	4 48	7 24	3 3	7 55	4 52	7 19	3 10	4 52	7 19	3 10	4 52	7 19	3 10
24	M		12 6 11	4 44	7 28	sets	11 21	4 48	7 23	sets	8 41	4 53	7 18	sets	4 53	7 18	sets	4 53	7 18	sets
25	T		12 6 12	4 45	7 27	8 19	11 58	4 49	7 23	8 14	9 19	4 54	7 18	8 8	4 54	7 18	8 8	4 54	7 18	8 8
26	W		12 6 13	4 46	7 26	8 48	morn	4 50	7 22	8 44	9 57	4 55	7 17	8 40	4 55	7 17	8 40	4 55	7 17	8 40
27	T		12 6 12	4 47	7 25	9 14	0 34	4 51	7 21	9 11	10 32	4 56	7 16	9 8	4 56	7 16	9 8	4 56	7 16	9 8
28	F		12 6 12	4 48	7 24	9 38	1 8	4 52	7 20	6 36	11 4	4 57	7 15	9 34	4 57	7 15	9 34	4 57	7 15	9 34
29	S		12 6 10	4 49	7 23	9 57	1 40	4 53	7 19	9 57	11 36	4 58	7 14	9 56	4 58	7 14	9 56	4 58	7 14	9 56
30	S		12 6 8	4 50	7 22	10 19	2 13	4 54	7 18	10 20	ev.11	4 58	7 13	10 20	4 58	7 13	10 20	4 58	7 13	10 20
31	M		12 6 6	4 51	7 21	10 42	2 50	4 55	7 17	10 44	0 48	4 59	7 12	10 46	4 59	7 12	10 46	4 59	7 12	10 46

A DESPERATE REMEDY.—In the State of Ohio there resided a family, consisting of a man by the name of Beaver and his three sons, all of whom were hard cases, and who had often put to scorn the advice and entreaties of a pious, though very eccentric minister, who resided in the same town. It happened one of the boys was bitten by a rattlesnake, and was expected to die, when the minister was sent for in great haste. On his arrival he found the young man very penitent and anxious to be prayed with. The minister, calling on the family, knelt down, and prayed in this wise:—

"O. Lord, we thank Thee for rattlesnakes—we thank Thee because a rattlesnake has bit Jim. We pray Thee to send a rattlesnake to bite John; send one to bite Bill; send one to bite Sam; and, O, Lord, send the biggest kind of a rattlesnake to bite the old man, for nothing but rattlesnakes will ever bring the Beaver family to repentance."

"How rapidly they build houses now," said Cornelius to an old acquaintance, as he pointed to a neat two-story house—"they commenced that house only last week, and they are already putting in the lights."

"Y'es," rejoined the other, "and next week they will put in the liver."



## MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston.			N. York.			Baltimore.			Pittsburg.			Cincinnati.			S. FRANCISCO.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	1	5	44 e	5	32 e	5	21 e	5	8 e	4	50 e	1	2	18 e	1	2	18 e	
FULL MOON.....	8	8	33m	8	21m	8	10m	7	57m	7	39m	8	5	7m	8	5	7m	
LAST QUARTER.....	15	9	5m	8	53m	8	42m	8	29m	8	11m	15	5	39m	15	5	39m	
NEW MOON.....	23	1	16 e	1	4 e	0	53 e	0	40 e	0	22 e	23	9	50m	23	9	50m	
FIRST QUARTER.....	31	1	23m	1	11m	1	0m	0	47m	0	29m	30	9	57 e	30	9	57 e	

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Afternoon.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W NEW YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	T		12 6 3	4 52 7	20 11	6 3	27 4	56 7	16 11	9 1	28 5	0 7	11 11	13 11	13 11	13 11	13 11
2	W		12 5 59	4 53 7	18 11	37 4	10 4	57 7	14 11	42 2	12 5	1 7	10 11	46 11	46 11	46 11	46 11
3	T		12 5 54	4 54 7	17 morn	4 57	4	58 7	13 morn	3 2	5 2	7	9 morn				
4	F		12 5 49	4 55 7	16 0	16 5	56 4	59 7	12 0	22 4	13 5	3 7	8 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
5	S		12 5 43	4 56 7	15 1	6 7	8 5	0 7	11 1	12 5	26 5	4 7	7 1	19 1	19 1	19 1	19 1
6	S		12 5 37	4 57 7	14 2	13 8	28 5	1 7	10 2	19 6	47 5	5 7	6 2	26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2
7	M		12 5 30	4 58 7	12 3	24 9	43 5	2 7	9 3	29 7	53 5	6 7	5 3	35 3	35 3	35 3	35 3
8	T		12 5 23	4 59 7	11 rises	10 44	5	3 7	7 rises	8 51	5	6 7	4 rises				
9	W		12 5 15	5 0 7	10 8	21 11	38 5	4 7	6 8	18 9	45 5	7 7	2 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8
10	T		12 5 6	5 1 7	8 8	48 ev.	29 5	5 7	5 8	47 10	34 5	8 7	1 8	45 8	45 8	45 8	45 8
11	F		12 4 57	5 2 7	7 9	13 1	15 5	6 7	4 9	13 11	17 5	9 7	0 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9
12	S		12 4 47	5 3 7	6 9	35 1	56 5	7 7	2 9	36 11	58 5	10 6	59 9	38 9	38 9	38 9	38 9
13	S		12 4 37	5 4 7	4 9	59 2	38 5	8 7	1 10	1 morn	5	11 6	58 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10
14	M		12 4 26	5 6 7	1	10 24	3 17	5 9	0 10	27 0	38 5	12 6	55 10	31 10	31 10	31 10	31 10
15	T		12 4 15	5 7 7	0 10	53 3	59 5	10 6	58 10	57 1	18 5	13 6	54 11	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11
16	W		12 4 3	5 8 6	58 11	26 4	42 5	11 6	57 11	31 2	0 5	14 6	53 11	37 11	37 11	37 11	37 11
17	T		12 3 50	5 10 6	57 morn	5 35	5	12 6	55 morn	2 47	5	15 6	52 morn				
18	F		12 3 37	5 11 6	55 0	5 64	9	13 6	54 0	12 3	49 5	16 6	51 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
19	S		12 3 24	5 12 6	54 0	52 8	8	14 6	53 0	58 5	9 5	17 6	50 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1
20	S		12 3 10	5 13 6	52 1	44 9	24 5	15 6	51 1	50 6	27 5	17 6	48 1	57 1	57 1	57 1	57 1
21	M		12 2 56	5 14 6	51 2	44 10	20 5	16 6	50 2	50 7	35 5	18 6	47 2	56 2	56 2	56 2	56 2
22	T		12 2 41	5 15 6	49 3	46 11	4	17 6	48 3	51 8	22 5	19 6	45 3	56 3	56 3	56 3	56 3
23	W		12 2 26	5 16 6	48 sets	11 41	5	17 6	47 sets	9 3	5	20 6	44 sets				
24	T		12 2 11	5 17 6	46 7	41 morn	5	18 6	45 7	39 9	38 5	21 6	43 7	37 7	37 7	37 7	37 7
25	F		12 1 54	5 18 6	44 8	2 0	15 5	19 6	44 8	1 10	10 5	22 6	41 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
26	S		12 1 38	5 19 6	43 8	24 0	47 5	20 6	42 8	24 10	41 5	23 6	40 8	25 8	25 8	25 8	25 8
27	S		12 1 21	5 20 6	41 8	46 1	16 5	21 6	41 8	47 11	12 5	24 6	38 8	49 8	49 8	49 8	49 8
28	M		12 1 4	5 21 6	39 9	10 1	48 5	22 6	39 9	13 11	45 5	25 6	37 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9
29	T		12 0 46	5 22 6	38 9	37 2	21 5	23 6	37 9	42 ev.	18 5	26 6	35 9	40 9	40 9	40 9	40 9
30	W		12 0 28	5 23 6	36 10	12 2	57 5	24 6	36 10	17 0	55 5	26 6	34 10	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 10
31	T		12 0 10	5 23 6	36 10	56 3	34 5	25 6	34 11	-2 1	36 5	27 6	32 11				

A SAD CONTRAST.—A painter once met with a beautiful child. So enraptured was he with its countenance and expression of loveliness, that he resolved to paint it. He made it his guardian angel. In sorrow and passion he sought relief and tranquillity in gazing upon that charming countenance. He purposed, if he ever saw its counter-part, to paint that also. But years passed away before he found a face so intensely ugly as to satisfy his idea of a perfect contrast to his darling picture. He painted that terrible picture. It was that of a wretch lying in despair, upon the floor of his cell. But what must have been his

emotions when he learned that it was the very same person he had painted before? The first was the face of the innocent child; the last that of the reckless, ruined youth. The best thing perverted become the worst. The sweet juice changed, produce the sharpest acids. The little angel likeness had been metamorphosed into the reality of a fiend.

QUACK MEDICINES.—A man advertises for "competent persons to undertake the sale of new medicine," and adds, that "It will be profitable for the undertaker."



## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	D.	S. Francis's
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
FULL MOON.....	6	4 34 e	4 22 e	4 11 e	3 58 e	3 40 e	6	1 8 e
LAST QUARTER.....	14	1 46 m	1 34 m	1 23 m	1 10 m	0 52 m	13	10 20 e
NEW MOON.....	22	3 19 m	3 7 m	2 56 m	2 43 m	2 25 m	21	11 53 e
FIRST QUARTER.....	29	7 54 m	7 42 m	7 31 m	7 18 m	7 0 m	29	4 28 m

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	Shadow at the moon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			Morning.		MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	MOON SETS.	High W N. YORK.	MOON SETS.	High W S. FRANCISCO.				
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.										
1	F	11 59 51	5 24	6 35	11 53	4 19	5 26	6 33	11 59	2 29	5 28	6 31	morn	
2	S	11 59 32	5 26	6 33	morn	5 21	5 27	6 31	morn	3 42	5 29	6 29	0 6	
3	S	11 59 13	5 27	6 31	1 0	6 47	5 28	6 29	1 6	5 12	5 30	6 28	1 13	
4	M	11 58 54	5 28	6 29	2 16	8 19	5 29	6 28	2 21	6 44	5 31	6 26	2 27	
5	T	11 58 34	5 29	6 28	3 36	9 39	5 30	6 26	3 40	7 51	5 32	6 25	3 44	
6	W	11 58 14	5 30	6 26	rises	10 40	5 31	6 25	rises	8 45	5 33	6 23	rises	
7	T	11 57 54	5 31	6 24	7 12	11 30	5 32	6 23	7 11	9 33	5 34	6 21	7 10	
8	F	11 57 33	5 32	6 22	7 35	ev. 13	5 33	6 21	7 36	10 13	5 35	6 20	7 36	
9	S	11 57 13	5 33	6 21	7 59	0 54	5 34	6 20	8 1	10 52	5 35	6 18	8 3	
10	S	11 56 52	5 34	6 19	8 23	1 32	5 35	6 18	8 26	11 29	5 36	6 17	8 30	
11	M	11 56 31	5 35	6 17	8 51	2 6	5 36	6 16	8 55	morn	5 37	6 15	9 0	
12	T	11 56 10	5 36	6 15	9 22	2 42	5 37	6 15	9 27	0 3	5 38	6 14	9 33	
13	W	11 55 49	5 37	6 14	10 0	3 16	5 38	6 13	10 6	0 39	5 39	6 12	10 13	
14	T	11 55 28	5 38	6 12	10 45	3 57	5 39	6 11	10 51	1 16	5 40	6 10	10 58	
15	F	11 55 7	5 39	6 10	11 36	4 46	5 40	6 9	11 42	1 59	5 41	6 9	11 49	
16	S	11 54 46	5 40	6 8	morn	5 59	5 41	6 8	morn	2 57	5 42	6 7	morn	
17	S	11 54 25	5 41	6 7	0 33	7 29	5 42	6 6	0 39	4 26	5 43	6 6	0 45	
18	M	11 54 4	5 43	6 5	1 34	8 54	5 43	6 4	1 39	5 54	5 44	6 4	1 45	
19	T	11 53 43	5 44	6 3	2 38	9 57	5 44	6 3	2 42	7 12	5 44	6 2	2 46	
20	W	11 53 22	5 45	6 1	3 42	10 39	5 45	6 1	3 45	7 59	5 45	6 1	3 48	
21	T	11 53 11	5 46	6 0	sets	11 15	5 46	5 59	sets	8 38	5 46	5 59	sets	
22	F	11 52 40	5 47	5 58	6 28	11 46	5 47	5 58	6 28	9 10	5 47	5 58	6 28	
23	S	11 52 19	5 48	5 56	6 50	morn	5 48	5 56	6 51	9 42	5 48	5 56	6 52	
24	S	11 51 59	5 49	5 54	7 13	0 17	5 49	5 54	7 16	10 13	5 49	5 54	7 18	
25	M	11 51 38	5 50	5 53	7 41	0 49	5 50	5 53	7 44	10 43	5 50	5 53	7 49	
26	T	11 51 18	5 51	5 51	8 14	1 21	5 51	5 51	8 19	11 16	5 51	5 51	8 24	
27	W	11 50 58	5 52	5 49	8 53	1 52	5 52	5 50	8 59	11 51	5 52	5 50	9 5	
28	T	11 50 38	5 53	5 47	9 45	2 28	5 53	5 48	9 52	ev. 27	5 53	5 48	9 58	
29	F	11 50 18	5 54	5 46	10 48	3 10	5 54	5 46	10 54	1 18	5 54	5 46	11 1	
30	S	11 49 59	5 56	5 44	11 59	4 0	5 55	5 44	morn	2 11	5 55	5 45	morn	

AS GOOD AS IF IT WERE ÆSOP.—A mouse ranging about a brewery, happened to fall into a vat of beer, and appealed to a cat to help him out. The cat replied—"It is a foolish request; for as soon as I get you out I shall eat you."

The mouse replied, that that fate would be better than to be drowned in beer. The cat lifted him out, but the fumes of the beer caused him to sneeze, and the mouse took refuge in his hole. The cat called on the mouse to come out.

"You, sir, did you not promise that I should eat you?"

"Ah," replied the mouse, "but you know I was in liquor at the time."

SOME years since an Englishman, whose pronunciation was tinged with cockneyism, was sent to preach to the benighted and wicked Hoosiers of the little village of Elkhart in Indiana, a tidy, vigorous borough, with a future before it. He thus commenced his discourse—"Him-abitants of Hel-kart, come to the halber."

"Did you ever know such a mechanical genius as my son?" said an old lady. "He has made a fiddle out of his own head, and he has wood enough for another."

A LAZY fellow out west, spells Tennessee 10-a-c.



## MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston	N. York	Baltimore	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	S. Francis'o
	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M.
FULL MOON.....	6 2 52m	2 40m	2 29m	2 16m	1 58m	5 11 26 e
LAST QUARTER.....	13 8 59 e	8 47 e	8 36 e	8 23 e	8 5 e	13 5 33 e
NEW MOON.....	21 4 40 e	4 28 e	4 17 e	4 4 e	3 46 e	21 1 14 e
FIRST QUARTER.....	28 2 20 e	2 8 e	1 57 e	1 44 e	1 26 e	28 10 54m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Morning.					Morning.					Morning.				
			SUN RISE.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	H. M.	SUN RISE.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N. YORK.	H. M.	SUN RISE.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S		11 49 39	5 57	5 42	morn	5 9	5 56	5 43	0 5	3 35	5 55	5 43	0 11			
2	M		11 49 20	5 58	5 40	1 15	6 43	5 57	5 41	1 20	5 15	5 56	5 42	1 25			
3	T		11 49 2	5 59	5 39	2 33	8 22	5 58	5 39	2 36	6 43	5 57	5 40	2 40			
4	W		11 48 43	6 0	5 37	3 48	9 34	5 59	5 38	3 50	7 43	5 58	5 39	3 52			
5	T		11 48 25	6 1	5 35	rises	10 24	6 0	5 36	rises	8 28	5 59	5 37	rises			
6	F		11 48 8	6 2	5 33	6 0	11 11	6 1	5 35	6 1	9 9	6 0	5 35	6 2			
7	S		11 47 51	6 3	5 32	6 23	11 50	6 2	5 33	6 26	9 47	6 1	5 34	6 28			
8	S		11 47 34	6 4	5 30	6 49	ev.25	6 3	5 31	6 53	10 24	6 2	5 32	6 57			
9	M		11 47 17	6 6	5 28	7 19	1 0	6 4	5 30	7 24	10 57	6 3	5 31	7 29			
10	T		11 47 1	6 7	5 27	7 54	1 35	6 5	5 28	7 59	11 30	6 4	5 29	8 6			
11	W		11 46 46	6 8	5 25	8 36	2 7	6 7	5 27	8 42	morn	6 5	5 28	8 49			
12	T		11 46 31	6 9	5 23	9 25	2 42	6 8	5 25	9 31	0 4	6 6	5 26	9 39			
13	F		11 46 17	6 10	5 22	10 20	3 22	6 9	5 23	10 26	0 42	6 7	5 25	10 33			
14	S		11 46 3	6 11	5 20	11 20	4 8	6 10	5 22	11 26	1 26	6 8	5 23	11 32			
15	S		11 45 50	6 13	5 19	morn	5 18	6 11	5 20	morn	2 19	6 9	5 22	morn			
16	M		11 45 37	6 14	5 17	0 24	6 48	6 12	5 19	0 28	3 43	6 10	5 21	0 33			
17	T		11 45 25	6 15	5 15	1 27	8 16	6 13	5 17	1 30	5 13	6 11	5 19	1 34			
18	W		11 45 13	6 16	5 14	2 32	9 21	6 14	5 16	2 34	6 30	6 12	5 18	2 37			
19	T		11 45 2	6 17	5 12	3 37	10 3	6 15	5 14	3 38	7 22	6 13	5 16	3 39			
20	F		11 44 52	6 18	5 11	4 43	10 38	6 16	5 13	4 42	8 2	6 14	5 15	4 42			
21	S		11 44 43	6 20	5 9	sets	11 11	6 18	5 12	sets	8 36	6 15	5 14	sets			
22	S		11 44 34	6 21	5 8	5 42	11 44	6 19	5 10	5 45	9 7	6 16	5 13	5 49			
23	M		11 44 25	6 22	5 6	6 13	morn	6 20	5 9	6 17	9 40	6 17	5 11	6 22			
24	T		11 44 18	6 23	5 5	6 51	0 18	6 21	5 7	6 57	10 17	6 19	5 10	7 3			
25	W		11 44 11	6 24	5 3	7 40	0 53	6 22	5 6	7 46	10 52	6 20	5 9	7 53			
26	T		11 44 5	6 26	5 2	8 40	1 30	6 23	5 4	8 46	11 30	6 21	5 8	8 53			
27	F		11 43 59	6 27	5 1	9 48	2 10	6 24	5 3	9 54	ev.14	6 22	5 6	10 1			
28	S		11 43 55	6 28	4 59	11 4	2 57	6 26	5 2	11 9	1 2	6 23	5 5	11 14			
29	S		11 43 51	6 29	4 58	morn	3 53	6 27	5 1	morn	2 6	6 24	5 4	morn			
30	M		11 43 47	6 31	4 57	0 19	5 7	6 28	4 59	0 23	3 34	6 25	5 2	0 27			
31	T		11 43 45	6 32	4 55	1 34	6 42	6 29	4 58	1 36	5 7	6 26	5 1	1 39			

INVENTIONS.—The following will be found useful by way of reference:—

Glass windows were first used in.....A.D.	1180	Pins first used in England.....	1543
Chimneys in houses.....	1236	Circulation of human blood first discovered by Harvey.....	1619
Lead pipes for conveying water.....	1252	First newspaper published.....	1630
Tallow candles for lights.....	1290	First steam-engine invented.....	1649
Spectacles invented by an Italian.....	1299	First fire-engine invented.....	1663
Paper first made from linen.....	1302	First cotton planted in the United States.....	1769
Woollen cloth first made in England.....	1331	Steam-engine improved by Watt.....	1767
Art of painting in oil colors.....	1410	Steam cotton-mill erected.....	1783
Printing invented.....	1440	Stereotype printing invented in Scotland.....	1785
Watches made in Germany.....	1477	Animal magnetism discovered by Mesmer.....	1788
Variation of compass first noticed.....	1540	Sabbath-school estab'd in Yorkshire, Eng.....	1789
		Electro-magnetic telegraph by Morse inv.....	1832
		Daguerreotype process invented.....	1839



## MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburg.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
		D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FULL MOON.....	4	4	17 e	4	5 e	3	54 e	3	41 e	3	23 e	0	51 e
LAST QUARTER.....	12	5	25 e	5	13 e	5	2 e	4	49 e	4	31 e	1	59 e
NEW MOON.....	20	5	18 m	5	6 m	4	55 m	4	42 m	4	24 m	1	52 m
FIRST QUARTER.....	26	9	56 e	9	44 e	9	33 e	9	20 e	9	2 e	6	30 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Morning.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W. N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W		11 43 43	6 33	4 54	2 46	8 9	6 30	4 57	2 47	6 27	6 27	5 0	2 48	
2	T		11 43 42	6 34	4 53	3 55	9 14	6 31	4 56	3 55	7 21	6 28	4 59	3 55	
3	F		11 43 42	6 36	4 51	5 5	10 4	6 32	4 54	5 4	8 6	6 29	4 58	5 2	
4	S		11 43 43	6 37	4 50	rises	10 46	6 34	4 53	rises	8 45	6 31	4 57	rises	
5	S		11 43 45	6 38	4 49	5 17	11 23	6 35	4 52	5 21	9 22	6 32	4 56	5 26	
6	M		11 43 47	6 39	4 48	5 50	11 59	6 36	4 51	5 55	9 56	6 33	4 55	6 1	
7	T		11 43 50	6 41	4 47	6 29	ev. 34	6 37	4 50	6 35	10 31	6 34	4 54	6 42	
8	W		11 43 54	6 42	4 45	7 15	1 7	6 38	4 49	7 22	11 5	6 35	4 53	7 29	
9	T		11 43 59	6 43	4 44	8 9	1 42	6 40	4 48	8 15	11 40	6 36	4 52	8 22	
10	F		11 44 5	6 44	4 43	9 7	2 17	6 41	4 47	9 13	morn	6 37	4 51	9 19	
11	S		11 44 11	6 46	4 42	10 9	2 57	6 42	4 46	10 14	0 15	6 38	4 50	10 19	
12	S		11 44 19	6 47	4 41	11 11	3 42	6 43	4 45	11 15	0 57	6 39	4 49	11 20	
13	M		11 44 27	6 48	4 40	morn	4 37	6 44	4 44	morn	1 48	6 40	4 48	morn	
14	T		11 44 37	6 49	4 39	0 15	5 56	6 46	4 43	0 18	2 55	6 41	4 47	0 21	
15	W		11 44 47	6 51	4 39	1 18	7 16	6 47	4 43	1 20	4 18	6 43	4 47	1 22	
16	T		11 44 58	6 52	4 38	2 23	8 23	6 48	4 42	2 24	5 30	6 44	4 46	2 25	
17	F		11 45 10	6 53	4 37	3 30	9 16	6 49	4 41	3 29	6 32	6 45	4 45	3 28	
18	S		11 45 22	6 54	4 36	4 39	9 56	6 50	4 40	4 37	7 16	6 46	4 44	4 35	
19	S		11 45 36	6 56	4 35	5 52	10 37	6 51	4 39	5 49	7 56	6 47	4 44	5 45	
20	M		11 45 50	6 57	4 34	sets	11 15	6 53	4 39	sets	8 35	6 48	4 43	sets	
21	T		11 46 5	6 58	4 34	5 31	11 53	6 54	4 38	5 37	9 14	6 49	4 43	5 44	
22	W		11 46 21	6 59	4 33	6 28	morn	6 55	4 38	6 35	9 53	6 50	4 42	6 42	
23	T		11 46 38	7 0	4 32	7 37	0 34	6 56	4 37	7 43	10 34	6 51	4 42	7 50	
24	F		11 46 55	7 2	4 32	8 52	1 17	6 57	4 36	8 57	11 19	6 52	4 41	9 3	
25	S		11 47 13	7 3	4 31	10 9	2 3	6 58	4 36	10 14	ev. 9	6 54	4 40	10 18	
26	S		11 47 32	7 4	4 31	11 25	2 56	6 59	4 35	11 27	1 5	6 55	4 40	11 30	
27	M		11 47 52	7 5	4 30	morn	3 55	7 0	4 35	morn	2 6	6 56	4 40	morn	
28	T		11 48 12	7 6	4 30	0 37	5 1	7 2	4 35	0 38	3 21	6 57	4 40	0 40	
29	W		11 48 33	7 7	4 30	1 46	6 22	7 3	4 34	1 46	4 38	6 58	4 39	1 47	
30	T		11 48 55	7 8	4 29	2 54	7 34	7 4	4 34	2 53	5 50	6 59	4 39	2 52	

YOUNG AMERICA.—“My son,” said a doating father, who was about taking his son into business, “what shall be the style of the new firm?”

“Well, governor,” said the one-and-twenty youth, looking up in the heavens to find an answer, “I don’t know; but suppose we have it ‘John H. Samplin & Father.’”

The old gentleman was struck with the originality of the idea, but could not adopt it.

AN advocate the other day said he had two witnesses in court in support of the cause of his client, and they would be sure to speak the truth, for he had no opportunity of communicating with them!

WHISTLING.—Speaking of bores, we can scarcely imagine one capable of inflicting more twisting misery than an intolerable whistler. A fife we can stand, when all the nation is “armed and equipped,” &c., on training day, and a drum, with its bang, flang, flang, serves to drown its screams; but to listen to a poor air, badly murdered by a poorer pucker, we prefer death in some easier if not quicker way. We always think of the French stage-driver, who, being very much annoyed by such a bore, suddenly turned upon him with “My friend, vat for you all time vival? You loss your dog, eh?”

WORDS hurt more than blows.



## MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburg.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
FULL MOON.....	4	8	50m	8	38m	8	27m	8	14m	7	56m	5	24m
LAST QUARTER.....	12	1	27 e	1	15 e	1	4 e	0	51 e	0	33 e	10	1m
NEW MOON.....	19	5	3 e	4	51 e	4	40 e	4	27 e	4	9 e	1	37 e
FIRST QUARTER.....	26	7	54m	7	42m	7	31m	7	18m	7	0m	4	28m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at the noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Morning.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	11 49 17	7 10 4	29	4 2	8 40	7 5 4	34	3 59	6 48	7 0 4	39	3 57		
2	S	11 49 40	7 11 4	29	5 24	9 34	7 6 4	33	5 21	7 36	7 1 4	39	5 17		
3	S	11 50 4	7 12 4	28	6 16	10 18	7 7 4	33	6 12	8 21	7 2 4	38	6 7		
4	M	11 50 28	7 13 4	28	rises	10 59	7 8 4	33	rises	9 0	7 2 4	38	rises		
5	T	11 50 51	7 14 4	28	5 9	11 39	7 9 4	32	5 15	9 39	7 3 4	38	5 22		
6	W	11 51 18	7 15 4	28	5 59	ev. 15	7 10 4	32	6 5	10 14	7 4 4	38	6 13		
7	T	11 51 44	7 16 4	28	6 56	0 52	7 11 4	32	7 2	10 50	7 5 4	38	7 8		
8	F	11 52 10	7 17 4	28	7 57	1 28	7 12 4	32	8 2	11 25	7 6 4	38	8 8		
9	S	11 52 37	7 17 4	28	8 59	2 2	7 13 4	32	9 3	morn	7 7 4	38	9 8		
10	S	11 53 4	7 18 4	28	10 1	2 40	7 14 4	32	10 5	0 1	7 8 4	38	10 8		
11	M	11 53 32	7 19 4	28	11 3	3 21	7 15 4	32	11 6	0 41	7 9 4	38	11 8		
12	T	11 54 0	7 20 4	28	morn	4 7	7 15 4	32	morn	1 23	7 9 4	39	morn		
13	W	11 54 28	7 21 4	28	0 7	4 58	7 16 4	32	0 8	2 11	7 10 4	39	0 9		
14	T	11 54 57	7 22 4	28	1 12	6 7	7 16 4	33	1 11	3 10	7 11 4	39	1 11		
15	F	11 55 26	7 22 4	29	2 16	7 13	7 17 4	33	2 15	4 20	7 12 4	39	2 14		
16	S	11 55 15	7 23 4	29	3 26	8 13	7 18 4	33	3 23	5 24	7 12 4	40	3 21		
17	S	11 56 25	7 24 4	29	4 40	9 10	7 18 4	33	4 36	6 22	7 13 4	40	4 32		
18	M	11 56 55	7 24 4	29	5 57	9 57	7 19 4	34	5 52	7 15	7 14 4	40	5 46		
19	T	11 57 25	7 25 4	30	sets	10 46	7 20 4	34	sets	8 1	7 14 4	41	sets		
20	W	11 57 55	7 26 4	30	5 16	11 34	7 20 4	35	5 22	8 49	7 15 4	41	5 29		
21	T	11 58 25	7 26 4	31	6 31	morn	7 21 4	35	6 38	9 38	7 15 4	42	6 44		
22	F	11 58 55	7 26 4	31	7 51	0 22	7 21 4	36	7 56	10 27	7 16 4	42	8 1		
23	S	11 59 25	7 27 4	32	9 10	1 12	7 22 4	36	9 14	11 18	7 16 4	43	9 17		
24	S	aftern'n.	7 27 4	32	10 26	2 2	7 22 4	37	10 28	ev. 8	7 17 4	43	10 30		
25	M	12 0 25	7 28 4	33	11 37	2 54	7 23 4	37	11 38	1 0	7 17 4	44	11 39		
26	T	12 0 55	7 28 4	34	morn	3 48	7 23 4	38	morn	1 52	7 17 4	44	morn		
27	W	12 1 24	7 28 4	34	0 47	4 41	7 23 4	39	0 46	2 52	7 18 4	45	0 46		
28	T	12 1 54	7 29 4	35	1 54	5 41	7 23 4	39	1 52	3 55	7 18 4	46	1 50		
29	F	12 2 23	7 29 4	36	3 1	6 43	7 24 4	40	2 58	5 1	7 18 4	47	2 55		
30	S	12 2 52	7 29 4	37	4 7	7 53	7 24 4	41	9 3	6 5	7 19 4	47	3 58		
31	S	12 3 21	7 30 4	37	5 13	8 59	7 24 4	42	5 8	7 8	7 19 4	48	5 2		

**PRODUCTION OF MAPLE SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES**—Of the twenty-seven States in which this sugar is manufactured—

Maine produced lb. 1,392,427	Virginia.....	1,233,908
Vermont ..... 6,139,941	Ohio.....	4,528,548
New York ..... 10,310,714	Michigan.....	2,433,907
Pennsylvania .... 2,318,641	Indiana.....	3,921,638

These are the largest producers. Vermont makes by far the largest quantity in proportion to its territory.

Be-idea the above sugar crop, there was a yield by the sugar maple in the United States, in 1850, of forty million gallons of maple molasses.

**THE DOCTOR'S WELCOME.**—Down east there resides a certain M. D. One very cold night he was aroused from his slumbers by a very loud knocking at his door. After some hesitation he went to the window and asked—

"Who's there?"

"A friend."

"What do you want?"

"Want to stay here all night."

"Stay there, then," was the benevolent reply.

**EVIDENCE OF FRIENDSHIP.**—Kissing a married lady out of regard for her husband.



# GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, *President of the United States*.....Salary \$25,000  
DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, *Vice-President pro tem*....." 5,000

## THE CABINET.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New York, *Secretary of State*.....Salary \$6,000  
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, *Secretary of the Treasury*....." 6,000  
ROBERT MCLELLAND, of Michigan, *Secretary of the Interior*....." 6,000  
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North Carolina, *Secretary of the Navy*....." 6,000  
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, *Secretary of War*....." 6,000  
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, *Postmaster-General*....." 6,000  
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, *Attorney-General*....." 4,000

## THE JUDICIARY.

### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary \$5,000.  
JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, *Associate Justice*. SAMUEL NELSON, of New York, *Associate Justice*.  
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " " ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pa., " "  
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " " BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Mass., " "  
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, " " JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala., " "  
Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500. Meets first Monday in December at Washington.

## XXXIII<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION OPENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1853.

### SENATE—62 Members.

DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, *President pro tem*.

[Whigs in *Italics*, 91; Democrats in Roman, 37; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 2; Vacancies, 2. The figures before each Senator's name, denote the year when his term closes.]

ALABAMA.  
1855..Benj. Fitzpatrick,  
1859..\*Clement C. Clay, Jr.  
ARKANSAS.  
1855..\*Robert W. Johnson,†  
1859..William K. Sebastian.  
CALIFORNIA.  
1855..William M. Gwin,  
1857..John B. Weller  
CONNECTICUT.  
1855..Truman Smith,  
1857..Isaac Toucey.  
DELAWARE.  
1857..James A. Bayard,  
1859..\*John M. Clayton.  
FLORIDA.  
1855..Jackson Morton,  
1857..Stephen R. Mallory.  
GEORGIA.  
1855..William C. Dawson,  
1859..\*Robert Toombs.  
INDIANA.  
1855..John Pettit,  
1857..Jesse D. Bright.  
ILLINOIS.  
1855..James Shields,  
1859..Stephen A. Douglas.  
IOWA.  
1855..Augustus C. Dodge,  
1859..George W. Jones.

KENTUCKY.  
1855..Archibald Dixon,  
1859..\*John B. Thompson.  
LOUISIANA.  
1855..John Slidell,  
1859..\*Judah P. Benjamin.  
MAINE.  
1857..Hannibal Hamlin,  
1859..\*Wm. Pitt Fessenden.  
MASSACHUSETTS.  
1857..CHARLES SUMNER,  
1859..\*Edward Everett.  
MARYLAND.  
1861..James A. Pearce,  
1857..Thomas G. Pratt.  
MICHIGAN.  
1857..Lewis Cass,  
1859..\*Charles E. Stuart.  
MISSISSIPPI.  
1857..Stephen Adams,  
1859..\*Albert G. Brown.  
MISSOURI.  
1855..David R. Atchison,  
1857..Henry S. Geyer.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
1855..Moses Norris, Jr.,  
1859..\*Jared W. Williams.†  
NEW YORK.  
1855..William H. Seward,  
1857..Hamilton Fish.

NEW JERSEY.  
1857..John R. Thomson,  
1859..\*William Wright.  
NORTH CAROLINA.  
1855..George E. Badger,  
1859..(Vacancy.)  
OHIO.  
1855..SALMON P. CHASE,  
1857..Benjamin F. Wade.  
PENNSYLVANIA.  
1855..James Cooper,  
1857..Richard Brodhead, Jr.  
RHODE ISLAND.  
1857..Charles T. James,  
1859..\*Philip Allen.  
SOUTH CAROLINA.  
1855..Andrew P. Butler,  
1859..\*Josiah J. Evans.  
TENNESSEE.  
1857..James C. Jones,  
1859..John Bell.  
TEXAS.  
1857..Thomas J. Rusk,  
1859..Samuel Houston.  
VERMONT.  
1855..(Vacancy.)  
1857..Solomon Foot.  
VIRGINIA.  
1857..James M. Mason,  
1859..Robert M. T. Hunter.  
WISCONSIN.  
1855..Isaac P. Walker,  
1857..Henry Dodge.

\* Had not seats in the XXXIII<sup>d</sup> Congress.

† Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—224 Members.

LINN BOYD, Ky., Speaker. — JOHN W. FORNEY, Pa., Clerk.

ALABAMA.	LOUISIANA.	3 *Harry Hubbard.	10 <i>Ner Middlenearth,</i>
1 Philip Phillips,	1 William Dunbar,	NEW YORK.	11 Christian M. Straub,
2 *James Abercrombie,	2 Theodore G. Hunt,	1 James Maurice,	12 Hend'k B. Wright,
3 *Sampson W. Harris,	3 Jas. E. Perkins, Jr.,	2 Th. W. Cummings,	13 Asa Packer,
4 *Wm. R. Smith,	4 Roland Jones.	3 Hiram Walbridge,	14 *Galusha A. Grow,
5 *Geo. S. Houston,	MAINE.	4 Mike Walsh,	15 *James Gumbie,
6 *W. R. W. Cobb,	1 *Moses M'Donald,	5 Wm. M. Tweed,	16 *William H. Kurtz,
7 James F. Dowdell,	2 Samuel Mayall,	6 John Wheeler,	17 Samuel L. Russell,
ARKANSAS.	3 E. Wilder Farley,	7 Wm. A. Walker,	18 John M'ulloch,
1 A. B. Greenwood,	4 Samuel P. Benson,	8 Francis B. Cutting,	19 Augustus Druin,
2 Edwin A. Warren.	5 *Israel Washburn, Jr.	9 Jared V. Peck,	20 *John L. Dawson,
CALIFORNIA.	6 *Thos. J. D. Fuller.	10 *William Murray,	21 David Ritchie,
1 Marcus C. Latham,	MARYLAND.	11 Thos. R. Westbrook,	22 *Thomas M. Hovee,
2 J. A. McDougal,	1 John R. Franklin,	12 *Gilbert Deau,	23 Michael C. Trout,
CONNECTICUT.	2 Jacob Shower,	13 Russell Sage,	24 *Carlton B. Curtis,
1 James T. Pratt,	3 Joshua Vansant,	14 Rufus W. Peckham,	25 John Dick.
2 *Colin M. Ingersoll,	4 Henry May,	15 Charles Hughes,	RHODE ISLAND.
3 Nathan Belcher,	5 *Wm. T. Hamilton,	16 Geo. A. Siammons,	1 Thomas Davis,
4 *Origen S. Seymour.	6 Augustus R. Sellers.	17 B shop Perkins,	2 *Benj. B. Thurston.
DELAWARE.	MASSACHUSETTS.	18 Peter Rowe,	SOUTH CAROLINA.
*George Read Riddle.	1 *Zeno Scudder,	19 George W. Chase,	1 *John M'Queen,
FLORIDA.	2 Samuel L. Crocker,	20 Ora. B. Mattoon,	2 *William Aiken,
GEORGIA.	3 J Wiley Edmonds,	21 *Henry Bennett,	3 L. M. Keitt,
1 James L. Seward,	4 Samuel H. Walley,	22 GERRIT SMITH,	4 Preston S. Brooks,
2 Alfred H. Colquitt,	5 *William Appleton,	23 Caleb Lyon,	5 *James L. Orr,
3 *David J. Baile,	6 Chas. W. Upham,	24 *Daniel T. Jones,	6 Wm. W. Boyce.
4 Wm. B. W. Dent,	7 Nath. P. Banks, Jr.,	25 Edwin B. Morgan,	TENNESSEE.
5 *Elijah W. Chastain,	8 Tappan Wentworth,	26 Andrew Oliver,	1 (Vacancy),
6 *Junius Hilmyer,	9 ALEX. DE WITT,	27 John J. Taylor,	2 *W. M. Churchwell,
7 David A. Reese,	10 Edward Dickinson,	28 George Hastings,	3 Samuel A. Smith,
8 *Alex. H. Stephens.	11 *John Z. Goodrich.	29 Davis Carpenter,	4 *William Cullom,
ILLINOIS.	MICHIGAN.	30 Benjamin Pringle,	5 Thomas Barry,
1 E. B. Washburne,	1 David Stuart,	31 Thos. T. Flayler,	6 *Geo. W. Jones,
2 John Wentworth,	2 David A. Noble,	32 *Samson G. Haven,	7 Robert M. Bygg,
3 Jesse O. Norton,	3 Samuel Clark,	33 Reuben E. Fenton.	8 Felix K. Zollicoffer,
4 James Knox,	4 Hester L. Stevens,	OHIO.	9 Emerson Etheridge,
5 *W. A. Richardson,	MISSOURI.	1 *David T. Disney,	10 *Fred'k P. Stanton.
6 *Richard Yates,	1 Thomas H. Benton,	2 John S. Harrison,	TEXAS.
7 James C. Allen,	2 Alfred W. Lamb,	3 *Lewis D. Campbell,	1 Geo. W. Smythe,
8 *Wm. H. Bissell,	3 James J. Lindley,	4 M. H. Nichols,	2 Peter H. Bell.
9 *Willis Allen,	4 *John G. Miller,	5 *Alfred P. Edgerton,	VERMONT.
INDIANA.	5 Mordecai Oliver,	6 Andrew Ellison,	1 *James Meacham,
1 Smith Miller,	6 *John S. Phelps,	7 Aaron Hartson,	2 Andrew Tracy,
2 Wm. H. English,	7 Samuel Caruthers.	8 Moses B. Corwin,	3 Alvah Sablin.
3 *Cyrus L. Dunham,	MISSISSIPPI.	9 Fred W. Green,	VIRGINIA.
4 James H. Lane,	1 Daniel B. Wright,	10 *John L. Taylor,	1 *Thomas H. Bayly,
5 *Samuel W. Parker,	2 William S. Barry,	11 Thomas Ritchey,	2 *John S. Milson,
6 *Thos. A. Hendricks,	3 O. R. Singleton,	12 *Edson B. Oids,	3 *John S. Caskie,
7 *John G. Davis,	4 Wiley P. Harris,	13 Wm. D. Lindsley,	4 William O. Goode,
8 Daniel Mace,	5 Wm. Barksdale,	14 H. H. Johnson,	5 *Thomas S. Bocock,
9 Norman Eddy,	NEW JERSEY.	15 William R. Sapp,	6 *Paulus Powell,
10 E. M. Chamberlain,	1 *Nathan T. Stratton,	16 Edward Hall,	7 William Smith,
11 Andrew J. Harlan.	2 *Charles Skelton,	17 Wilson Shannon,	8 *Chas. J. Faulkner,
IOWA.	3 Samuel Lilly,	18 George Bliss,	9 *H. A. Edmundson,
1 *Bernhart Henn,	4 George Vail,	19 Edward Wade,	10 *John Leitcher,
2 John P. Cook.	5 A. C. M. Pennington.	20 *J. H. GIDDINGS,	11 Z. Kidwell,
KENTUCKY.	NORTH CAROLINA.	21 Andrew Stuart.	12 John F. Snodgrass,
1 *Linn Boyd,	1 Henry M. Shaw,	PENNSYLVANIA.	13 Fayette M. Mullen.
2 *Benj. E. Grey,	2 Thomas Ruffin,	1 *Thos. B. Florence,	WISCONSIN.
3 *Presley Ewing,	3 *William S. Ashe,	2 *Joseph R. Chandler,	1 Daniel Wells, Jr.,
4 James S. Chrisman,	4 Sion H. Rogers,	3 *John Robbins, Jr.,	2 *Ben. C. Eastman,
5 Clement S. Hill,	5 John Kerr,	4 William H. Witte,	3 John B. Macy,
6 John M. Elliot,	6 Richard C. Puryear,	5 *John M'Nair,	DELEGATES.
7 *William Preston,	7 Burton Craigie,	6 William Everhart,	Minnesota—H. M. Rice.
8 *J. C. Breckenridge,	8 *Thos. L. Clingman.	7 Samuel A. Bridges,	Nebraska—T. Johnson.
9 Leander M. Cox,	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	8 H. A. Muhlenberg,	N Mexico—J. M. Gallegos.
10 *Rich. H. Stanjon.	1 Geo. W. Kittredge,	9 Isaac E. Heister,	Oregon—*Joseph Lane.
	2 Geo. W. Morrison,		Utah—*J. M. Bernhisel.

[Whigs in *Italics*, 71; Democrats in Roman, 159; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPITALS, 4. Total, 231. There are also five Delegates from Territories, who participate in the debates, but can not vote. \* Members of the XXXIId Congress.]

States.	W. D.	States.	W. D.	States.	W. D.	States.	W. D.	States.	W. D.
Alabama.....	1	Georgia.....	6	Louisiana... 1	3	Mississippi... 5	N. Carolina... 3	Tennessee... 5	
Arkansas.....	2	Illinois.....	4	Maine.....	3	Missouri..... 4	Ohio.....	13	
California.....	2	Indiana.....	1	Maryland... 2	4	N. Hampshire. 3	Pennsylvania 19	Vermont..... 3	
Connecticut...	4	Iowa.....	1	Massachu's... 9	2	New Jersey... 4	Rhode Island. 2	Virginia..... 1	
Delaware.....	1	Kentucky.....	6	Michigan.....	4	New York... 10	S. Carolina... 6	Wisconsin... 1	
Florida.....									

In the above classification, Messrs. DE WITT of Massachusetts, SMITH of New York, and WADE of Ohio, are placed in the Democratic column, and GIDDINGS in the Whig.



## RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Length—Capital Stock—Cost of Construction—Gross and Net Earnings, &amp;c.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Miles open.	Capital paid in.	Funded debt.	Total cost of road and equipment.	Gross Earnings for last yr.	Net Earnings for last yr.	Dividend for last yr.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.....Maine.	150	1,538,100	2,973,700	5,150,278	254,743	113,530	none
Androscoggin and Kennebec....	55	809,878	1,016,500	2,064,458	140,561	60,653	none
Kennebec and Portland.....	72	876,741	800,000	2,180,000	133,338	.....	none
Portland, Saco and Portsmouth..	51	1,355,500	123,884	1,459,384	208,669	.....	6
York and Cumberland.....	20	285,747	341,100	713,005	23,946	11,256	none
Boston, Concord and Montreal. N. H.	93	1,649,278	622,200	2,540,217	150,538	79,659	none
Concord.....	35	1,485,000	none.	1,485,000	305,815	141,836	8
Chehire.....	54	2,078,625	720,900	3,002,094	287,768	55,266	5
Northern.....	82	3,016,634	.....	.....	328,782	163,075	5
Manchester and Lawrence.....	24	717,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Nashua and Lowell.....	15	600,000	none.	651,214	132,545	51,513	8
Portsmouth and Concord.....	47	.....	.....	1,400,000	.....	.....	none
Sullivan.....	26	.....	.....	673,500	.....	.....	none
Connecticut and Passumpsic... Vt.	61	1,097,600	550,000	1,745,516	.....	.....	none
Rutland.....	120	2,486,000	2,429,100	5,577,467	495,397	266,539	none
Vermont Central.....	117	8,500,000	3,500,000	12,000,000	.....	.....	none
Vermont and Canada.....	47	1,500,000	.....	1,500,000	.....	.....	none
Western Vermont.....	51	392,000	700,000	.....	.....	.....	none
Vermont Valley.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	none
Boston and Lowell.....Mass.	28	1,830,000	.....	1,995,249	388,168	130,881	74
Boston and Maine.....	83	4,076,974	150,000	4,092,927	659,001	338,215	7
Boston and Providence.....	53	3,160,390	390,000	3,546,214	469,656	227,434	6
Boston and Worcester.....	69	4,500,000	425,000	4,845,967	758,819	331,206	7
Cape Cod Branch.....	20	421,285	171,800	683,966	60,743	50,056	24
Connecticut River.....	52	1,591,100	193,500	1,801,946	229,004	72,022	5
Eastern.....	75	2,850,000	500,000	3,120,391	488,793	241,017	7
Fall River.....	42	1,050,000	none.	1,050,000	229,445	19,589	.....
Fitchburg.....	66	3,540,000	112,395	3,623,073	574,574	292,787	.....
New Bedford and Taunton.....	20	500,000	none.	520,425	164,230	48,950	.....
Norfolk County.....	26	547,015	819,743	1,245,927	67,251	23,415	none
Old Colony.....	45	1,964,070	282,300	2,293,534	322,213	101,510	.....
Taunton Branch.....	12	250,000	none.	307,136	137,466	24,399	8
Vermont and Massachusetts.....	77	2,140,536	1,001,500	3,203,933	218,679	18,618	none
Worcester and Nashua.....	45	1,134,000	171,210	1,321,945	162,109	66,900	44
Western.....	155	5,150,000	5,319,520	9,953,750	1,339,873	683,194	64
Stonington.....R. I.	50	.....	467,700	.....	240,572	110,892	.....
Providence and Worcester.....	40	1,457,500	300,000	1,731,498	253,690	139,514	6
Canal.....Conn.	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	none
Hartford and New Haven.....	72	2,350,000	800,000	3,150,000	658,520	214,360	10
Housatonic.....	110	.....	.....	2,500,000	320,041	168,962	none
Hartford, Prov. and Fishkill.....	50	.....	.....	In progr.	69,629	.....	none
New London, Wil. and Palmer.....	66	558,861	800,000	1,511,111	114,410	.....	.....
New York and New Haven.....	61	3,000,000	1,641,000	4,978,487	806,713	428,173	7
Naugatuck.....	62	926,000	440,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
New London and New Haven.....	55	750,500	650,000	1,380,610	.....	.....	.....
Norwich and Worcester.....	54	2,121,110	701,600	2,596,488	207,561	116,965	none
Buffalo and New York City.... N. Y.	91	900,000	1,550,000	2,550,500	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo, Corning and New York	132	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo and State Line.....	69	879,636	872,000	1,921,270	.....	.....	.....
Canandaigua and Niagara F.....	50	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Canandaigua and Elmira.....	47	425,509	582,400	987,627	76,760	39,360	.....
Cayuga and Susquehanna.....	35	687,000	400,000	1,070,786	74,241	23,496	.....
Erie. (New York and Erie)....	464	9,612,995	24,063,865	31,301,816	3,537,766	1,691,623	7
Hudson River.....	144	3,740,515	7,046,395	10,527,654	1,063,659	338,783	.....
Harlem.....	130	4,725,250	977,463	6,102,935	681,445	324,494	5
Long Island.....	95	1,875,148	516,246	2,446,391	285,468	44,070	none
New York Central.....	504	22,858,000	2,111,824	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburgh (Northern).....	118	1,579,969	2,969,780	5,133,834	480,137	193,847	.....
Oswego and Syracuse.....	35	350,000	201,500	607,803	90,616	43,679	.....
Plattsburgh and Montreal.....	23	174,042	131,000	349,775	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	25	610,000	25,000	774,495	213,078	96,737	.....
Rutland and Washington.....	60	850,000	400,000	1,250,000	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga and Washington.....	41	898,800	940,000	1,832,945	173,545	135,017	none
Troy and Rutland.....	32	237,600	100,000	329,577	.....	.....	.....
Troy and Boston.....	39	493,936	700,000	1,043,357	.....	.....	.....
Watertown and Rome.....	96	1,011,940	650,000	1,693,711	225,152	116,706	8
Camden and Amboy.....N. J.	65	1,500,000	.....	4,327,498	1,388,385	478,413	8
Morris and Essex.....	45	1,022,420	128,000	1,220,323	149,941	79,232	.....
New Jersey.....	31	2,197,840	476,000	3,245,720	603,942	316,259	10
New Jersey Central.....	63	986,106	1,500,000	2,379,880	260,899	124,746	.....
Cumberland Valley.....Penn.	56	1,184,500	13,000	1,265,143	118,617	76,890	5
Erie and North East.....	20	600,000	.....	750,000	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburgh and Lancaster.....	36	783,950	688,051	1,609,494	200,249	105,932	8



NAME OF COMPANY.	Miles open.	Capital paid in.	Funded debt.	Total cost of road and equipment.	Gross Earnings for last yr.	Net Earnings for last year.	Dividend for do
Philadelphia and Reading..... Penn.	95	6,656,332	10,427,800	17,141,987	2,480,628	1,251,987	7
Phila., Wilmington and Balt....	98	3,850,000	2,403,276	6,813,839	687,785	383,501	5
Pennsylvania Central..... "	250	9,768,155	5,000,000	13,600,000	1,943,827	617,625	.....
Philadelphia and Trenton..... "	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Coal Co..... "	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore and Ohio..... Md.	381	9,188,300	8,827,123	19,542,307	1,325,563	615,384	7
Washington Branch..... "	38	1,650,000	.....	1,650,000	348,622	216,237	8
Baltimore and Susquehanna..... "	57	.....	.....	.....	413,673	152,536	.....
Alexandria and Orange..... Va.	65	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Manassas Gap..... "	27	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Petersburgh..... "	64	769,000	173,867	1,163,928	227,593	72,370	7
Richmond and Danville..... "	73	1,372,324	200,000	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Richmond and Petersburg..... "	22	685,000	.....	1,100,000	122,961	74,113	none
Richmond, Fred. and Potomac..... "	76	1,000,000	503,008	1,531,238	254,376	113,256	7
South Side..... "	62	1,328,722	800,000	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Virginia Central..... "	107	1,400,160	446,636	In progr.	176,485	74,902	none
Virginia and Tennessee..... "	60	3,000,000	1,500,000	In progr.	.....	.....	none
Winchester and Potomac..... "	32	130,000	120,000	416,532	89,776	.....	12
Wilmington and Raleigh..... N. C.	161	1,338,878	1,134,698	2,963,574	510,038	153,898	6
Charlotte and South Carolina... S. C.	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville and Columbia..... "	140	1,004,231	300,000	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina..... "	242	3,858,840	3,000,000	7,002,396	1,000,717	609,711	7
Wilmington and Manchester... Ga.	191	3,100,000	306,187	3,378,132	945,508	508,625	8
Georgia..... "	211	4,000,000	1,214	.....	934,424	456,468	7½
Macon and Western..... "	101	1,214,283	168,000	1,596,283	296,584	153,697	9
Muscogee..... "	71	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
South Western..... "	50	566,887	150,000	743,525	129,395	71,535	8
Alabama and Tennessee River. Ala.	55	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Memphis and Charleston..... "	93	776,259	400,000	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Mobile and Ohio..... "	33	879,668	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery and West Point... "	88	688,611	.....	1,330,960	173,542	76,079	8
Southern..... Miss.	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Tennessee and Georgia... Tenn.	80	835,000	541,000	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Nashville and Chattanooga..... "	125	2,083,814	850,000	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Covington and Lexington..... Ky.	38	1,430,150	1,100,000	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort and Lexington..... "	29	357,218	.....	584,902	87,421	44,250	.....
Louisville and Frankfort..... "	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayesville and Lexington..... "	.....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh..... Ohio.	100	1,239,450	1,371,000	2,963,756	194,429	123,306	6
Cleveland, Painesv. and Ash..... "	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland and Columbus..... "	135	3,027,000	408,200	3,635,000	777,793	483,454	12
Columbus, Piqua and Indiana... "	46	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Columbus and Lake Erie..... "	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ham. and Dayton... "	60	1,694,000	906,000	2,600,000	321,793	200,967	.....
Cincinnati and Marietta..... "	.....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Dayton and Western..... "	40	310,000	550,000	925,000	recently	opened.	.....
Dayton and Michigan..... "	20	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Easton and Hamilton..... "	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville and Miami..... "	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsboro..... "	37	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Little Miami..... "	84	2,370,784	.....	2,634,157	526,746	314,670	10
Manassas and Sandusky..... "	.....	900,000	1,000,000	1,855,000	.....	.....	.....
Mad River and Lake Erie..... "	167	2,367,200	1,767,000	4,110,148	540,518	113,401	.....
Ohio Central..... "	57	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Ohio and Mississippi..... "	.....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Ohio and Pennsylvania..... "	187	1,750,700	2,450,000	.....	recently	opened.	.....
Ohio and Indiana..... "	.....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Scioto and Hocking Valley..... "	.....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland "	87	552,000	800,000	1,317,140	recently	opened.	.....
Xenia and Columbus..... "	54	1,092,137	119,500	1,257,714	237,506	135,363	15
Evansville and Illinois..... Ind.	31	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Central..... "	.....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Northern..... "	131	.....	.....	In progr.	recently	opened.	.....
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine. "	83	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Lawrenceburg and Indiana..... "	.....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette and Indianapolis..... "	62	.....	.....	.....	recently	opened.	.....
Madison and Indianapolis..... "	88	1,650,000	750,000	2,400,000	516,414	268,075	10
Perrin and Indianapolis..... "	40	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....	.....
Perrin Haute and Indianapolis.. "	72	632,387	663,100	1,353,019	103,944	71,446	4
Rock Island and Chicago..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and Mississippi..... "	113	2,400,000	4,000,000	4,600,000	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central..... Ill.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galena and Chicago..... "	92	1,932,361	500,000	In progr.	473,548	286,152	.....
Michigan Southern..... Mich.	315	2,499,410	2,620,000	6,430,246	592,187	203,046	.....
Michigan Central..... "	282	4,000,400	4,067,396	8,614,193	.....	.....	8
Pacific..... Mo.	38	1,000,000	none.	In progr.	recently	opened.	.....

The above statistics were prepared in October, 1883.



## THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

THE Japanese Expedition, sent out by the U. S. Government, under the command of Commodore Perry, with a view to opening commercial relations with that hitherto sealed Empire, sailed from the harbor of Naha-Kiang, in Loochoo, on the 2d of July, 1853. The squadron consisted of the steam-frigates *Susquehanna* and *Mississippi*, and the sloops of war *Plymouth* and *Saratoga*. On the morning of the 8th they made Cape Idzu, near the southern entrance of the Bay of Jeddo, and, sailing directly up the bay, anchored in the afternoon off the town of Uraga, more than a mile beyond the former anchorage of the *Morrison* and *Columbus*. The appearance of the steamers—the first ever seen in Japanese waters—with the other vessels in tow, moving with all sails furled, at the rate of nine or ten knots an hour, appeared to produce considerable sensation among the Japanese, and all the trading junks, with which the bay was crowded, carefully kept out of their way.

As the vessels were coming to anchor, two shells or rockets were fired into the air from a battery about a mile distant, and several government boats immediately came off and endeavored to put on board the vessel the usual notification to foreigners warning them to depart. They were not received, however, and the Deputy-Governor of Uraga, who was the only person allowed to come on board, was notified that, if the Japanese authorities endeavored to surround the ships with the usual cordon of boats, it would lead to very serious consequences. A few boats, nevertheless, lingered around the *Susquehanna*, but the sight of some warlike preparations satisfied them that Commodore Perry was in earnest, and they quickly retired. During the stay of the squadron in the bay it was never afterward visited by any boats, except those containing the officials through whom the negotiations were carried on. The next morning, Yezaimon, the Governor of Uraga, and a nobleman of the third rank, came off, and, after ascertaining the object of the visit, asked for time to dispatch an express to Jeddo, in order to obtain instructions how to act. During the three days which elapsed before the answer arrived, the *Mississippi* made a trip of about ten miles further up the bay, finding everywhere deep soundings. Beyond the promontory of Uraga, a point which no foreign vessel had passed before, she discovered a large and beautiful bight, which was perfectly land-locked, and offered the most secure and commodious anchorage. The presence of the squadron appeared to cause no interruption to the inland commerce, for the bay was at all times studded with large junks and hundreds of small craft, passing up and down.

On the 12th, an answer came from Jeddo, stating that the Emperor had appointed an officer of the highest rank to proceed to Uraga and receive the letter of the President of the United States, and it was arranged the interview should take place on the morning of the 14th.

The Japanese selected the small town of Gori-

hama, about three miles south of Uraga, for the interview. On the morning of the 14th, the *Susquehanna* and the *Mississippi* took up a position off the town, and lay with their broadsides to the shore. The Governor and Deputy-Governor of Uraga, with the Commandant of the Marine Forces, came off to accompany the Commodore to the landing-place. Three houses had been erected by the Japanese, one of which was prepared for the interview, while the others were apparently intended for the accommodation of the Princes who had come from Jeddo to receive the letter. The officers and men detached to accompany Commodore Perry, amounting to about 400, while the force of the Japanese was variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000, with their scarlet pennons, and banners of various devices, presented a novel and beautiful sight. The Commodore was escorted, with the colors flying, and the bands playing the national "Hail Columbia" to the house of reception. Here he was received by the Prince of Iki, a Councillor of the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Prince of Iwami. The letter of the President and Commodore Perry's letter of credence were formally delivered, and a receipt given in return by the two Princes. The interview then terminated, as the latter was empowered to enter into any negotiations. Commodore stated, however, that in case he gave the Japanese government ample time for deliberation, he would depart in three or four days, and return in a few months to render a reply.

The Governor of Uraga and attendants at the interview, were treated to a trip in the *Susquehanna*, where they witnessed, for the first time, the performance of the steam-engine, after leaving them at Uraga, the squadron proceeded to the point reached by the *Mississippi*, about ten miles above Uraga. On the following day, Commodore Perry, in the *Mississippi*, about ten miles beyond this, making a cruise of twenty miles beyond the limit of Japanese exploration. From the deck of the ship, a crowd of shipping was seen seven or eight miles to the northward, supposed to be the entrance in front of the capital. The officers of the squadron speak with admiration of the beauty of the shores, and the rich cultivation and luxuriant vegetation which they everywhere witnessed. The natives, with whom they came in contact, were friendly in their demeanor, and the Governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of industry and good breeding.

Presents were exchanged between the Commodore and the officers of the squadron. The Japanese appeared to be quite disappointed and regretted with the Americans with a show of regret. The squadron sailed from Uraga on the 17th, and, after encountering a severe gale during the 21st and 22d, arrived at Loo-Choo on the 25th of July, and the two frigates returned to Hong-Kong, on the 31st of the 7th of August.



## THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

relations between Russia and Turkey began to grow threatening some time before the outbreak of 1853. Misunderstandings arose between the two governments at the end of the Crimean war, in 1849, principally on account of the Poles, who, after having fought in the ranks of the Hungarians, sought refuge in Turkey. The question of the Holy Places in Jerusalem, where, by the influence of France, certain privileges had been granted to Roman Catholics, was the most sensitive point, as the court of St. Petersburg believed in the Eastern or the Orthodox Greek Church. Thus the northern cabinet, which for centuries had been accustomed to have its will obeyed in Constantinople, saw twice in rapid succession the influence of France and Austria. A conflict between the Montenegrins and the Turks in the summer of 1853 increased the difficulty, as the Montenegrins had for some time enjoyed the special protection of the Czar. Other events of inferior importance followed, and finally it was decided that the Czar should make an imposing demonstration in Constantinople without, however,—as it was considered officially to other cabinets—any ultimate war or conquest.

The first days of February, 1853, Prince Menchikoff, the Minister of the Marine—one of the ablest men at the court and in the council—was, as well as a fervent follower of the Greek Church and an enemy of the Moslems—sent to Petersburg on a mission to Stamboul. After having reviewed the Russian fleets at Constantinople and Odessa, the Prince reached his destination on the 28th of February, and on the 1st of March communicated to the Porte his credentials. The first act of diplomatic hostility began with the refusal by the Prince to call on Fehim Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, the most decided adversary of Russia in the cabinet of the Sultan. The Porte yielded and the Prince resigned his office.

The courts of Europe, and, above all, France, became uneasy at these Russian demonstrations, and a French fleet appeared at about the middle of the month in the waters of Greece. The French Government showed herself less touchy at the start, but when she moved her naval forces in the Mediterranean, keeping them anchored at Malta, the point debated between the ambassadors, the Porte was that of the Holy Places in Jerusalem. After some manoeuvring on the part

of the Prince, who originally wished to discuss the matter exclusively with the Porte, the French minister came in and shared in the deliberations. The whole seemed to take a satisfactory turn. The Porte published a new Firman, conceding what Menchikoff desired, and putting Russia on the same footing as before the recent grant to France.

But Russia was not satisfied. After many circumlocutions, Prince Menchikoff in a note sent to the Divan, on the 5th of May, laid down his *ultimatum*. This contained sundry claims never before preferred by Russia, as that the Porte should bind itself for the future never to lessen or encroach upon any immunities enjoyed *ab antiquo* by the Greek Church in Turkey, nor ever to allow any other Christian creed to predominate over it. A convention to this effect would have been an acknowledgment by the Porte of a religious protectorate to be exercised by the Czar over its own subjects. Menchikoff demanded an answer to these propositions in the course of five days. The Porte in a friendly but firm tone refused to make such a treaty, as destroying the Sultan's rights of sovereignty. To this Menchikoff made an answer, and thus negotiations became protracted to the 14th of May. In this crisis Reshid-Pasha, one of the most enlightened statesmen of Turkey, was recalled to the Divan. But this change did not prove propitious to the interests of Russia, and on the 18th of May, the Russian Envoy broke off all further communications with the Porte, and retired to a steamer waiting for him in the harbor. From there he exchanged several notes with Reshid, but as they could not come to any understanding, Menchikoff left Constantinople on the 21st of May.

Russia, at the same time that she sent her envoy, began to gather bodies of troops about Odessa and in Bessarabia. After the departure of Menchikoff from Constantinople, Turkey also began to arm. Count Nesselrode, the Czar's Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent a courier to Constantinople with a letter to the Grand Vizier, announcing that the Czar fully approved the proceedings of his envoy, and that if the Porte shall still refuse to subscribe to the treaty he had proposed, Russian troops would receive orders to enter the Turkish principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, not with the object of making war against the Sultan, but to obtain material guaran-



ties until moral ones should be conceded to Russia by the Porte. To this the Vizier answered with calmness and dignity, maintaining the grounds of the first refusal.

The cabinets of Paris and London, seeing the gravity of the case, decided to send forward their fleets as a demonstration of their friendly feelings toward Turkey, and the united naval forces anchored, in the first part of June, in Besika Bay at the entrance of the Dardanelles. On the 11th of the same month, the cabinet of St. Petersburg published a circular addressed to its diplomatic agents abroad, explanatory of the views of Russia, and of the measures already taken to carry them out. On the 25th of June the Czar issued a manifesto to his people announcing his purpose to sustain the religious rights of the Eastern Church, which he said were endangered in Turkey. The Russian troops crossed the river Pruth and entered the Danubian Principalities. France and England seemed more united, and a certain irritation prevailed in the notes now exchanged between Paris and St. Petersburg. Austria and Prussia remained neutral, and the first offered her friendly mediation. Conferences were opened at Constantinople and at Vienna between the ministers of the four courts, and on the 1st of August a note was sent from Vienna to St. Petersburg and Constantinople offering terms of pacification. The Czar accepted them, but the Sultan introduced some changes and modifications, which were disapproved at St. Petersburg, and destroyed the first conciliatory attempts at diplomacy. New drafts, notes, suggestions were exchanged, all of them without result. Russia having taken possession of Jassy and Bucharest, the capitals of the Principalities, Prince Gorchakoff, the Russian commander, suspended all legal relations between the two vassals of the Porte and their sovereign. Turkey concentrated her army along the Danube in Europe, and along the frontiers of Georgia in Asia. All efforts of diplomacy proved unsuccessful, and finally, in the beginning of October, the Sultan issued a declaration of war against the aggressor. Omer Pacha, commanding the Turkish forces in Europe, addressed a letter to Prince Gorchakoff, requiring him to evacuate the Principalities in the course of a fortnight, or otherwise he would proceed to execute the orders of his sovereign, and attack the Russian army. Omer kept his word. In the latter part of October, he crossed the Danube at several points. The Turks seized the island of Kalefat, expelling the Russians from it, as well as the strong point of Oltenitza on the left side of the river, where they repulsed with great loss several attacks of the enemy. At

Guirgievo, a point on the Danube between Kalefat and Oltenitza, the Turks were less fortunate. But not so in Asia, where they seized Nikolett and several other fortified places, and fought battle at Batrum against Prince Baryatinsky, which both the parties claim the victory.

At the last advices, the Russian forces in Georgia were in a very critical position. The Caucasian mountaineers had risen and cut off their communications in the rear, leaving them in retreat in case of a rout, while the Turks were vigorously pressing them in front. Abdi Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, following up the advantages he had gained, had crossed the frontier of Georgia, and was marching with the main body of his army directly upon the city of Tiflis, its capital.

At sea, however, the same good fortune had not attended the Turkish arms. On Nov. 30, a squadron of three Turkish frigates and two steamers, conveying several transports, was attacked off the port of Sinope, in Asia Minor, by the Russian admiral, Nachimoff, with some twenty powerful ships. After a gallant combat of about an hour, the Turkish vessels were destroyed, with the exception of one, which, as we are told, succeeded in making her escape. One of the frigates, that of the commander, Osman Pasha, was captured by the Russians, but sunk at sea as they were towing her on the way toward their harbor of Sebastopol. We must add, that though the fact of this battle and its general result are well ascertained, its details are, at the time we write, still involved in uncertainty.

The united fleets of England and France finally entered the Dardanelles, and are at present anchored opposite the Golden Horn. In Europe, the rainy season swelling the Danube, as well as a powerful concentration of Russian forces around Bucharest, obliged Omer Pacha to recede the river and retire to his former encampment opposite Oltenitza. At Kalefat, however, he still maintains his ground, and has thrown up strong fortifications. From this point he threatens Bucharest, at the same time that he cuts off the Russians from all communication with Servia. Be it at any rate the advancing winter season is likely to interrupt military operations for several months, and it is to be seen whether the diplomacy of Austria, England, France, and Prussia—all of which powers have undertaken to mediate—will succeed during this time in devising terms satisfactory to the belligerent parties, or if the spring will witness a continuation of hostilities, which will then probably be carried on upon such a scale, as to envelop in their bloody folds the whole of Europe.



## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE first general Exhibition of Industrial Machinery and Products, to which all Nations were invited to contribute, was given in London, in the year 1851—the idea having been suggested at an exposition of the products of French Art and Labor held in Paris two years before. The London show was patronized from its original inception to its close by the Queen, whose active personal interest doubtless contributed largely to the abundance and richness of its collections of diamonds, jewelry, and rare works of Art, the contributions of royal and noble houses, which, while they added little to the practical value, yet did much to enhance the popularity of the Exhibition. The edifice which contained it was erected for the purpose in the famous Hyde Park, at the west end of the great Metropolis, was mainly constructed of iron and glass, and was notable as the first great public building ever composed of those materials. It was over one-third of a mile in length, perhaps one-fourth as wide, with a transept or cross at the middle of the main building, under which two stately and graceful elms flourished in all their natural luxuriance and beauty. The height of the roof from the ground was one hundred and seven feet, and the entire area of the edifice about twenty-two acres. The Exhibition was opened on the first day of May, and closed late in November, having meantime been visited repeatedly by more than fifty thousand persons in a day, and in one day by more than one hundred thousand.

The success of the London Exhibition naturally incited emulation, and France resolved to hold one in Paris, for which, however, it was decided that ample time should be taken, so that it will not open till 1855. In our own country, less con-

siderate, or more adventurous, a World's Exhibition Company was formed toward the close of 1851, which obtained from the Common Council of New York city the lease, for five years, of Reservoir Square, Jan. 3d, 1852, and a charter from the Legislature on the 11th of March ensuing. On the 17th the Board of Directors met and chose THEODORE SEDGWICK, President. The original capital of the Company was fixed at \$200,000, to which sum the cost of the building was restricted, but it was soon found necessary to increase both those sums; and it is understood that the entire cost of the building alone is very nearly \$800,000, which incidental expenses of opening the Exhibition have swelled to about \$900,000. The receipts, large as they have been and will be, can hardly be expected to reach this amount, so that the stockholders can hardly expect the return of all their investment. The stock is now (Dec. 15th) selling at about fifty cents on the dollar.

The construction and fitting of the edifice were pushed forward with energy, and at no time delayed for lack of means; but some miscalculations were made, some disappointments encountered, and the magnitude and difficulties of the enterprise so far outran the expectations of the projector that the Exhibition, which was to have commenced by May 1st, 1853, did not actually open till the 14th July, and then in such a state of unreadiness that hardly half the goods were in place and visible. But the waste places were steadily and rapidly filled up and beautified; so that, by the middle of September, the New York Crystal Palace enclosed the most comprehensive and magnificent collection of the trophies of Art and Industry ever (save once) seen on the face of the globe.



And, while the London Exhibition undoubtedly embraced a far larger range and variety of products, good, bad and indifferent, and was incomparably superior in Precious Stones, Plate, Jewelry, Porcelain, Tapestries, and other ministrants to luxury and ostentation, yet it is certain that the proportion of indifferent and worthless articles was greater in that than in this, and it is not improbable that in recent inventions of decided utility and value, the World's Exhibition in New York is fully equal to that in London.

The Crystal Palace of 1853-4 is probably, at least, as rich in Statuary as its predecessor, for it has nearly all the masterpieces of Powers, with Christ and his Apostles by Thorwaldsen, the Amazon by Kiss, the Veiled Maiden, and other remarkable works of Monti, and many other admirable productions of the modern chisel. Of Paintings, there is a very large collection, mainly German; but these do not add materially to the interest of the Exhibition. The Porcelain, Cut Glass, &c., of France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, are fairly, though not profusely represented. Of Textile Fabrics there is an extensive display, much of it excellent; the most notable feature, perhaps, being the show of American Brocates or figured silks woven by steam—the first instance of raised figures (for hangings, sofa-covers, &c.) being woven in power-looms.

But the department most deserving of study, and that wherein American genius and energy best vindicate themselves, is that of Machinery. Here are exhibited all the practicable Sewing Machines ever patented; Pumps that lift hundreds of gallons of water per minute; Stave-Cutters by the help of which four or five men can make a hundred barrels per day from the log—barrels better finished and more serviceable than if made by hand; an improved Cotton Gin at work, which the

heart of Whitney must have rejoiced to see—for the central idea is his, though very great improvements have been made upon it; a Stone-Dresser whereby mouldings, cornices, &c., are fashioned of marble or granite as easily and rapidly as they could be turned out of wood, and far more smooth and perfect than they could be made by hand; a Shoe-Pegging Machine; a pair of Flax-Dressers whereby all the line or fibre may be separated from the woody-stalk of a ton of Flax in a day—its increased value as compared with the results of hand-breaking and heckling, being sufficient to pay the expense of the process; an extension of the Typographic Art, whereby Engraving will be largely and cheaply superseded, and movable types, aided by some plastic material, made to render important service to cloth-printing, die-sinking, inscribing on metals, &c., &c. In short, the Crystal Palace is the People's University, whither the young should repair to study and plan, and the old to admire and enjoy. We trust it will continue open at least through 1854.

But this Exhibition suggests even more than it embodies. Rich and vast as it is, it is susceptible of improvement. It ought to be renovated next season and supplied with many products not now found in it—with ample and carefully-arranged specimens of the various Ores or Minerals known to Man—with specimens of the various Woods found in America, with the Shrubs and Herbs or Grasses of decided value—with working models of *all* the great inventions of the age, including those which the inventors do not choose to bear the expense of exhibiting—so as to render this the most useful and instructive display ever assembled under one roof. Thus revised and perfected, we believe the Crystal Palace might forcibly illustrate the Poet's observation that

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."



# THE ADMINISTRATION.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE having been elected President of the United States by an immense majority of the Electoral College, took the oath of office on the 4th of March, 1853, on which occasion he delivered the following Inaugural Address:—

**MY COUNTRYMEN:** It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow, over which I have been borne to a position, so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness: you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfilment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed, in the administration both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population, and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-four years ago, the Father of his Country made "the" then "recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States," one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the Revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the Confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power, in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that, although comparatively weak, the new-born union was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the Revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion

of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers, which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They approved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the Revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of: it was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressor throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

In this, our country has, in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words, but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement, and hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials, and its triumphs. Pre-eminently, the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened, and, under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncompromising endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the counsels of the early fathers.

One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude, which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly threefold their original number; your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans; and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and Federal Government in their respective con-



stitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guaranty of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression, we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which can not challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations through the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless as duration. Hence a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace, not less the distant future than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquillity and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much, as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade, and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national polity we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt. While these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they can not affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under

all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand undashed even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he can not, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home that the agent whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every sea and on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights. And in this connection it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of this confederacy, reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible.

The opportunities of observation, furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion, entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous but unnecessary. They also illustrated the importance, I might well say the absolute necessity, of the military science and practical skill furnished, in such an eminent degree, by the institution, which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The army, as organized, must be the nucleus, around which, in every time of need, the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence—a national militia—may be readily formed into a well-disciplined and efficient organization. And the skill and self-devotion of the navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought, at a future time, to the attention of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts in a very important particular must result in a humiliating failure. Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for



the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor important desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons, known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions, which will require, not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no repentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for official station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws, for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and percolation, will be vain. With them, they will be unnecessary.

But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the general government of a confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the state and federal authorities; and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the states, and your common rights and obligations under the general government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquillity. If the federal government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the states, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are, showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers hardly could have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice

which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recalled to at this time because silence might perhaps be misconstrued. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it, what are we individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race, in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignify and adorn mankind? From that radiant constellation which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and, if there be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while they possess the power to stay it? It is with me a earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of the continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom, which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure, tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation. Every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe in involuntary servitude, as it exists in different states of this confederacy, is recognized by the constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the states where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the "compromise measures," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decision of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been, and are, my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

But let not the foundation of our hope rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and his overruling providence.



have been carried in safety through a per-  
 crisis. Wise counsels, like those which  
 the constitution, prevailed to uphold it.  
 e period be remembered as an edification.  
 at as an encouragement, in any section of  
 ion, to make experiments where experi-  
 are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let  
 impressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as  
 uric is, no earthly power or wisdom could  
 te its broken fragments. Standing as I do  
 t within view of the green slopes of Moun-  
 tain, as it were, within reach of the tomb  
 -ington, with all the cherished memories  
 e past gathering around me like so many  
 ut voices of exhortation from Heaven, I  
 express no better hope for my country, than  
 the kind Providence which smiled upon our  
 s may enable their children to preserve the  
 igs they have inherited.

## NATIONAL FINANCES.

ORDING to the Report of the Secretary of the  
 ayth receipts for the fiscal year ending  
 30, 1853, were

Customs.....	\$58,931,865 52
Lands.....	1,667,084 99
Miscellaneous Sources.....	738,623 89

Receipts.....	\$61,337,574 40
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1852	14,632,136 37

Sum for the Service of 1853 \$75,969,710 77

Expenditures for the year were as follow:

Civil List.....	\$4,784,396 93
Foreign Intercourse.....	599,030 14
Miscellaneous.....	11,792,369 70
Department of the Interior.....	5,529,515 59
Department of War.....	9,947,290 87
Department of the Navy.....	10,891,639 59
Public Debt.....	10,482,555 39

Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1853.	\$54,026,818 21
Receipts for year ending June 30, '54:	\$21,942,892 56

Customs.....	\$49,000,000 00
Lands.....	2,000,000 00
Miscellaneous Sources.....	200,000 00
Estimated Balance, July 1, 1853	5,372,079 51

Estimated sum for 1854.....	\$56,572,079 51
Estimated expenditures were:	
Former ap.....	\$6,876,883 28
Permanent and in-	
finite appro's... 9,172,829 68	
Public ap. asked for 30,151,040 64	
	\$46,203,753 60

Estimated unexpended bal. in the	
Treasury, July 1, 1851.....	\$10,368,325 91

Actual receipts for the first quarter of the	
year 1854, ending September 30, 1853, were	
Customs.....	\$19,718,822 00
Lands.....	1,489,562 05
Miscellaneous Sources.....	147,994 87

Making total receipts.....	\$21,356,378 92
bal. in Treasury, July 1, '53	21,942,892 56

Making the total sum of.....	\$46,299,271 48
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Actual expenditures for same 1st quarter were:

Civil List, Foreign Intercourse,	
and Miscellaneous, &c.....	\$4,381,091 62
Interior Dept., Indians, and Pensions	846,213 01
War Department.....	2,935,861 40
Navy Department.....	3,140,125 35
Redemption of Public Debt.....	3,778,083 32

Total.....	\$15,081,383 70
Bal. in Treasury, Sept. 30, 1853..	\$28,217,887 78
Estimated receipts for 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters	
of fiscal year, ending June 30, 1854, are	
From Customs.....	\$37,000,000 00
From Land.....	3,000,000 00
From Miscellaneous Sources....	300,000 00

Total.....	\$40,300,000 00
Add bal. in Treasury, Sept. 30, '53	28,217,887 78

Making a total sum of.....\$68,517,387 78

The ex. estimated by the Depts for the 2d, 3d,  
 & 4th quarters of fiscal yr. ending June 30, '54, are

Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, &c.....	\$13,570,833 54
Deficiencies in the P. O. Dept.....	1,895,445 63
Interior Department.....	2,629,350 10
War Department.....	12,874,817 22
Navy Department.....	8,135,280 67
Public Debt (Interest).....	3,145,566 00
Public Debt (Redemption).....	15,000,000 00

Total estimated expenditures..	\$57,251,283 16
Esti. bal. in Treasury July 1, 1854..	\$11,266,604 62

The balance of the appropriations	
unexpended June 30, 1853, liable	
to be expended in the year	
ending June 30, 1854, is.....	\$17,630,758 75

The specific appropriations for the	
year are.....	34,051,269 58

The indefinite appro-	
priations for the	
year are, by actual	
payment, to Oct.	
1, 1853.....	\$5,100,425 75

Esti. receipts for the	
residue of the year	6,365,526 95
	11,465,952 70

Making the amount of appropri-	
ations liable to be expended in	
the year 1854.....	\$63,147,981 03

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year end-  
 ing June 30, 1855, are as follow:

From Customs.....	\$51,000,000 00
From Lands.....	3,500,000 00
From Miscellaneous Sources.....	500,000 00

Making the sum of.....	\$55,000,000 00
Add the estimated balance in the	
Treasury on 1st July, 1854.....	11,266,604 62

Making total estimated resources	
for year ending June 30, 1854..	\$60,266,604 62

The estimated expenditures for same year are:

Balance of former appropriations	
which will be expended this year	\$6,865,126 44
Permanent and indefinite appro-	
priations.....	8,285,716 14
Specific appropriations asked for...	35,909,434 54

Total.....	\$51,060,277 12
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## LIBERTY IN EUROPE.—BY VICTOR HUGO.

NEVER since 1788 has the prospect for Liberty and Progress in Europe been darker than during the first half of 1853. Hungary, crushed out of life beneath the desolating hoofs of the Cossack and the Croat; Italy, a state-prison, guarded and thronged by Austrian, French, and Neapolitan soldiery; Switzerland, overawed and humbled; Spain, sinking deeper and deeper through measureless corruption into limitless despotism; France, gagged, fettered, and guarded, ever while seeming to glory in her debasement and shame; Russia, swaying Austria and Prussia by a nod, and apparently on the point of advancing decisively to the realization of her long-cherished scheme of aggression on the Danube and the Bosphorus—such were the aspects presented by Europe through the former half of 1853.

It was in full view of this state of things that VICTOR HUGO spoke as follows at the funeral of a French exile in Jersey, English channel, in April last:—

**CITIZENS:** The man to whom we have come to say the last farewell, JEAN BOSQUET, of Tarn et Garonne, was a noble soldier of democracy. We have seen him, an inflexible exile, waste away sorrowfully among us. A yearning for home was gnawing at his heart; he felt that the recollection of all he had left behind him was slowly poisoning him; he might have seen again his absent friends, the beloved places—his native city, his house: he had but to say a word. That execrable humiliation which M. Bonaparte calls amnesty, or pardon, was offered to him; he honestly rejected it—and he is dead. He was only thirty-four years of age. And now—there he lies.

I will not add praises to this simple life, to this grand death. Let him repose in peace in this obscure grave, where the earth will soon cover him, and whence his soul has gone to seek the eternal hopes of the tomb.

Let him sleep here, this republican; and let the people know that there are still proud and pure hearts devoted to its cause. Let the republic know that men will perish rather than forsake her. Let France know that men die because they can see her no more.

Let him sleep, this patriot, in the land of the stranger! And we, his companions in conflict and in adversity, we, who closed his eyes; if his native city, his family, his friends, ask us: "Where is he?" we will answer: "Dead in exile!" as the soldiery, when the name of Latour d'Auvergne was called, answered: "Dead on the field of honour!"

Citizens! To-day in France, apostacy is joyous. The old land of the 14th of July and of the 10th of August, assists at the hideous spread of treason, and at the triumphant march of traitors. Not one unworthy action which is not immediately rewarded. A mayor breaks the law—he is made a prefect; a soldier dishonors his flag—he

is made a general; a priest sells his religion—he is made a bishop; a judge prostitutes justice—he is made a senator; a prince, an adventurer, commits every crime, from the base trick which would shame a pickpocket, to the cruelty which would make an assassin shudder—and he comes an emperor. Around and about the men are the sounds of triumphal music, of quets, and dancing, addresses, applause, and adulations. Servility comes to congratulate the guilty.

Citizens! these men have their festivals; we—  
—we, too, have ours. When one of the companions of our banishment, wasted by homelessness, exhausted by the slow fever of old age, broken up, and affections lacerated, gives way at last, and dies, after having drunk to the dregs the agonies of proscription, we follow his bier covered with a black cloth; we come to the side of his grave; we, too, kneel, not to succeed, but to the tomb; we bend over our buried brother and we say to him: "Friend, we congratulate thee because thou hast been valiant; we congratulate thee because thou hast been generous and intrepid; we congratulate thee because thou hast been faithful; we congratulate thee because thou hast offered up to thy republican faith the last breath of thy body, the last pulsation of heart; we congratulate thee because thou hast suffered; we congratulate thee that thou art dead!" Then we raise our heads again, and move away, our hearts full of a sombre joy. Such are the festivals of exiles. This is austere and serene thought which is at the bottom of our souls; and in the presence of the sepulchre, of this grief which seems to swallow up a man, in the presence of this appearance of annihilation, we feel ourselves strengthened in our principles and in our convictions. The new whose mind is made up, never treads more firmly than on the shifting soil of the tomb. Our eyes fixed upon this dead body, upon a being who has faded away, upon this shadow which has vanished, we, unshaken believers in glory that which is immortal, and that which is eternal; Liberty and God. Yes—God! No! should a tomb be closed, until this great, living word has fallen into it! The dead claim it, and we are not the men to refuse it. Let free and religious people among whom we live understand well, that the men of progress, the men of democracy, the men of revolution, know that the destiny of the soul is two-fold; and that the abnegation they show in this life proves profoundly they rely upon another.

Their faith in this grand and mysterious nature resists even the repulsive spectacle which the enslaved Catholic clergy has presented since the second of December. At this moment, a man Papism startles the human conscience. I say it, and my heart is full of bitterness when I think of so much abjectness and shame; the priests, who, for money, for places, for crosses and mitres, for the love of temporal goods, blaspheme and glorify perjury, murder and treason; the churches, where *Te Deums* are sung in honour of crowned crime; yes, these churches and the priests would be enough to shake the strongest



convictions in the firmest souls, if beyond the church we did not see a heaven; and above the priest, a God. And here, citizens, on the threshold of this open tomb, in the midst of this thoughtful throng which surrounds this grave, the moment has come to sound a solemn word, that may take root and spring up in every conscience.

Citizens! at this present hour, this fatal hour which will be marked in times to come, the principle of absolutism, the old principle of the past, triumphs all over Europe. It triumphs as it should triumph, by the sword, the ax, and the cord; by massacres and musketry; by tortures and the scaffold. Despotism, that Moloch surrounded by human bones, celebrates her fearful mysteries in open sunlight, under the pontificate of a Haynau, a Bonaparte, and a Radetzsky. In Hungary, the gallows; in Lombardy, the gallows; in Sicily, the gallows; in France, the guillotine, transportation, and exile. In the Papal States alone, I cite the Pope, who calls himself *le roi de doncour*; in the Papal states alone, in the last three years sixteen hundred and forty patriots (the figures are authentic) have perished by shooting or hanging, without counting the innumerable many who are buried alive in dungeons. At this moment, the continent, as in the worst periods of history, is encumbered with scaffolds and corpses; and if, when the day comes, Revolution should seek to make for herself a flag of the winding-sheets of the victims, the shadow of that black flag would cover all Europe. This blood, which is flowing in streams and in torrents, all this blood, democrats, is yours.

And yet, citizens, in the presence of this *satur-nalia* of murder, in the presence of these infamous tribunals, where assassins sit in the robes of the judge, in the presence of all these dear and sacred corpses, in the presence of this dismal and ferocious victory of reaction; I declare solemnly in the name of the exiles of Jersey who have given me the authority to do so; and I say it, too, in the name of all republican exiles—and not one true republican voice will contradict me—I declare before this coffin of an exile, the second one we have lowered into the grave within ten days, we the exiles, we the victims, we adjure, for the great and inevitable day of revolutionary triumph, all feeling, all desire, all idea of bloody retribution.

The guilty will be chastised; certainly—they will be; and of them, and severely! this must be; but not one head shall fall; not one drop of blood, not one splash from the scaffold, shall stain the spotless robe of the republic of February. The head even of the brigand of December shall be respected with honor by the progressive. The revolution will make a grander example of that man by changing his imperial purple for the jacket of the galley-slave. No, we will not retort by the scaffold by the scaffold. We repudiate the old, senseless law of retaliation. The law of retaliation, like the monarchy, is a part of the past; we repudiate the past.

The death penalty, gloriously abolished by the Republic of 1848, re-established odiously by Louis Bonaparte, is abolished by us, and forever. We have taken with us into exile the sacred doctrine of progress; we will faithfully bring it back to France. What we ask and wish of the future is justice, and not vengeance. And beside, the light of slaves drunk with wine sullied to give

the Spartans a disgust for intemperance; so it is enough for us, as republicans, to see kings intoxicated with blood, to have forever a horror of scaffolds.

Yes, we declare it, and we call to witness this sea which binds Jersey to France, these fields, this quiet nature around us, this England which is listening to us. The men of the revolution—whatever the Bonapartist calumniators may say—wish to re-enter France not as exterminators, but as brothers. We call to witness our words, this holy heaven which glitters above us, shedding thoughts of peace and concord upon our hearts; we call to witness our dead brother, who lies in that grave, and who, while I speak, murmurs in his shroud. "Yes, my brothers, reject death! I have accepted it for myself; I would not have it for others."

Citizens! these thoughts are in every man's mind—I am only the interpreter of them. The day of bloody revolutions has passed; for what remains to be done, the indomitable law of progress will suffice. And moreover, let us be tranquil; everything combats for us in the great battles we have still to fight—battles, whose evident necessity does not disturb the serenity of the thinker; battles, in which the revolutionary energy will equal the desperation of monarchy; battles in which might, joined with right, will overthrow violence allied to usurpation; superb, glorious, enthusiastic, decisive battles, the event of which can not be doubtful, and which will be the Tolbiacs, the Hastingses, and the Austerlitzes of democracy. Citizens! the epoch of the dissolution of the old world has arrived. The law of Providence has condemned the old despotisms. Time, the shadowy grave-digger, is burying them. Each declining day plunges them deeper into nothingness. God is throwing years upon thrones as we throw spades-full of earth upon a coffin.

And now, brothers, as we separate, let us shout the cry of triumph; let us shout the cry of awakening! It is near the grave that one should speak of the resurrection. Yes, indeed, the future, an impending future, I repeat it, promises to us the victory of the democratic idea in France; the future promises to us the victory of the social idea. It promises more: it promises that in every climate, under every sun, upon every continent, in America as well as in Europe, an end shall come to oppression and to slavery. After the hard trials we are experiencing, what we want is not only the emancipation of this or that class of men which has suffered long—the abolition of this or that right; all this we shall have but this is not enough. What we must have and what we shall get—never doubt it—what I, for my part, from the depths of this darkness of exile, contemplate with rapture, is the deliverance of every nation, the enfranchisement of all mankind! Friends, our sufferings give us a claim upon Providence. God owes us a reward. He is a faithful debtor; we shall receive it. Let us then cherish a manly faith, and make our sacrifice with gladness. Oppressed of all nations, offer up your wounds; Poles, offer your misery; Hungarians, offer your gibbet; Italians, offer your cross; heroic transported brothers of Cayenne, of Africa, offer your chains; exiles, offer your proscription; and thou, O martyr! offer thy death to the liberty of the human race! VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!



## CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

## THE PROPOSED TRIPARTITE TREATY.

THE following Diplomatic Correspondence, in which England and France propose to enter into a Treaty with the United States, stipulating that neither of the high contracting parties will steal the Island of Cuba, nor allow any other Nation to commit such robbery, was communicated to the United States Senate, in compliance with a resolution of that body, in January. 1853 :—

*Mr. Crampton to Mr. Webster.*

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1852.

SIR: I beg leave to inclose the copy of the dispatch and of the project for a convention which formed the subject of the conversation which Mons. de Sartiges and myself had the honor of holding with you this morning. The sentiments and opinions which you addressed to us with so much frankness and precision in regard to this matter, were so entirely in accordance with those entertained by Her Majesty's Government, and so well embody the principles which have been laid down by the President of the United States on several occasions, and more especially in his last annual Message to Congress, that it would be a great satisfaction to me to be enabled to convey them to Lord Malmsbury in your words—if, therefore, you were to think it expedient in acknowledging the receipt of my present communication, to make such a succinct statement of them as you may deem proper, it would afford me an opportunity of communicating your remarks, confidentially, to his Lordship, in a manner which would, I am convinced, be extremely gratifying to Her Majesty's Government.

[Signed]

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

*The Earl of Malmsbury to Mr. Crampton.*

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 8, 1852.

SIR: The attacks which have lately been made on the Island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, with the avowed design of taking possession of that Island, have engaged the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government, the more especially as they are most anxious that the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States should not be endangered as they might be by a repetition of such attacks. The Government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it would not see with indifference the Island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European power than Spain. Her Majesty's Government shares in the most unqualified manner, in the views thus put forth by the Government of the United States, and would never see with indifference the Island of Cuba in the possession of any power whatever but Spain. The Government of France, with which Her Majesty's Government have been in communication on this important matter, cordially adopt the same view,

and concur with Her Majesty's Government in thinking that an effort ought to be made in concert with the Government of the United States to place this matter on such a footing as shall preclude all hazard of collision between either of the three powers in the event of the aggression on Cuba being repeated. The British Government can have no hesitation in explicitly declaring that they have no wish or intention to appropriate Cuba to themselves. The French Government have signified to Her Majesty's Government their entire concurrence in these sentiments, and their readiness to make a formal declaration to the same effect. The Government of the United States having also, at various times, pronounced themselves in the same sense, and having, moreover, in these later times exerted themselves so far as their legal competence permitted to arrest and defeat the attempts made by United States citizens and others against the Island of Cuba, all these parties appear to be fully agreed to repudiate, each for itself, all thoughts of appropriating Cuba, and it would, therefore, seem as if all that remained to be done now, was to give practical effect to the views entertained in common by the three other powers. It appears to Her Majesty's Government (and in this view the Government of France have expressed their concurrence) that this result would be best attained by the three parties entering into a tripartite arrangement, whether by convention or by the interchange of formal notes, by which they bind themselves, severally and collectively, to renounce, both now and hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of others. I inclose herewith a project of such a Convention as Her Majesty's Government thinks will answer the purpose intended, and I have to instruct you to submit this project to the Government of the United States for its favorable consideration, accompanying the proposal with such observations and arguments as you may consider best suited to conciliate the good will of that Government, and to induce them to view with favor the arrangement thus submitted to them. You will read this dispatch to the United States Secretary of State, and leave a copy of it with him. I am, &c.

[Signed]

MALMSBURY.

*Draft of Convention.*

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Prince President of the French Republic, and the United States of America, having judged it expedient with a view to strengthen the friendly relations which happily subsist between them, to set forth, and fix, by a Convention, their views and intentions with regard to the Island of Cuba, have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say,—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., the Prince President of the French Re-



ablic, &c., and the President of the United States of America, &c., &c.,—who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

**ARTICLE I.** The high contracting parties hereby severally and collectively disclaim, both now and hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and they respectively bind themselves to discountenance all such attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. The high contracting parties declare, severally and collectively, that they will not obtain or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said Island, nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same.

**ARTICLE II.** The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged between the two Governments, as soon as possible, within six months from the date hereof. In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms. Done at Washington, the — day of —, in the year of our Lord 1852.

*Mr. Webster to the Count de Sartiges.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }  
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1852. }

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of M. de Sartiges's note of the 3d inst., together with the copy of the instructions from M. de Turgot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to M. de Sartiges, bearing date the 31st ult. There is no doubt that M. de Turgot has justly described the course of policy which has influenced the Government of the United States heretofore in regard to the Island of Cuba, that has been stated and often repeated to the Government of Spain by this Government, under various administrations, not only that the United States have no design upon Cuba themselves, but that if Spain should refrain from a voluntary cession of the Island to any other European power, she might rely upon the countenance and friendship of the United States to assist her in her defense and preservation of that Island. At the same time, it has always been declared to Spain that the Government of the United States could not be expected to acquiesce in the cession of Cuba to a European power. The undersigned is happy in being able to say that the present Executive of the United States entirely approves of this past policy of the Government, and fully concurs in the general sentiments expressed by M. de Turgot, and understood to be identified with those entertained by the Government of Great Britain. The President will take M. de Sartiges's communication into consideration, and give it his best reflections. But the undersigned deems it his duty, at the same time, to remind M. de Sartiges, and through him his Government, that the policy of that of the United States has uniformly been to avoid, as far as possible, alliance or agreements with other States, and to keep itself free from national obligations, except such as affect directly the interests of the United States themselves. This sentiment has been strongly felt and uniformly entertained in the councils of this Government from its earliest history. How far, therefore, it may be necessary

to make this case of Cuba an exception, and especially how far any motive may be found for entering into any treaty stipulations or exchange of official declarations with the Governments of France and Great Britain in the existing state of things upon the subject of M. de Sartiges's communication, are questions which, as the undersigned has already intimated, will be maturely considered.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to M. de Sartiges the assurance of his high consideration.

[Signed] DANIEL WEBSTER.

[Mr. Crampton again addresses Mr. Webster, under date of July 8th, on the subject of his note of the 23d April, 1852, but there does not appear in the documents any reply by Mr. Webster.]

*Mr. Everett to Mr. Crampton (a similar despatch having been addressed to M. de Sartiges).*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1852. }

SIR: You are well acquainted with the melancholy circumstances which have hitherto prevented a reply to the note which you addressed to my predecessor on the 8th of July. That note and the instruction of Lord Malmesbury of the 8th of April, accompanying it, with a similar communication from the French Minister, and the *projet* of a Convention between the three powers relative to Cuba, have been among the first subjects to which my attention has been called by the President. The substantial portion of the proposed Convention is expressed in a single article in the following terms: "The high contracting parties hereby severally and collectively disclaim both now and for hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and they respectively bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. The high contracting parties declare severally and collectively that they will not obtain or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said island, nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same." The President has given the most serious attention to this proposal; to the notes of the British and French Ministers accompanying it, and to the instructions of the Earl of Malmesbury and M. de Turgot, transmitted with the project of the Convention, and he directs me to make known to you the view which he takes of this important and delicate subject. The President fully concurs with his predecessors, who have, on more than one occasion, authorized the declaration referred to by Lord Malmesbury and M. de Turgot, that the United States could not see with indifference the Island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European Government than Spain, not, however, because we should be dissatisfied with any natural increase of territory and power on the part of England or France. France has, within twenty years, acquired a vast domain on the Northern Coast of Africa, with a fair prospect of indefinite extension. England, within half a century, has added very extensively to her empire. These acquisitions have created no ne-



business on the part of the United States. In like manner the United States have, within the same period greatly increased their territory. The largest addition was that of Louisiana, which was purchased from France. These accessions of territory have probably caused no uneasiness to the great European powers, as they have been brought about by the operation of natural causes, and without any disturbance of the international relations of the principal states. They have been followed also by a great increase of mutually beneficial commercial intercourse between the United States and Europe. But the case would be different in reference to the transfer of Cuba from Spain to any other European power. That event could not take place without a serious derangement of the international system now existing, and it would indicate designs in reference to this hemisphere which could not but awaken alarm in the United States. We should view it in somewhat the same light in which France and England would view the acquisition of some important island in the Mediterranean by the United States, with this difference: It is true that the attempt of the United States to establish themselves in Europe would be a novelty, while the appearance of a European power in this part of the world is a familiar fact. But this difference in the two cases is merely historical, and would not diminish the anxiety which, on political grounds, would be caused by any great demonstration of European power in a new direction in America. Lord Mahmsbury states that Great Britain could never see with indifference the possession of Cuba by any power but Spain, and explicitly declares that she has no wish or intention of appropriating the Island to herself; and the French Minister makes the same avowal on behalf of his Government. Lord Mahmsbury and M. de Turgot do the Government of the United States no more than justice in remarking that they have often pronounced themselves substantially in the same sense. The President does not covet the acquisition of Cuba for the United States. At the same time he considers the condition of Cuba as mainly an American question, and to a limited extent only a European question. The proposed Convention, proceeds on a different principle. It assumes that the United States have no other or greater interest in the question than England or France; whereas it is necessary only to cast one's eye upon the map to see how remote are the relations of Europe and how intimate those of the United States with this Island.

The President, doing full justice to the friendly spirit in which his concurrence is invited by England and France, and not insensible to the advantages of a good understanding between the three powers in reference to Cuba, feels himself nevertheless unable to become a party to the proposed compact for the following reasons: It is in the first place in his judgment clear, as far as the respect due from the Executive to a co-ordinate branch of the Government will permit him to anticipate its decision, that no such convention would be viewed with favor by the Senate. Its certain rejection by that body would leave the question of Cuba in a more unsettled position than it is now. This objection would not require the President to withhold his concurrence from the Convention if no other objection existed, and if a strong sense of the utility of the measure ren-

dered it his duty, as far as the Executive action is concerned, to give his consent to the arrangement. Such, however, is not the case.

The Convention would be of no value unless it were lasting. Accordingly its terms express a perpetuity of purpose and obligation. Now it may well be doubted whether the constitution of the United States would allow the treaty-making power to impose a permanent disability on the American Government for all coming time, and prevent it, under any future change of circumstances, from doing what has been so often done in times past. In 1803, the United States purchased Louisiana of France, and in 1819 they purchased Florida of Spain. It is not within the competence of the treaty-making power in 1852, effectually to bind the Government in all its branches, and for all coming time, not to make a similar purchase of Cuba. A like remark, I imagine, may be made even in reference both to England and France, where the Treaty-making Power is less subject than it is with us, to the control of other branches of the Government.

There is another strong objection to the proposed agreement. Among the oldest traditions of the Federal Government, is an aversion to political alliances with European powers. In his memorable farewell address, President Washington says: "The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith; here let us stop." President Jefferson, in his inaugural address in 1801, warned the country against "entangling alliances." This expression, now become proverbial, was unquestionably used by Mr. Jefferson in reference to the alliance with France in 1778, an alliance at the time of incalculable benefit to the United States, but which in less than twenty years came near involving us in the wars of the French Revolution, and laid the foundation of heavy claims upon Congress, not extinguished to the present day. It is a significant coincidence, that the particular provision of the alliance which occasioned these evils, was that under which France called upon us to aid her in defending her West Indian possessions against England. Nothing less than the unbounded influence of Washington rescued the Union from the perils of that crisis, and preserved our neutrality.

But the President has a graver objection to entering into the proposed convention. He has no wish to disguise the feeling that the compact, although equal in its terms, would be very unequal in substance. England and France by entering into it would disable themselves from obtaining possession of an island remote from their seats of Government, belonging to another European power, whose natural right to possess it must always be as good as their own—a distant island in another hemisphere, and one which by no ordinary or peaceful course of things could ever belong to either of them. If the present balance of power in Europe should be broken up—if Spain should become unable to maintain the Island in her possession, and England and France should be engaged in a death struggle with each other, Cuba might then be the prize of the victor. Till these events all take place, the President does not see how Cuba can belong to any European power.



but Spain. The United States, on the other hand, would by the proposed convention disable themselves from making an acquisition which might take place without any disturbance of existing foreign relations, and in the natural order of things.

The Island of Cuba lies at our doors; it commands the approach to the Gulf of Mexico, which washes the shores of five of our States; it bars the entrance to that great river which drains half the North American Continent, and, with its tributaries, forms the largest system of internal water communication in the world; it keeps watch at the doorway of our intercourse with California by the Isthmus route. If an island like Cuba, belonging to the Spanish Crown, guarded the entrance to the Thames or the Seine, and the United States should propose a Convention like this to England and France, those powers would assuredly feel that the disability assumed by ourselves was far less serious than that which we asked them to assume.

The opinion of American statesmen at different times, and under varying circumstances, have differed as to the desirableness of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. Territorially and commercially, it would in our hands be an extremely valuable possession. Under certain contingencies, it might be almost essential to our safety; still, for domestic reasons on which, in a communication of this kind, it might not be proper to dwell, the President thinks that the incorporation of the Island into the Union at the present time, although effected with the consent of Spain, would be a hazardous measure, and he would consider its acquisition by force, except in a just war with Spain, should an event so greatly to be deprecated take place, as a disgrace to the civilization of the age. The President has given ample proof of the sincerity with which he holds these views. He has thrown the whole force of his constitutional power against all illegal attacks upon the Island. It would have been perfectly easy for him, without any seeming neglect of duty, to allow projects of a formidable character to gather strength by connivance. No amount of obloquy at home, no embarrassments caused by the indiscretions of the Colonial Government of Cuba, have moved him from the path of duty. In this respect the Captain-General of that Island, an officer apparently of upright and conciliatory character, but probably more used to military command than the management of civil affairs, has, on a Punctilio, in reference to the Purser of a private steamship, who seems to have been entirely innocent of the matters laid to his charge, refused to allow passengers and the mails of the United States to be landed from a vessel having him on board. This certainly is a very extraordinary mode of animadverting upon a supposed abuse of the liberty of the press by the subject of a foreign Government in his native country. The Captain-General is not permitted by his Government, 3,000 miles off, to hold any diplomatic intercourse with the United States. He is subject in no degree to the direction of the Spanish Minister at Washington; and the President has to choose between a resort to force to compel the abandonment of this gratuitous interruption of Commercial intercourse, which would result in a war—and a delay of weeks and months, necessary for a negotiation with Madrid,

with all the chances of the most deplorable occurrences in the interval, and all for a trifle, that ought to have admitted of a settlement by an exchange of notes between Washington and the Havana. The President has, however, patiently submitted to these evils, and has continued faithfully to give to Cuba the advantage of those principles of the public law under the shadow of which she has departed in this case from the comity of nations. But the incidents to which I allude, and which are still in train, are among many others which point decisively to the expediency of some change in the relations of Cuba, and the President thinks that the influence of England and France with Spain, would be well employed in inducing her so to modify the administration of the Government of Cuba as to afford the means of some prompt remedy for evils of the kind alluded to, which have done much to increase the spirit of unlawful enterprise against the Island. That a convention, such as is proposed, would be a transitory arrangement, sure to be swept away by the irresistible tide of affairs in a new country, is to the apprehension of the President too obvious to require a labored argument. The project rests on principles, applicable, if at all, to Europe, where international relations are in their basis of great antiquity, slowly modified for the most part in the progress of time and events, and not applicable to America, which, but lately a waste, is filling up with intense rapidity and adjusting on natural principles, those territorial relations which on the first discovery of the Continent were in a good degree fortuitous. The comparative history of Europe and America, even for a single century, shows this.

In 1752, England, France, and Spain, were not materially different in their political position in Europe from what they now are. They were ancient, mature, consolidated States, established in their relations with each other and the rest of the world—the leading powers of Western and Southern Europe. Totally different was the state of things in America. The United States had no existence as a people—a line of English Colonies not numbering much over a million of inhabitants, stretched along the Coast. France extended from the Bay of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, beyond which westward the continent was a wilderness, occupied by wandering savages, and subject to a conflicting and nominal claim on the part of France and Spain. Everything in Europe was comparatively fixed—everything in America provisional, incipient, and temporary, except the law of progress, which is as organic and vital in the youth of States, as of individual men. A struggle between the provincial authorities of England and France, for the possession of a petty stockade at the confluence of the Monongahela and the Allegheny, kindled the seven years' war, at the close of which, the great European powers, not materially affected in their relations at home, had undergone astonishing changes on this Continent. France had disappeared from the map of America, whose inmost recesses had been penetrated by her zealous missionaries, and her resolute and gallant adventurers. England had added the Canadas to her transatlantic dominions. Spain had become the mistress of Louisiana, so that, in the language of the Archbishop of Mexico, in



1770, she claimed Siberia as the northern boundary of New Spain.

Twelve years only, from the treaty of Paris, elapsed, and another great change took place, fruitful of still greater changes to come. The American Revolution broke out. It involved England, France, and Spain, in a tremendous struggle, and at its close the United States of America had taken their place in the family of nations. In Europe, the ancient States were restored substantially to their former equilibrium, but a new element, of incalculable importance in reference to territorial arrangements, is henceforth to be recognized in America. Just twenty years from the close of the war of the American Revolution, France, by a treaty with Spain, of which the provisions have never been disclosed, possessed herself of Louisiana, but did so only to cede it to the United States, and in the same year Lewis and Clark started on their expedition to plant the flag of the United States on the shores of the Pacific. In 1819 Florida was sold by Spain to the United States, whose territorial possessions, in this way, had been increased threefold in half a century. This last acquisition was so much a matter of course that it had been distinctly foreseen by the Count Aranda, then Prime Minister of Spain, as long ago as 1783. But even these momentous events are but the forerunners of new territorial revolutions still more stupendous.

A dynastic struggle, between the Emperor Napoleon and Spain, commencing in 1808, convulsed the Peninsula, the vast possessions of the Spanish Crown on this continent, Viceroyalties and Captain-Generalships filling the space between California and Cape Horn. One after another asserted their independence; no friendly power in Europe, at that time, was able, or if able, was willing, to succor Spain or aid her to prop the crumbling buttresses of her colonial Empire. So far from it, when France, in 1821, threw an army of one hundred thousand men into Spain, to control her domestic politics, England thought it necessary to counteract the movement by recognizing the independence of the Spanish Provinces in America; in the remarkable language of the distinguished Minister of the day, in order to redress the balance of power in Europe, he called into existence a new world in the West, somewhat overrating perhaps the extent of the derangement in the Old World, and not doing full justice to the position of the United States in America, or their influence on the fortunes of their sister Republics on this continent.

Thus, in sixty years from the close of the seven years' war, Spain, like France, had lost the last remains of her once imperial possession in this hemisphere. The United States meantime were, by the arts of peace and the healthful progress of things, rapidly enlarging their dimensions and consolidating their power. The great march of events still went on. Some of the new Republics, from the effect of a mixture of races, or the want of training in liberal institutions, showed themselves incapable of self-government. The province of Texas revolted from Mexico by the same right by which Mexico revolted from Spain; at the memorable battle of San Jacinto, in 1836, she passed the great ordeal of nascent States, and her independence was recognized by this Government, by England, by France, and other European powers.

Mainly peopled from the United States, she sought naturally to be incorporated into the Union. The offer was repeatedly rejected by Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, to avoid a collision with Mexico. At last the annexation took place. As a domestic question, it is no fit subject for comment in a communication to a foreign Minister; as a question of public law, there never was an extension of territory more naturally or justifiably made; it produced a disturbed relation with the Government of Mexico; war ensued, and in its results other extensive territories were, for a large pecuniary compensation on the part of the United States, added to the Union.

Without adverting to the divisions of opinion which arose in reference to this war—as must always happen in free countries in reference to great measures—no person surveying these events with the eye of comprehensive statesmanship, can fail to trace in the main result the undoubted operation of the law of our political existence. The consequences are before the world; vast provinces, which had languished for three centuries under the leaden sway of a stationary system, are coming under the influences of an active civilization, freedom of speech and the press—the trial by jury, religious equality, and representative government, have been carried by the Constitution of the United States into extensive regions in which they were unknown before. By the settlement of California the great circuit of intelligence round the globe is completed. The discovery of the gold of that region, leading as it did to the same discovery in Australia, has touched the nerves of industry throughout the world. Every addition to the territory of the American Union has given homes to European destitution, and gardens to European want. From every part of the United Kingdom, from France, from Switzerland, and Germany, and from the extremest north of Europe, the march of emigration has been taken up, such as the world has never seen before. Into the United States, grown to their present extent in the manner described, but little less than half a million of the population of the Old World is annually pouring, to be immediately incorporated into an industrious and prosperous community, in the bosom of which they find political and religious liberty, social position, employment, and bread. It is a fact which would defy belief, were it not the result of official inquiry, that the emigrants to the United States, from Ireland alone, besides having subsisted themselves, have sent back to their kindred, for the last three years, nearly five millions of dollars annually, thus doubling, in three years, the purchase money of Louisiana.

Such is the territorial development of the United States in the past century. Is it possible that Europe can contemplate it with an unfriendly or jealous eye? What would have been her condition in these trying years, but for the outlet we have furnished to her starving millions?

Spain, meantime, has retained, of her extensive dominions in this hemisphere, but the two Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico; a respectful sympathy with the fortunes of an ancient ally and a gallant people, with whom the United States have ever maintained the most friendly relations, would, if no other reason existed, make it our duty to leave



her in the undisturbed possession of this little remnant of her mighty transatlantic Empire. The President desires to do so. No word or deed of his will ever question her title or shake her possession. But can it be expected to last very long? Can it resist this mighty current in the fortunes of the world? Is it desirable that it should do so? Can it be for the interest of Spain to cling to a possession that can only be maintained by a garrison of 25,000 or 30,000 troops, a powerful naval force, and an annual expenditure for both arms of the service, of at least \$12,000,000? Cuba, at this moment, costs more to Spain than the entire naval and military establishments of the United States cost the Federal Government. So far from being really injured by the loss of this island, there is no doubt that were it peacefully transferred to the United States, a prosperous commerce between Cuba and Spain, resulting from ancient associations and common language and tastes, would be far more productive than the best-contrived system of colonial taxation. Such notoriously has been the result to Great Britain of the establishment of the independence of the United States. The decline of Spain from the position which she held in the time of Charles V., is coeval with the foundation of her colonial system, while within twenty-five years, and since the loss of most of her colonies, she has entered upon a course of rapid improvement unknown since the abdication of that Emperor.

I will but allude to an evil of the first magnitude. I mean the African Slave Trade, in the suppression of which England and France take a lively interest; an evil which still forms a great reproach upon the civilization of Christendom, and perpetuates the barbarism of Africa, but for which it is to be feared there is no hope of a complete remedy while Cuba remains a Spanish Colony. But whatever may be thought of these last suggestions, it would seem impossible for any one who reflects upon the events glanced at in this note, to mistake the law of American growth and progress, or think it can be ultimately arrested by a Convention like that proposed. In the judgment of the President, it would be as easy to throw a dun from Cape Florida to Cuba, in the hope of stopping the flow of the Gulf stream, as to attempt by a compact like this to fix the fortunes of Cuba "now and for hereafter"—or as expressed in the French text of the Convention "for the present as for the future" (*pour le present comme pour l'avenir*); that is, for all coming time.

The history of the past—the of the recent past—affords no assurance that twenty years hence France or England will even wish that Spain should retain Cuba; and a century hence—judging of what will be from what has been—the pages which record this proposition will, like the record of the family compact between France and Spain, have no interest but for the antiquary. Even now the President can not doubt that both France and England would prefer any change in the condition of Cuba, to that which is most to be apprehended, viz.: an internal convulsion which should renew the horrors and the fate of San Domingo. I will intimate a final objection to the proposed Convention.

Lord Malmesbury and M. de Turgot put forward as the reason for entering into such a compact, "the attacks which have lately been made on the

Island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, with the avowed design of taking possession of that Island." The President is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty, instead of putting a stop to these lawless proceedings, would give a new and powerful impulse to them. It would strike a death blow to the conservative policy hitherto pursued in this country toward Cuba.

No administration of this Government, however strong in the public confidence in other respects, could stand a day under the odium of having stipulated with the great powers of Europe that in no future time, under no change of circumstances, by no amicable arrangement with Spain, by no act of lawful war, should that calamity unfortunately occur, by no consent of the inhabitants of the Island, should they, like the possessions of Spain on the American continent, succeed in rendering themselves independent; in fine, by no overruling necessity of self-preservation, should the United States ever make the acquisition of Cuba.

For these reasons, which the President has thought it advisable, considering the importance of the subject, to direct me to unfold at some length, he feels constrained to decline respectfully the invitation of England and France to become parties to the proposed Convention. He is persuaded that these friendly powers will not attribute this refusal to any inaccessibility on his part to the advantages of the utmost harmony between the great maritime States on a subject of such importance. As little will Spain draw any unfavorable inference from this refusal—the rather as the emphatic disclaimer of any designs against Cuba on the part of this Government contained in the present note, affords all the assurance which the President can constitutionally or to any useful purpose, give of a practical concurrence with England and France in the wish not to disturb the possession of that Island by Spain.

I avail myself, Sir, of this opportunity to assure you of my distinguished consideration.

{Signed} EDWARD EVERETT.

The following reply to Mr. Everett, was published in the English journals in July last:—

Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 16, 1853.

SIR: Lord Malmesbury received, just before leaving office, the note addressed to you by Mr. Everett, and left it for the consideration of his successor.

The absence from London of the ambassador of France, has hitherto prevented that communication between the two governments which the circumstances of the proposal made jointly required.

I have now to inform you of the view which her Majesty's government take of Mr. Everett's reply to our overture.

It is doubtless perfectly within the competence of the American government to reject the proposal that was made by Lord Malmesbury and M. Turgot in reference to Cuba. Each government will then remain as free as it was before to take that course which its sense of duty and a



regard for the interests of its people may prescribe.

I should have satisfied my obligations as Secretary of State by this obvious remark, had not Mr. Everett entered at large into arguments which the simple nature of the question before him had hardly seemed to require.

The governments of Great Britain and France, when they made this proposal to that of the United States, were fully aware of the growth of power and extension of territory which have marked the progress of the United States since the period of their independence. The absorption or annexation of Louisiana in 1803, of Florida in 1819, of Texas in 1845, and of California in 1848, had not escaped them; still less did they require to be reminded of the events of the seven years' war, or of the American war.

It occurs to her Majesty's Government, therefore, to ask for what purpose are these arguments introduced with so much preparation, and urged with so much ability?

It would appear that the purpose, not fully avowed, but hardly concealed, is to procure the admission of a doctrine that the United States have an interest in Cuba, to which Great Britain and France can not pretend. In order to meet this pretension, it is necessary to set forth the character of the two powers who made the offer in question, and the nature of that offer. Mr. Everett declares, in the outset of his despatch, that "the United States would not see with indifference the island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European Government than Spain," &c.

The two powers most likely to possess themselves of Cuba, and most formidable to the United States, are Great Britain and France.

Great Britain is in possession, by treaty, of the island of Trinidad, which, in the last century, was a colony of Spain. France was in possession, at the commencement of this century, of Louisiana, by voluntary cession from Spain. These two powers, by their naval resources, are in fact the only powers who could be rivals with the United States for the possession of Cuba. Well, these two powers are ready voluntarily to "declare, severally and collectively, that they will not obtain, or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said island (of Cuba), nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same."

Thus, if the object of the United States were to bar the acquisition of Cuba by any European State, this Convention would secure that object.

But if it is intended on the part of the United States to maintain that Great Britain and France have no interest in the maintenance of the present *status quo* in Cuba, and that the United States have alone a right to a voice in that matter, her Majesty's Government at once refuses to admit such a claim. Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies alone, without insisting on the importance to Mexico and other friendly States, of the present distribution of power, give her Majesty an interest in this question which she can not forego.

The possessions of France in the American seas, give a similar interest to France, which, no doubt, will be put forward by her Government. Nor is this right at all invalidated by the argument of Mr. Everett that Cuba is to the United States

as an island at the mouth of the Thames or the Seine would be to England or France.

The distance of Cuba from the nearest part of the United States, viz., from the southernmost part of Florida, is 110 miles.

An island at an equal distance from the mouth of the Thames, would be placed about ten miles north of Antwerp, in Belgium; while an island at the same distance from Jamaica, would be placed at Manzanilla, a town in Cuba.

Thus there are no grounds for saying that the possession of Cuba by Great Britain or France, would be menacing to the United States, but that its possession by the United States would not be so to Great Britain.

There is one argument of the United States Secretary of State, which appears to her Majesty's Government not only unavailing but disquieting.

Lord Malmesbury and M. de Turgot put forward, as a reason for entering into the proposed compact, "the attacks which have lately been made on the island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, and with the avowed design of taking possession of the island." To this reason Mr. Everett replies in the same terms: "The President is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty, instead of putting a stop to the lawless proceedings, would give a new and powerful impulse to them."

The government of Great Britain acknowledges with respect the conduct of the President in disavowing and discouraging the lawless attempts here referred to. The character of those attempts, indeed, was such as to excite the reprobation of every civilized State. The spectacle of bands of men collected together, in reckless disregard of treaties, for the purpose of making from the ports of the United States a piratical attack on the territory of a power in amity with their own State; and when there, endeavoring by armed invasion to excite the obedient to revolt and the tranquil to disturbance, was a sight shocking, no doubt, to the just and honest principles of the President. But the statement made by the President, that a convention, duly signed and legally ratified, engaging to respect the present state of possession in all future time, would but excite these bands of pirates to more violent breaches of the laws of honesty and good neighborhood, is a melancholy avowal for the chief of a great State. Without disputing its truth, her Majesty's Government may express a hope that this state of things will not endure, and that the citizens of the United States, while they justly boast of their institutions, will not be insensible to the value of those eternal laws of right and wrong, of peace and friendship, and of duty to our neighbors, which ought to guide every Christian nation.

Nor can a people so enlightened fail to perceive the utility of those rules for the observance of international relations which for centuries have been known to Europe by the name of the law of nations. Among the commentators on this law, some of the most distinguished American citizens have earned an enviable reputation; and it is difficult to suppose that the United States would set the example of abrogating its most sacred provisions.

Nor let it be said that such a Convention would have prevented the inhabitants of Cuba from asserting their independence. With regard to internal troubles, the proposed Convention was



altogether silent. But a pretended declaration of independence, with a view of immediately seeking refuge from revolts on the part of the blacks under the shelter of the United States, would be justly looked upon as the same in effect as a formal annexation.

Finally, while fully admitting the right of the United States to reject the proposal that was made by Lord Malmesbury and M. de Turgot, Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty; and upon any occasion that may call for it, be free to act, either singly or in conjunction with other powers, as to her may seem fit.

I am, &c.,

J. RUSSELL.

*Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon.*

[Extract.]

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1853.

In obedience to the instruction contained in Lord John Russell's despatch of the 21st February, I have read to the Secretary of State of the United States, and placed in his hands, a copy of his lordship's despatch of the 16th of that month upon the subject of Cuba.

My French colleague having also received instructions from his Government to communicate to the Government of the United States a despatch upon the same subject, and very much to the same effect, it was agreed between us that we should, as upon former occasions in regard to this matter, make our communications simultaneously; and we accordingly waited upon Mr. Marcy together for that purpose, on the 16th inst.

Mr. Marcy, after having listened attentively to what M. de Sartiges and myself read to him, said that he would submit the observations of the two Governments to the President; and remarked that several weeks might probably elapse before any reply would be addressed to us, even should the President be of opinion, which Mr. Marcy seemed to think doubtful, that any further discussion of the matter between the two governments was desirable.

It would, he added, of course be necessary for him again to read over the despatches, in order to comprehend their full import; but, as far as he could now judge, the opinion of the two governments seemed to coincide in reference to two points, viz.: the one that the right of the United States to decline the proposals made to them by the English and French Governments was admitted; the other, that some of the general positions taken by Mr. Everett in his note of the 1st of December, 1852, appeared to those Governments to render a protest against them on their part necessary, lest it might hereafter be inferred that those positions had been acquiesced in by them.

We replied that, without pretending to point out to Mr. Marcy what further step he was or was not to take in this matter, the object which our respective Governments had in view seemed to us to be, generally, such as he had stated it; and that we, for our part, considered the discussion of the subject closed by the communication which we had just made.

Mr. Marcy appeared to receive our observations in a conciliatory manner, and concluded by expressing his hope and belief that no misunderstanding would arise between the great maritime powers in regard to this matter.

On the 17th of September, 1853, Mr. Everett published in the newspapers a long letter addressed to Lord John Russell, in which he regrets that Lord John's despatch of the 16th of February was not sent before his retirement from the State Department, and regarding that despatch in reality, if not in form, as a reply to his letter of the 1st of December, 1852, he feels called upon, though a private citizen, to rejoin. He defends first the great length of his letter and the general practice of long-winded documents on the part of our Government functionaries. He then remarks that the sketch of territorial changes which had taken place on this continent, during the last century, was not introduced as matter of history, but to illustrate the point that it is chimerical to attempt, by specific measures, to bind up for all time, the discretion of a Government established in a part of the world of which so much is still lying in a state of nature. He also desired to show that we are not a nation of land-pirates; but that our growth has been natural and legitimate, and in strict conformity to the Law of Nations. Mr. Everett pleads guilty to the charge that he did and does very distinctly maintain that the United States have an interest in Cuba to which France and Great Britain can not pretend, and that the condition of Cuba is mainly an American question, in which the United States have a very deep interest, and England and France a very limited one. The chief grounds on which the United States rest this claim is geographical proximity—and Lord John's remark that Cuba is nearer to Jamaica than to the United States, would be in point, says Mr. Everett, if Jamaica bore the same relation to Great Britain which our States on and near the Mexican Gulf bear to the rest of the Union. To Mr. Russell's suggestion that it would be well enough for the United States to consider the value of the eternal laws of right and wrong, and our duty to our neighbors, also the utility of observing the laws of nations, Mr. Everett replies with spirit, contending that the United States Government have done their whole duty in regard to the suppression of unlawful expeditions organized on our territory against friendly powers, and instances the expedition of Gen. Terrioris, fitted out in the Thames, in 1831, as a parallel to that of Lopez, as far as illegality is concerned. Mr. Everett intimates that the invitation to bind ourselves never to acquire Cuba under any circumstances, comes with a bad grace from France, which, during the present century, has appropriated such large portions of Europe, Africa, and the Pacific Islands; and England, which has, even since the writing of the despatch under consideration, annexed half the Burman Empire to her overgrown India possessions, on grounds compared with which, Russia's pretence for war on Turkey is respectable. In regard to the law of nations, Mr. Everett claims that we have as a nation strictly complied with that law, while during the infancy of the Republic, we were the victims of its systematic violation on the part of England and France—outrages which those nations subsequently acknowledged, and for which they made tardy and partial reparation.



## AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

## THE KOSZTA AFFAIR AT SMYRNA.

IMMEDIATELY after the kidnapping of Martin Koszta by the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna, and his rescue by Captain Ingraham of the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, the Austrian Government addressed to the principal European Cabinets, in advance of any communication to the Government of the United States, a Circular Letter of Complaint and Protest against the course adopted by Captain Ingraham. This *exparte* statement of the affair having been extensively published in both Europe and America, the Government of the United States, in order that the World might judge intelligently of the merits of the question, concluded to publish the following Diplomatic Correspondence. The Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin instructed their representatives at Washington to intimate their general concurrence in the view taken by Austria.

Mr. Hulsemann to Mr. Marcy.

[Translation.]

AUSTRIAN LEGATION, }  
WASHINGTON, August 29, 1853. }

The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, has been instructed to address this official note to the honorable Secretary of State, in relation to the difficulties which have occurred between the agents of the two Governments at the port of Smyrna.

The facts which came to pass on that occasion, are of public notoriety, and the undersigned thinks he may confine himself in his comments thereon to the most prominent points. Our Consul-General, Mr. de Weckbecker, exercising the right of jurisdiction which has been guaranteed by treaties to the consular agents of Austria in the East relative to their countrymen, had caused to be arrested, and conveyed on board the Austrian brig-of-war "Huszar," the Hungarian refugee, Martin Koszta; who, residing at one time in the interior at Kutahia, had left Turkey in company with Kossuth, and who, after having pledged himself in writing not to set foot again on Ottoman territory, broke that pledge by returning, some months since, to Smyrna. This arrest gave cause to some reclamations which Mr. Olney, United States Consul, conjointly with the commander of the American sloop-of-war "St. Louis," anchored in the roads before Smyrna, deemed it incumbent upon themselves to address to Mr. de Weckbecker, basing their demands upon the fact that the aforesaid Koszta,

having, according to them, caused himself to be naturalized in the United States, was entitled to the protection of the American authorities. Upon this, the Consul-General of the Emperor, accompanied by the American Consul and the American Commander, repaired on board the "Huszar," and these two functionaries had it in their power to convince themselves, from the declarations of the prisoner himself, that the latter had not acquired the quality of citizen of the United States, and that he was not even provided with an American passport.

On his own part, the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, addressed a communication, on the 27th of June, to the Imperial Internuncio (Minister) the object of which was to ask for the release of Koszta, upon the plea that he had taken some steps to be admitted as an American citizen. Baron de Bruck replied to this request on the same day, refusing to comply with it. Two days after, Mr. Brown returned again to the charge, by forwarding to Mr. de Bruck a copy of a declaration purporting to have been signed by Koszta, in New York, on the 31st of July last, and which the Chargé d'Affaires of the Union seems to regard sufficient to imply the naturalization of that refugee in America. The Internuncio replied that it was impossible for him to alter his determination, as he could not consider the individual in question as belonging to a foreign jurisdiction so long as the ties which bound him to his country were not legally dissolved.

The undersigned thinks it proper to embody, with the very text of this note, a copy of the document above mentioned, which has served as the basis to all the extraordinary proceedings both on the part of Mr. Brown and that of the Commander of the St. Louis. Here it is:—

*Declaration made by Martin Koszta of allegiance to the Government of the United States.*

I, Martin Koszta, do declare, on oath, that it is *bona fide* my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce for ever all allegiance and fidelity to all and every foreign prince, potentate, State, and sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Emperor of Austria.

Sworn in open court this 31st day of July, 1852, before me, clerk of the court, &c.

[Signed] MARTIN KOSZTA.

I, —, clerk of the court of —, being a court of record, having common law jurisdiction, and a clerk and seal, do certify that the above is a true copy of the original declaration of Mr. Koszta to become a citizen of the United States, remaining open in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the said court the 31st day of July, 1852.  
—, Clerk.

It is difficult to conceive how the representatives of the United States could have sought to found a proof of the pretended naturalization of Koszta upon a document destitute of all authentic



character, seeing that the form of legalization which is affixed to it, and which alone could have invested it with that character, leaves in blank\* both the name of the tribunal before which the declaration of Koszta must have been made, and the name of the clerk who is supposed to be the depository of the original document, and that, moreover, this pretended legalization has neither signature nor official seal attached to it. But even admitting the authenticity of this declaration; and supposing that Koszta could, without violating the laws of his country of his own accord, and without any other formalities, have broken asunder the ties which bind him to his native soil, the text of the document shows that the author of it has done nothing more than to declare his *intention* of becoming a citizen of the United States, and, with that object in view, of renouncing his rights of nationality in the States of the Emperor.

A few days later a new and lamentable episode occurred to aggravate the question. On the morning of the 2d of July, the commander of the American sloop-of-war "St. Louis," Mr. Ingraham, sent a message to the commanding officer of the "Huszar," to the effect that, in pursuance of instructions received from the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States at Constantinople, he had to call upon him to deliver the aforesaid Koszta into his hands; adding that if he did not receive a satisfactory answer by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he should cause the prisoner to be taken away by main force. As it was reasonable to expect, our commander, instead of complying with this request, prepared himself to repulse force by force; and when, at the hour designated, the American commander, getting ready to carry out his threat, ranged himself alongside our vessel, and brought his guns to bear upon the imperial brig, and was about to carry matters to the last extremity, our brave sailors, although much inferior in numbers, were determined to oppose a vigorous resistance to the act of aggression which was on the point of being consummated in the neutral port of Smyrna, and on the part of a vessel-of-war belonging to a power with which Austria was at peace. Our Consul-General only succeeded in preventing this bloody catastrophe, which would probably have ended in the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Smyrna, and of vessels of all nations in the harbor, by consenting that Koszta should temporarily, and until the settlement of the difficulties of which he was the subject, be confided to the custody of the Consul-General of France at Smyrna.

The return of Mr. Marsh to Constantinople, a few days after these events, brought on a discussion, between himself and our *Internuncio*, of the question whether Martin Koszta was to be considered as an Austrian subject or as a citizen of the United States. Although still ignorant of this discussion, the Imperial Government has come to the determination not to delay any longer addressing it—*it* to the Government of the United States through my instrumentality. There are two distinct questions involved in this discussion. One is the main question relating to the dispute about the rights of jurisdiction which has arisen between the legations of Austria and of the United States at Constantinople, concerning

Koszta; the other question, at least fully as important, is that which has reference to those formalities in virtue of which the agents of the United States have deemed themselves authorized in urging their pretensions.

With regard to the first of these two questions, treated in the correspondence which has taken place on the subject between the *Internuncio* and the *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of the United States in Turkey, the Imperial Government adopts entirely the views of Baron de Bruck. In our opinion, Koszta has never ceased to be an Austrian subject. Everything combines to make the Imperial Government persist in this estimate of the matter. The laws of his country are opposed to Koszta's breaking asunder, of his own accord, and without having obtained permission to expatriate himself from the authorities of that country, the ties of nationality which bind him to it. The very declaration of that refugee on board the "Huszar," in the presence of the American Consul and of the commander of the "St. Louis," shows that he still considers himself as a subject of the Emperor. In short, even according to terms of the law of the Union, such a declaration, supposed to have been signed by Koszta, and from which Mr. Brown has pretended to infer his naturalization in the United States, is not sufficient to produce that effect. The undersigned thinks he may dispense entering into any further details in regard to this question, seeing that the Department of State of the United States constantly refuses to grant passports to individuals who find themselves in this category, and that official publications have been made from time to time to that effect.

As there can be no doubt, therefore, concerning the question of nationality, the Consul-General of the Emperor at Smyrna was without doubt perfectly justified, when, in virtue of those treaties, which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he seized the person of Koszta within the pale of his jurisdiction.

Such being the case, the Imperial Government trusts that the Government of the United States will hasten to instruct its Consul at Smyrna not to interpose any obstacle to the extradition of the aforesaid Koszta by the Consul-General of France to the Consul-General of Austria at Smyrna.

But, apart from this question of jurisdiction, it is especially the mode adopted by the functionaries of the United States, in order to settle the matter, which has given the Imperial Government the most legitimate grounds of complaint.

The act of violence which the commander of the sloop-of-war "St. Louis" committed against the Austrian brig "Huszar"—that real act of war, committed in full peace, in a neutral port, the fatal effects of which were only averted by the prudence and moderation of our Consul-General at Smyrna—constitutes an outrage upon the principles of the law of nations; and the Imperial Government has no doubt but that this act, viewed in such light, will have been condemned by the Government of the United States, said Government being itself interested in preventing the repetition of similar occurrences.

The events of the 2d of July at Smyrna, present, in a two-fold point of view, a serious deviation from the rules of international law.

1st. The commander of the United States sloop-

\* Literal—makes no mention of either.—Translator.



of-war "St. Louis" threatened that the brig of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, the "Hu-zar," with a hostile attack, by bringing his guns to bear upon the latter, and by announcing, in writing, that if a certain individual detained on board, whose nationality had been discussed between the agents of the two Governments, was not delivered over to him at a stated hour, he would go and take him by main force.

There can be no doubt but that the threat of attacking, by main force, a vessel-of-war belonging to the military marine of a sovereign State, whose flag she carries, is nothing else than a threat of an act of war. Now, the right of making war is necessarily, and from the very nature of that right, inherent in the sovereign power. "A right of so momentous a nature," says Vattel (Law of Nations, vol. 2, book 3, chap. 1, § 4), "the right of judging whether the nation has real grounds of complaint; whether she is authorized to employ force, and justifiable in taking up arms; whether prudence will admit of such a step, and whether the welfare of the State requires it—that right, I say, can belong only to the body of the nation or to the sovereign, her representative. It is doubtless one of those rights without which there can be no salutary government, and which are therefore called *rights of majesty*."

The founders of the republic of the United States fully recognised, from the beginning of the Union, the rights reserved to the sovereign power. The articles of perpetual confederacy and union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c., of 1778, contain already the following stipulation (IX., § 1):

"The right of declaring war and to make peace shall belong solely and exclusively to the Congress of the United States."

This basis of the public law of the United States was preserved and sanctioned by the constitution of the United States of 1787, which reserves the power of declaring war explicitly to Congress, (section VIII.)

Upon this point, the constitution of the United States harmonizes perfectly with the public law of Europe.

But this right, reserved to the supreme power of each country, would become illusory and null, if commanders of naval forces or others were to be explicitly or tacitly authorized to undertake, either of their own accord, or upon the order or with the consent of a diplomatic or consular agent, to commit acts of aggression and of war against the vessels or the troops of another nation, without special instructions from the supreme authority of their own country, notified in the forms prescribed by the law of nations.

It is impossible that the regular government of the civilized world can wish to expose their authority, as well as general peace, to the hazards of hostilities commenced without their knowledge and without special authority from the sovereign power, by such or such functionary, in a foreign land.

2dly. This act of hostility has been committed in a neutral port of a power friendly to both nations.

Certainly, if there be one point of maritime and international law which is clearly and positively defined, and which has been adopted by all the powers of the world, it is the inviolability of

neutral ports, the *absolute* prohibition from committing, in such port, acts of war and of violence even against the enemy with whom we are at open war. Modern history furnishes but few examples of cases of this kind. One of these rare instances is the attack upon the Dutch East India fleet, which had taken shelter in the port of Bergene, in Norway, by the admiral commanding the forces of the enemy; and although that attack was repulsed by the guns of the fort of that neutral port, *Vattel*—an authority universally recognised in matters relating to the law of nations—does nevertheless accuse the neutral power (Denmark) of having complained in too faint a voice of an undertaking so injurious to her dignity and to her rights.

In order the better to establish the concurrence of all nations, and the unanimity of all expounders of civil law on this question, we can quote the authority of an American statesman. The following is the opinion of Mr. Henry Wheaton: "The rights of war," says he (Elements of International Law part IV., chap. III., § 7), "can be exercised only within the territory of the belligerent powers, upon the high seas, or in a territory belonging to no one. Hence it follows that hostilities can not lawfully be exercised within the territorial jurisdiction of the neutral state, which is the common friend of both parties." Then, § 9: "Not only are all captures made by the belligerent cruisers within the limits of this jurisdiction absolutely illegal and void, but captures made by armed vessels stationed in a bay or river, or in the mouth of a river, or in the harbor of a neutral state, for the purpose of exercising the rights of war from this station, are also invalid. Thus, where a British privateer stationed itself within the river Mississippi, in the neutral territory of the United States, for the purpose of exercising the right of war from the river, by standing off and on, obtaining information at the Balize, and overhauling vessels in their course down the river, and made the capture in question within three English miles of the alluvial islands formed at its mouth, re-titulation of the captured vessel was decreed by Sir W. Scott. So, also, where a belligerent ship, lying within neutral territory, made a capture with her boats out of the neutral territory, the capture was held to be invalid; for though the hostile force employed was applied to the captured vessel lying out of the territory, yet no such use of a neutral territory for the purpose of war is to be permitted."

If all hostility against an enemy declared to be within the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral state, which has friendly relations with both parties, is severely condemned by all writers on international law; if captures made by belligerent cruisers in the bays of a neutral state, or even by the boats of the vessels stationed there out of that territory, are null and illegal, according to the laws of the United States and the decrees of the maritime courts of Great Britain, an attack upon a vessel belonging to a friendly power in a neutral port would deserve to be censured in still more severe terms.

The history of maritime wars at the period of the French revolution furnishes abundant proofs of the very particular jealousy with which the government of the United States maintained the rights of neutrals; and the undersigned would



cite some celebrated cases, in which the first statesmen of the Union, the most distinguished predecessors of Mr. Marcy in the high position which he fills, have defended the absolute inviolability of neutral ports, by means of most elaborate arguments. But as the undersigned is fully persuaded that the same doctrines will serve as guides to the government of the United States on the present occasion, he confines himself to this slight allusion to those principles, which were formerly maintained, and very recently supported by the government of the United States in relation to the rights of neutrals, and more especially in regard to the inviolability of neutral ports.

The imperial government entertains too high an opinion of the sense of justice and of integrity of the government of the United States to doubt for a single instant its anxiety to disavow the conduct of its agents, under the circumstances above mentioned, and that it will hasten to call them to a severe account, and tender to Austria a satisfaction proportionate to the magnitude of the outrage.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to the Secretary of State the renewed assurance of his high consideration.

HULSEMANN.

The Hon. WM. L. MARCY,  
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Hulsemann.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.  
Washington, September 26, 1853.

The President has carefully considered the note of Mr. Hulsemann, *Chargé d'Affaires* of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, of the 29th ultimo, addressed to this department, and the other documents relative to the much-regretted occurrences at Smyrna in June and July last, with a view to ascertain the nature of the complaints therein preferred against the American officers engaged in that affair, and for the purpose of giving such satisfaction as Austria might be entitled to receive in case he should find that these officers had not duly respected her rights.

Though differing very much from the views presented by Mr. Hulsemann on behalf of his government, the President still indulges the hope that the exposition of the principal reasons on which his own conclusions are founded will induce his Majesty's government to look at the transaction in a different light from that in which it is presented by that government.

It is the duty of the undersigned to present these reasons to Mr. Hulsemann, and he will fail in his intention if, in performing this duty, he does not evince a friendly spirit, and avoid, as far as it can be done without impairing the full strength of the case, the introduction of topics to which either Mr. Hulsemann or his government can take exception.

To bring out conspicuously the questions to be passed upon, it seems to the undersigned that the facts should be more fully and clearly stated than they are in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

Martin Koszta, by birth a Hungarian, and of course an Austrian subject at that time, took an open and active part in the political movement of 1848-49, designed to detach Hungary from the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. At the close of that disastrous revolutionary movement,

Koszta, with many others engaged in the same cause, fled from the Austrian dominions, and took refuge in Turkey. The extradition of these fugitives, Koszta among them, was demanded and pressed with great vigor by Austria, but firmly resisted by the Turkish government. They were, however, confined at Kutahia, but at length released, with the understanding, or by express agreement of Austria that they should leave Turkey and go into foreign parts. Most of them, it is believed, before they obtained their release, indicated the United States as the country of their exile. It is alleged that Koszta left Turkey in company with Koseuth—this is believed to be a mistake; and that he engaged never to return—this is regarded as doubtful. To this sentence of banishment—for such is the true character of their expulsion from Turkey—Austria gave her consent: in truth, it was the result of her efforts to procure their extradition, and was accepted by her as a substitute for it. She had agents of commissioners at Kutahia to attend to their embarkation, and to her the legal consequences of this act are the same as if it had been done directly by herself, and not by the agency of the Ottoman Porte. Koszta came to the United States and selected this country for his future home.

On the 31st of July, 1852, he made a declaration under oath, before a proper tribunal, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and renounce all allegiance to any other state or sovereign.

After remaining here one year and eleven months, he returned, on account, as is alleged, of private business, of a temporary character, to Turkey in an American vessel, claimed the rights of a naturalized American citizen, and offered to place himself under the protection of the United States Consul at Smyrna. The Consul at first hesitated to recognize and receive him as such; but afterwards, and some time before his seizure, he and the American *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* at Constantinople, did extend protection to him, and furnished him with a *Tezkereh*—a kind of passport or letter of safe conduct, usually given by foreign consuls in Turkey to persons to whom they extend protection, as by Turkish laws they have a right to do. It is important to observe that there is no exception taken to his conduct after his return to Turkey, and that Austria has not alleged that he was there for any political object, or for any other purpose than the transaction of private business. While waiting, as is alleged, for an opportunity to return to the United States, he was seized by a band of lawless men—freely, perhaps harshly, characterized in the despatches as "ruffians," "Greek hirelings," "robbers"—who had not, nor did they pretend to have, any color of authority emanating from Turkey or Austria, treated with violence and cruelty, and thrown into the sea. Immediately thereafter he was taken up by a boat's crew, lying in wait for him, belonging to the Austrian brig-of-war, the *Hu-zar*, forced on board of that vessel, and there confined in irons. It is now avowed, as it was then suspected, that these desperadoes were instigated to this outrage by the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna; but it is not pretended that he acted under the civil authority of Turkey, but, on the contrary, it is admitted that, on application to the Turkish governor at



Smyrna, that magistrate refused to grant the Austrian consul any authority to arrest Koszta.

The consul of the United States at Smyrna, as soon as he heard of the seizure of Koszta, and the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States *ad interim* at Constantinople, afterward interceded with the Turkish authorities, with the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna, and the commander of the Austrian brig-of-war, for his release, on the ground of his American nationality. To support this claim, Koszta's original certificate of having made, under oath, in a court in New York, a declaration of intention to become an American citizen, was produced at Smyrna, and an imperfect copy of it placed in the hands of the imperial Austrian Intendencia at Constantinople. The application to these officers at Smyrna for his liberation, as well as that of Mr. Brown, our *Chargé d'Affaires*, to Baron de Bruck, the Austrian minister at Constantinople, was fruitless, and it became notorious at Smyrna that there was a settled design on the part of the Austrian officials to convey him clandestinely to Trieste—a city within the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. Opportunely, the United States sloop-of-war, the *St. Louis*, under the command of Captain Ingraham, arrived in the harbor of Smyrna before this design was executed. The commander of the *St. Louis*, from the representation of the case made to him, felt it to be his duty, as it unquestionably was, to inquire into the validity of Koszta's claim to American protection. He proceeded with deliberation and prudence; and discovered what he considered just grounds for inquiring into Koszta's claim to be discharged on account of his American nationality. During the pendency of this inquiry, he received notice of the design to take Koszta clandestinely, before the question at issue was settled, into the dominions of the Emperor of Austria. As there was other evidence of bad faith besides the discovered design of evading the inquiry, Captain Ingraham demanded his release, and intimated that he should re-ort to force if the demand was not complied with by a certain hour. Fortunately, however, no force was used. An arrangement was made by which the prisoner was delivered to the custody of the French Consul-General, to be kept by him until the United States and Austria should agree as to the manner of disposing of him.

This full statement of the facts is deemed important, as it will correct some errors and aid in presenting with more distinctness the questions to be discussed.

The undersigned will now proceed to present the views of the President upon this transaction, and his reply to these several demands.

His imperial majesty demands that the government of the United States shall direct Koszta to be delivered to him; that he shall disavow the conduct of the American agents in this affair, call them to a severe account, and tender satisfaction proportionate to the outrage.

In order to arrive at just conclusions, it is necessary to ascertain and clearly define Koszta's political relation with Austria and with the United States when he was first seized at Smyrna. This is the first point which naturally presents itself for consideration, and perhaps the most important one in its bearings upon the merits of the case.

There is great diversity and much confusion

of opinion as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. By some it is held to be an indestructible political tie, and though resulting from the mere accident of birth, yet forever binding the subject to the sovereign; by others it is considered a political connection in the nature of a civil contract, dissoluble by mutual consent, but not so at the option of either party. The sounder and more prevalent doctrine, however, is, that the citizen or subject, having faithfully performed the past and present duties resulting from his relation to the sovereign power, may at any time release himself from the obligation of allegiance, freely quit the land of his birth or adoption, seek through all countries a home, and select any where that which offers him the fairest prospect of happiness for himself and his posterity. When the sovereign power, where-so-ever it may be placed, does not answer the ends for which it is bestowed, when it is not exerted for the general welfare of the people, or has become oppressive to individuals, this right to withdraw rests on as firm a basis, and is similar in principle to the right which legitimates resistance to tyranny.

The conflicting laws on the subject of allegiance are of a municipal character, and have no controlling operation beyond the territorial limits of the countries enacting them. All uncertainty as well as confusion on this subject is avoided by giving due consideration to the fact that the parties to the question now under consideration are two independent nations, and that neither has the right to appeal to its own municipal laws for the rules to settle the matter in dispute, which occurred within the jurisdiction of a third independent power.

Neither Austrian decrees nor American laws can be properly invoked for aid or direction in this case, but international law furnishes the rules for a correct decision, and by the light from this source shed upon the transaction at Smyrna are its true features to be discerned.

Koszta being beyond the jurisdiction of Austria, her laws were entirely inoperative in his case, unless the Sultan of Turkey has consented to give them vigor within his dominions by treaty stipulations. The law of nations has rules of its own on the subject of allegiance, and disregards generally all restrictions imposed upon it by municipal codes.

This is rendered most evident by the proceedings of independent states in relation to extradition. No state can demand from any other, as a matter of right, the surrender of a native-born or naturalized citizen or subject, an emigrant, or even a fugitive from justice, unless the demand is authorized by express treaty stipulation. International law allows no such claim, though comity may sometimes yield what right withholds. To surrender political offenders (and in this class Austria places Koszta) is not a duty; but, on the contrary, compliance with such a demand would be considered a dishonorable subservience to a foreign power, and an act meriting the reprobation of mankind. As rendering needless all further argument on this point, the undersigned will recall to Mr. Hulsemann's recollection what took place in 1849 and 1850 in relation to the reclamation of Polish refugees in Turkey by Russia, and Hungarian refugees (of whom Koszta was one) by Austria. This de-



mand was made in concert, as it were, by two powerful sovereigns while their triumphant armies, which had just put an end to the revolutionary movement of Hungary, stood upon the borders of Turkey, with power to erase her name from the list of nations. She might well apprehend for herself, as the nations of Western Europe apprehended for her, that a refusal in her critical condition would put in jeopardy her existence as an independent power; but she did refuse, and the civilized world justified and commended the act. Both Austria and Russia placed their respective demands on higher grounds than a right of extradition under the law of nations; they attempted to strengthen their claim by founding it upon the obligations of existing treaties—the same, undoubtedly, that are now urged upon the consideration of the United States. Russia and Austria, however, both submitted to the refusal, and never presumed to impute to Turkey the act of refusal as a breach of her duty or a violation of their rights.

To show that the very same claims to rights now set up in this case were overruled and repudiated in 1849 and 1850, the undersigned will refer to the contemporaneous views of eminent statesmen in regard to the conduct of the Sultan in refusing to surrender, on the demand of Austria and Russia, the Hungarian and Polish refugees, who were claimed by these powers as rebels and traitors.

*Sir Stratford Canning*, the British ambassador at Constantinople, entirely approved of the Sultan's course on that occasion—indeed, he advised it. In a letter to his Government, dated the 3d of September, 1849, he says: "On grounds of humanity, not unmix'd with considerations as affecting the Porte's character and future policy, I have not hesitated to advise a decided resistance to the demand of extradition." From another letter of this ambassador, dated the 17th of December, commenting on and commending the courageous firmness of the Sultan in refusing the demand of these powerful Emperors for the surrender of these fugitives, on the same pretence as now set up by one of them to justify the seizure of Koszta, this extract is taken:—

"Allow me to add, my lord, that in proportion as I admire the courageous firmness with which the Sultan and his Government have determined to make this stand in the cause of humanity and of the rights of honor and dignity, against a demand alike objectionable in substance and in form, I feel a deepening anxiety for the result of their resistance, and for the degree of support which her Majesty's Government and that of France, may find themselves at liberty to afford, not only in the first instance, but in still graver circumstances, should the present partial rupture unfortunately assume a more serious and menacing character."

In these views, the French Minister resident at Constantinople fully concurred; and so did the British and French Governments; and both were prepared to espouse the cause of Turkey, if her humane and honorable course in refusing these unwarrantable demands, had provoked the resentment and brought down upon her the hostilities of these mighty potentates. The opinions of other distinguished men, approving of the decision of the Emperor of Turkey in refusing to surrender the Polish and Hungarian refugees, both on the ground of humanity and right, have fallen under

the notice of the undersigned, but he has forborne to quote them on account of the unworthy motive ascribed therein to the powers making the demand, and the harsh epithets by which their conduct is characterized.

It is an incident of great significance, and bearing authoritatively upon some of the most important questions now raised, that the case of Koszta (for he was one of the Hungarian refugees then demanded) was fully discussed in 1849, not only by the parties, but throughout Europe, and decided against the right of Austria to require his extradition, either under the law of nations or by existing treaty stipulations. This decision deeply interested not only rulers and statesmen, but the great body of the people of every country. They investigated its merits, admitted its justice, and commended the firmness and humanity of the Sultan for his course.

It is to be regretted that this claim for the surrender of Koszta and his companions, so fully considered then and so signally overruled, should be again revived by Austria under circumstances which make the United States a reluctant party in the controversy. The claim has been repudiated by the general judgment of Europe, and this Government is unable to discover any sufficient reason for dissenting from that decision.

Austria appears to have been aware that her right to seize Koszta could not be sustained by international law, and she has attempted to derive it from certain treaties, or "ancient capitulations by treaty and usage." The very slight and inexplicit manner in which this authority is adverted to in Mr. Hulsemann's note, apparently indicates, if not a want of confidence in it, at least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If there really was such an authority, and it was of such an extraordinary character as it is assumed to be, it would have constituted, as Austria must have clearly seen, the main strength of her case, and she would not have referred to it in such a manner as to leave the very existence of it open to doubt or question. The paragraph referring to it is the following:—

"As there can be no doubt, therefore, concerning the question of nationality, the Consul-General of the Emperor at Smyrna was without doubt perfectly justified when, in virtue of those treaties which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he seized the person of Koszta within the pale of his jurisdiction."

If there be such treaties conferring such a power, with such extraordinary means of enforcing it, strange indeed it is that more prominence is not given to the fact in Mr. Hulsemann's communication. Why are the dates of these treaties withheld? What is still more important, why is not the language conveying this authority quoted? The undersigned is constrained, for reasons he will briefly assign, to question the accuracy of the interpretation which derives the right claimed in the above paragraph from any existing treaty between Austria and the Ottoman Porte.

The Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople, in a conference with Mr. Marsh, the American Minister Resident, spoke of such a right as derived from "ancient capitulations by treaty and usage." It is not shown or alleged that new treaty stipulations since 1849 have been entered into by Turkey and Austria. The "ancient ca-



pitulations" were relied on to support the demand in that year for the surrender of the Hungarian refugees; they were scrutinized, and no such authority as is now claimed was found in them. The French and English Ministers at Constantinople, who advised and sustained the Sultan in resisting the demand of Austria for their extradition, would not have given such advice if they could have found in existing treaties any authority for that demand, or any obligation on the part of the Sultan to yield to it. Lord Palmerston, then her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, carefully examined these treaties, and expressed his conclusions thereon in a letter to Sir Stratford Canning, dated 24th September, 1849. In this letter, which contained an extract from one of these treaties—that of Belgrade—and referred to the claims of Austria founded on them, for the surrender of these refugees, he says: "The utmost that could be demanded would be that they [the refugees] should not be allowed to reside permanently in the Turkish empire."

Coming down to a later period—to the very transaction at Smyrna—abundant reasons are found for denying that Turkey was then under any treaty obligation to deliver Koszta to Austria, or that her Consul-General had authority to seize him. On this subject it is allowable to resort to the declarations of the public men of the Porte, as evidence in regard to an issue of this kind. Their explicit denial may be fairly considered as equivalent to Austria's affirmation without proof, where proof, if it existed, could be so easily adduced.

In a despatch to this Government of the 4th of August, 1853, Mr. Marsh, the American Minister Resident at Constantinople, says:—

"I have had several conversations on this subject with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and with Aali Pacha, Governor of Smyrna at the time the affair took place. These distinguished persons are very far from expressing any dissatisfaction with the course pursued by us. They sustain the view the Legation has taken of the legal character of the question, and Aali Pacha informs me that a few years since the Austrian Government refused to surrender to the Porte Turkish rebels who had fled into Austria, on the very ground now taken by the Porte—namely, that the treaties did not provide for the extradition of political offenders."

Mr. Brown, the *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, writes that in an interview with Chehil Effendi, also a Turkish officer of high rank and great experience, in which the affair at Smyrna was discussed, he observed that "the Austrian Government does not possess the power by treaty to arrest any one on Ottoman soil for political offences." There is now, however, something more decisive from Turkey than the opinion of her public men in opposition to this treaty-claim of Austria. The Government of the Porte has pronounced a judgment in relation to the seizure of Koszta, which Austria herself is bound to respect. It has protested against the conduct of the Austrian agents in that affair as unlawful and a violation of its sovereignty; but not one word of complaint, not a murmur of dissatisfaction, from Turkey against the conduct of the functionaries of the United States at Smyrna, has yet reached this Government. This is certainly an anomalous

case: Austria arraigns the United States for violating the rights of Turkey in the Koszta affair; Turkey, the offended party, exonerates the United States, and protests against Austria, our accuser, for the very same offence.

These considerations have led the undersigned, as he believes they will lead all others who duly reflect on them, to the confident conclusion that there exist no treaties between Austria and Turkey which could justify, or in any way countenance, the seizure or imprisonment of Koszta by the Austrian functionaries.

But if Austria really has such authority by treaties as she now claims, it confessedly extends only to "Austrian subjects." It could not, therefore, be applied to Koszta unless he was such a subject at the time he was seized. If the question of his nationality is to be settled by international law, the only code which furnishes the rules by which this question is to be determined, there is no good reason for adjudging him to have been, when seized at Smyrna, an Austrian subject. But settle this question, as Austria would have it settled, by an appeal to her own civil code, the result will be the same.

By the consent and procurement of the Emperor of Austria, Koszta had been sent into perpetual banishment. The Emperor was a party to the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey. The sovereign by such an act deprives his subjects to whom it is applied of all their rights under his Government. He places them where he can not, if he would, afford them protection. By such an act he releases the subjects thus banished from the bond of allegiance. Any other result would make the political connection between the subject and the sovereign a state of unmitigated vassalage, in which all the duties and no rights would be on one side, and all the rights and no duties would be on the other. Koszta must be regarded as having been banished by Austria; for he was one of the Hungarian refugees whom she procured to be expelled from Turkey in 1851. They were released from confinement at Kutaisa, on condition of submitting to perpetual banishment, and she had two persons present at their departure "who claimed and obtained there an active share in the arrangements." Koszta could never thereafter be rightfully demanded as an Austrian subject.

The proposition that Koszta at Smyrna was not an "Austrian subject" can be sustained on another ground. By a decree of the Emperor of Austria of the 21st of March, 1852, Austrian subjects leaving the dominions of the Emperor without permission of the magistrate and a release of Austrian citizenship, and with an intention never to return, become "*unlawful emigrants*," and lose all their civil and political rights at home.—(Ency. Amer. Tit. Emigration, 2 Kent's Com., 50, 51.)

Koszta had left Austria without permission, and with the obvious and avowed intention never to return: he was, therefore, within the strict meaning of the imperial decree, "an unlawful emigrant." He had incurred and paid the penalty of that offence by the loss of all his civil and political rights. If he had property, it had been forfeited, and he was reduced to a state worse than absolute alienage; for aliens have, by right, the benefit of the civil laws for protection, in whatever country they may be. Stripped by this



imperial decree of civil and political rights, Kosztka had, in Austria, no redress for personal wrongs, and abroad he had no claim to protection from the government that would still hold him as a subject. He was, in regard to Austria, an outlaw. What right can a sovereign have to the allegiance of a person reduced by him to such a miserable condition? It seems to have been the very object of the Austrian decree to dissolve the previous political connection between the "unlawful emigrant" and the Emperor. In Kosztka's case it was dissolved.

Some importance seems to be attached to Kosztka's own opinion of his citizenship. The note of Mr. Hulsemann conveys the impression, though it does not contain the express avowal, that he acknowledged himself to be a subject of the Emperor of Austria. The passage, when closely examined, shows that the alleged acknowledgment is only an inference from undisclosed premises. The language of the note on this subject is the following: "The very declaration of that refugee on board of the *Huszar*, in the presence of the American Consul and the commander of the *St. Louis*, shows that he still considered himself as a subject of the Emperor." The declaration referred to in support of this inference is not given, but it is undoubtedly the response Kosztka is reported to have made when interrogated as to his being an American citizen: "I am a Hungarian, and will live and die a Hungarian." Mr. Brown, the *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, who was not at Smyrna at any time during the transaction in relation to Kosztka, stated in a letter to Baron de Bruck something like the foregoing declaration; but Captain Ingraham, who was present, as Mr. Hulsemann states, when Kosztka was examined, and made the declaration imputed to him, says, in writing to the Minister Resident of the United States: "I am astonished to see by Mr. Brown's letter that Kosztka declared himself on our first interview a Hungarian, I did not hear him say so." It may well be doubted whether Kosztka ever used any such language. Should it, however, be admitted that he did make that or a similar declaration, it can not be fairly understood to imply an acknowledgment that he was then a subject of the Emperor of Austria. To apprehend rightly what he meant by such a declaration, it is proper to consider his situation, his known sentiments, and his antecedents. In his mind no two things could probably be more distinct from each other than Austria and Hungary. One was an object of his aversion—the other an object of his love. His affections clustered around the land of his birth, and were the more intense because he thought that country had been cruelly wronged, and he knew it was unfortunate. In his visions of the future he saw a happier destiny for Hungary. He saw her standing proudly among the independent nations of the earth, under a clement government emanating from the will of the people, and dedicating its constitutional authority to their general welfare. In the fallen condition of Hungary he thought it base to disown her, and glorious to claim her for the land of his birth. His situation, when this declaration is supposed to have been made, is also to be regarded in interpreting his words. He was in the hands of Austrian agents, loaded with fetters, and warned

of his own doom by the knowledge of the sad fate of so many of his unfortunate companions. In this forlorn condition he could not have intended, by the language ascribed to him, to acknowledge any unbroken tie which then bound him to the Emperor of Austria.

The undersigned is brought, by a fair application of sound principles of law, and by a careful consideration of the facts, to this important conclusion—that those who acted in behalf of Austria had no right whatever to seize and imprison Martin Kosztka.

It will be conceded that the civil authority of Turkey during the whole period of the occurrences at Smyrna was dormant, and in no way called into action. Under these circumstances—Austria without any authority—Turkey exercising none—and the American functionaries, as Austria asserts, having no right in behalf of their government to interfere in the affair—(a proposition which will be hereafter contested)—what, then, was the condition of the parties at the commencement of the outrage, and through its whole progress? They were all, in this view of the case, without the immediate presence and controlling direction of civil or international law in regard to the treatment of Kosztka. The Greek hirelings, Kosztka their victim, and the Austrian and American agents, were, upon this supposition, all in the same condition at Smyrna in respect to rights and duties, so far as regards that transaction, as they would have been in if it had occurred in their presence in some unappropriated regions lying far beyond the confines of any sovereign state whatever; they were the liege subjects of the law of nature, moral agents, bound each and all alike to observe the precepts of that law; and especially that which is confirmed by Divine sanction, and enjoins upon all men everywhere, when not acting under legal restraints, to do unto others whatsoever they would that others should do unto them; they were bound to do no wrong, and to the extent of their means to prevent wrong from being done; to protect the weak from being oppressed by the strong, and to relieve the distressed. In the case supposed, Kosztka was seized without any rightful authority. He was suffering grievous wrong—any one that could might relieve him. To do so was a duty imposed under the peculiar circumstances of the case by the laws of humanity. Captain Ingraham, in doing what he did for the release of Kosztka, would, in this view of the case, be fully justified upon this principle. Who, in such a case, can fairly take offence? Who has a right to complain? Not the wrongdoers surely, for they can appeal to no law to justify their conduct. They can derive no support from civil authority, for there was none called into action; nor from the law of nature, for that they have violated.

To place the justification of the American agents still further beyond controversy, the undersigned will now proceed to show that Kosztka, when he was seized and imprisoned at Smyrna, had the national character of an American, and the government of the United States had the right to extend its protection over him.

The genuineness of the certificate which he produced when he claimed protection as an American citizen has been questioned, in consequence of the imperfect copy given by Mr. Brown



to the Austrian internuncio; but that which he produced to the American consul at Smyrna, and to Captain Ingraham, to the commander of the Austrian brig Huszar, and to the Austrian Consul-General, was genuine. A correct copy of it has been sent to this department, and verified by a comparison with the record of the court in New York in which Koszta made his declaration in due form of law. To remove all doubt on this subject, a certified copy of that record is annexed to this communication.

It is not contended that this initiatory step in the process of naturalization invested him with all the civil rights of an American citizen; but it is sufficient for all the purposes of this case to show that he was clothed with an American nationality; and in virtue thereof, the government of the United States was authorized to extend to him its protection, at home and abroad. Mr. Hulsemann, as the undersigned believes, falls into a great error—an error fatal to some of the most important conclusions—by assuming that a nation can properly extend its protection only to native-born or naturalized citizens. This is not the doctrine of international law, nor is the practice of nations circumscribed within such narrow limits. This law does not, as has been before remarked, complicate questions of this nature by respect for municipal codes. In relation to this subject, it has clear and distinct rules of its own. It gives the national character of the country not only to native-born and naturalized citizens, but to all residents in it who are there with, or even without an intention to become citizens, provided they have a domicile therein. Foreigners may, and often do, acquire a domicile in a country, even though they have entered it with the avowed intention not to become naturalized citizens, but to return to their native land at some remote and uncertain period; and whenever they acquire a domicile, international law at once impresses upon them the national character of the country of that domicile. It is a maxim of international law that domicile confers a national character; it does not allow any one who has a domicile to decline the national character thus conferred; it forces it upon him often very much against his will, and to his great detriment. International law looks only to the national character in determining what country has the right to protect. If a person goes from this country abroad, with the nationality of the United States, this law enjoins upon other nations to respect him, in regard to protection as an American citizen. It concedes to every country the right to protect any and all who may be clothed with its nationality. These are important principles in their bearings upon the questions presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, and are too obvious to be contested; but as they are opposed to some of the positions taken by Austria, the undersigned deems it respectful in such a case to sustain them by reference to authorities.

"The position is a clear one, that if a person goes into a foreign country and engages in trade there, he is, by the law of nations, to be considered a merchant of that country, and a subject for all civil purposes, whether that country be hostile or neutral." (1 Kent Com. 75.)

Again: the same authority says, that "in the law of nations, as to Europe, the rule is, that men take their national character from the general character of the country in which they reside." (Ibid, 78.)

If Koszta ever had a domicile in the United States, he was in virtue thereof invested with the nationality of this country, and in this character continued as long as that domicile was retained. There are cases in which it is difficult to settle the question of domicile; but that of Koszta is not one of them. The most approved definitions of a domicile are the following:

"A residence at a particular place, accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of continuing there for an unlimited time." (1 Binney's Reports, 349.) "If it sufficiently appear that the intention of removing was to make a permanent settlement, or for an indefinite time, the right of domicile is acquired by a residence of a few days." (The Venus, 8 Cranch, 279.) "Vattel has defined domicile to be a fixed residence in any place, with an intention of always staying there. But this is not an accurate statement. It would be more correct to say that that place is properly the domicile of a person in which his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom." (Story's Con. of Laws, § 43.) "A person who removes to a foreign country, settles himself there, and engages in the trade of the country, furnishes by these acts such evidence of an intention permanently to reside there as to stamp him with the national character of the state where he resides." (The Venus, 8 Cranch, 279.)

Apply these principles to the case under consideration, and the inevitable result is that Koszta had a domicile in the United States. He came to and resided in this country one year and eleven months. He came here with the intention of making it his future abode. This intention was manifested in several ways, but most significantly by his solemn declaration upon oath. There can be no better evidence of his design of making the United States his future home than such a declaration; and to this kind of evidence of the intention, the indispensable element of the domicile, civilians have always attached importance. (Phillimore, § 188.) In the case of Koszta we have all that is required to prove he had a domicile in the United States—the concurrence of an actual residence with the intention to make this country his future home. The establishment of his domicile here invested him with the national character of this country, and with that character he acquired the right to claim protection from the United States, and they had the right to extend it to him as long as that character continued.

The next question is, was Koszta clothed with that character when he was kidnapped in the streets of Smyrna, and imprisoned on board of the Austrian brig-of-war Huszar? The national character acquired by residence remains as long as the domicile continues, and that continues no only as long as the domiciled person continues in the country of his residence, but until he acquires a new domicile. The law as to the continuance and change of a domicile is clearly stated in the following quotation from an eminent jurist:

"However, in many cases actual residence is not indispensable to retain a domicile after it is once acquired; but it is retained, *animo solo*, by the mere intention not to change it, or to adopt another. If, therefore, a person leaves his home for temporary purposes, but with an intention to return to it, this change of place is not in law a change of domicile. Thus, if a person should go on



a voyage to sea, or to a foreign country, for health or for pleasure, or for business of a temporary nature, with an intention to return, such a transitory residence would not constitute a new domicile, or amount to an abandonment of the old one; for it is not the mere act of inhabitation in a place which makes it the domicile, but it is the fact, coupled with the intention of remaining there, *animo mandandi*." (Story's Con. of Laws, § 44.)

At the very last session of the Supreme Court of the United States, a case came up for adjudication, presenting a question as to the domicile of General Kosciuszko at the time of his death. The decision, which was concurred in by all the judges on the bench, fully sustains the correctness of the foregoing propositions in regard to domicile, particularly the two most important in Kosciuszko's case: first, that he acquired a domicile in the United States; and, second, that he did not lose it by his absence in Turkey. (14 Howard's Reports S. C. U. S., 400.)

As the national character, according to the law of nations, depends upon the domicile, it remains as long as the domicile is retained, and is changed with it. Kosciuszko was, therefore, vested with the nationality of an American citizen at Smyrna, if he, in contemplation of law, had a domicile in the United States. The authorities already referred to show that, to lose a domicile when once obtained, the domiciled person must leave the country of his residence with the intention to abandon that residence, and must acquire a domicile in another. Both of these facts are necessary to effect a change of domicile, but neither of them exists in Kosciuszko's case. The facts show that he was only temporarily absent from this country on private business, with no intention of remaining permanently in Turkey, but, on the contrary, was at the time of his seizure awaiting an opportunity to return to the United States.

Whenever, by the operation of the law of nations, an individual becomes clothed with our national character, be he a native-born or naturalized citizen, an exile driven from his early home by political oppression, or an emigrant enticed from it by the hopes of a better fortune for himself and his posterity, he can claim the protection of this government, and it may respond to that claim without being obliged to explain its conduct to any foreign power, for it is its duty to make its nationality respected by other nations, and respectable in every quarter of the globe.

This right to protect persons having a domicile, though not native-born or naturalized citizens, rests on the firm foundation of justice, and the claim to be protected is earned by considerations which the protecting power is not at liberty to disregard. Such domiciled citizen pays the same price for his protection as native-born or naturalized citizens pay for theirs. He is under the bonds of allegiance to the country of his residence, and if he breaks them incurs the same penalties; he owes the same obedience to the civil laws, and must discharge the duties they impose on him; his property is in the same way, and to the same extent as theirs, liable to contribute to the support of the government. In war he shares equally with them in the calamities which may befall the country; his services may be required for its defence; his life may be perilled and sacrificed in maintaining its rights and vindicating its hon-

or. In nearly all respects his and their condition as to the duties and burdens of government are undistinguishable; and what reasons can be given why, so far at least as regards protection to person and property abroad as well as at home, his rights should not be co-extensive with the rights of native-born or naturalized citizens? By the law of nations they have the same nationality; and what right has any foreign power, for the purpose of making distinction between them, to look behind the character given them by that code which regulates national intercourse? When the law of nations determines the nationality of any man, foreign governments are bound to respect its decision.

They would have no cause to complain if the protecting power should stand upon its extreme rights in all cases; but that power, in discharging its duties of protecting, may, for sufficient reasons, have some regard for the civil distinctions which its own laws make between the different classes of persons to whom it has the right, under international law, to extend its protection. It will naturally watch with more care, and may act with more vigor, in behalf of native-born and naturalized citizens, than in behalf of those who, though clothed with its nationality, have not been so permanently incorporated into its political community.

Giving effect to these well-established principles, and applying them to the facts in the case, the result is, that Kosciuszko acquired while in the United States their national character; that he retained that character when he was seized at Smyrna, and that he had a right to be respected as such while there by Austria and every other foreign power. The right of a nation to protect, and require others to respect, at home and abroad, all who are clothed with its nationality, is no new doctrine now for the first time brought into operation by the United States. It is common to all nations, and has had the sanction of their practice for ages; but it is new that at this late period, when the United States assert a claim to it as a common inheritance, it should at once be discovered that it is a doctrine fraught with danger, and likely to compromise the peace of the world. The United States see no cause for alarm; no reason for renouncing for themselves what others have so long and so harmlessly enjoyed.

There may be a reluctance in some quarters to adopt the views herein presented relative to the doctrine of domicile and consequent nationality, lest the practical assertion of it might in some instances give a right of protection to those who do not deserve it. Fears are entertained that this doctrine offers a facility for acquiring a national character which will lead to alarming abuses; that under the shadow of it political agitators, intent upon disturbing the repose of their own or other countries, might come to the United States with a view to acquire a claim to their protection, and then to return to their former scenes of action to carry on, under a changed national character, their ulterior designs with greater security and better success. This apprehension is relieved to be wholly unfounded. The first distinct act done by them toward the accomplishment of these designs would disclose their fraudulent purpose in coming to and seeking a domicile in this country. Such a development would effectually disprove the fact that they acquired a domicile here,



and with it our nationality. Without that nationality they could not be considered as standing under the protecting arm of the United States, and consequently could have no right to claim, and no reason to expect, it would be exerted in their defence. Their fraudulent intent would defeat all they could hope to gain by a residence in this country, and by insincerely professing to make it their home. The intention entertained in good faith to make it such a home would be wanting, and without such an intention neither domicile nor nationality can be acquired. This consideration should dispel all suspicions that this doctrine as to nationality and protection will not be as safely used and as well guarded from abuse by the United States as it has been in times past, or may be in the future, by any other sovereign power. There is nothing in the doctrine herein maintained, or in the history of this government, to awaken the slightest apprehension that it is in any way inclined to extend the shield of its protection over adventurers or seditious propagandists, who may go from this to other countries to engage in enterprises designed to interfere with their political institutions, or disturb their internal quiet. The liberal policy of the United States in regard to receiving immigrants from all nations, and extending to them the advantages of their free institutions, makes it an act of justice on their part to maintain the right of national protection to the full extent authorized by the law of nations, and to resist with firmness any attempt to impose new restrictions upon it.

There is another view of this case which places the conduct of the agents of this government at Smyrna upon equally defensible grounds. The American consul there, and the American legation at Constantinople, acted with great caution in relation to Koszta's claim to be regarded as entitled to the protection of this government. As his naturalization had not been perfected, they hesitated at first to receive him under their protection; but the facts show that they ultimately yielded to his application. He received from each a *Tekkerh*—in effect a certificate—that the person to whom it is given is cared for, and received under the protection of the government whose agent has granted it.

By the laws of Turkey and other eastern nations, the consulates therein may receive under their protection strangers and sojourners whose religion and social manners do not assimilate with the religion and manners of those countries. The persons thus received become thereby invested with the nationality of the protecting consulate. These consulates, and other European establishments in the East, are in the constant habit of opening their doors for the reception of such inmates, who are received irrespective of the country of their birth or allegiance. It is not uncommon for them to have a large number of such *protégés*. International law recognizes and sanctions the rights acquiesced by this connection.

"In the law of nations as to Europe, the rule is, that men take their national character from the general character of the country in which they reside; and this rule applies equally to America. But in Asia and Africa an immiscible character is kept up, and Europeans trading under the protection of a factory take their national character from the establishment under which they live and trade.

This rule applies to those parts of the world from obvious reasons of policy, because foreigners are not admitted there, as in Europe, and the western part of the world, into the general body and mass of the society of the nation, but they continue strangers and sojourners, not acquiring any national character under the general sovereignty of the country." (1 Kent's Com., 78-9.)

The Lords of Appeals in the High Court of Admiralty in England decided in 1784, that a merchant carrying on trade at Smyrna, under the protection of a Dutch consul, was to be considered a Dutchman as to his national character. (Wheaton's Inter. Law, 384, 3 Rob. Adm. Reports, 12.)

This decision has been examined and approved by the eminent jurists who have since written treatises on international law.

According to the principle established in this case, Koszta was invested with the nationality of the United States, if he had it not before, the moment he was under the protection of the American consul at Smyrna and the American legation at Constantinople. That he was so received is established by the *Tekkerh* they gave him, and the efforts they made for his release. The *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, in a letter of the 29th of June, addressed to the imperial Internuncio, states:

"It was on presenting this declaration of allegiance to the consulate of the United States of America at Smyrna, and to this legation, that the said Koszta was furnished with a *Tekkerh* to come to Constantinople and to return to Smyrna, whence he was to start for New York. Since his arrival in Turkey he has resided under the protection of my government, and it is a pleasure to me to be able to state that his conduct has always been irreplicable."

Having been received under the protection of these American establishments, he had thereby acquired, according to the law of nations, their nationality, and when wronged and outraged as he was, they might interpose for his liberation, and Captain Ingraham had a right to co-operate with them for the accomplishment of that object. The exceptions taken to the manner of that co-operation remain to be considered.

In relation to the deportment of the American agents toward Mr. Weckbecker, the Austrian Consul-General, the undersigned can not conceive that there can be any ground of complaint. Nothing done to or with him by Mr. Offey, our Consul at Smyrna, can possibly imply disrespect to the Emperor of Austria. Neither in his private character, nor as a functionary of the Austrian government, did Mr. Weckbecker take an open or an avowed part in the opening scene of the outrage. His agency in that affair at its commencement was clandestine. This course implied a consciousness on his part that the act was indefensible. The fact that he sought the aid of the civil authority of Turkey to get Koszta into his possession proves that he knew the mode he resorted to for the purpose was illegal. The application of Mr. Offey to him to assist in, and consent to, Koszta's release was certainly no offence, and implied no disrespect either to him or his government.

The appeal of Mr. Brown to Captain Ingraham to interpose for the liberation of Koszta, and his advice to effect it in the way it was done, must



is regarded not only as proper, but praiseworthy; and, provided Captain Ingraham's conduct can be vindicated. The justification of Captain Ingraham will consequently exonerate Mr. Brown from all censure. If Captain Ingraham's course is right, Mr. Brown's can not be wrong. The commander of the *St. Louis* was placed in a truly embarrassing position. Charged with the protection of the persons and property of those who had a right to the protection of his government, it was at the same time no less his imperative duty to respect the authorities of all countries in friendly relations with his own. After anxiously considering the case presented to him at Smyrna, he determined that he ought to effect the release of Koszta, and if unavoidable, resort to force to accomplish it.

It has excited some surprise here that after a consideration of the circumstances, an impression should be entertained in any quarter that Captain Ingraham either committed or meditated hostility toward Austria on that occasion. In assessing upon his conduct, it is necessary to keep in view the conclusions established, as the undersigned believes, in the preceding remarks; for, without doubt, acted upon precisely the same conclusions. He believed that Koszta had been seized without authority, that he was illegally imprisoned, and that he ought at once to be set at liberty.

The first aggressive act in this case was the seizure of Koszta at Smyrna, committed by the procurement of the Austrian functionaries—the net improper use of a national ship, the imprisonment of Koszta therein, was made by the commander of the Austrian brig *Huszar*. That ship was converted into a prison for the illegal detention of a person clothed with the nationality of the United States, and consequently entitled to their protection. If Austria upholds, as it appears she does, the conduct of the commander of the *Huszar*, she is in fact the first aggressor. This act of the commander of the *Huszar* led to the series of other acts which constitute the ground of complaint against the United States. The alleged authority of Austria under treaties being set aside, no one would have questioned Captain Ingraham's right, had he been present, to arrest the proceedings of the kidnappers in the streets of Smyrna, and rescue Koszta from their hands. They were acting without, and against, the civil authority of the place; they were committing an atrocious outrage upon a person invested with the nationality of the United States. If he could have properly interfered in the first stage of this lawless transaction, he might do so in the last. The act was, in all its stages, a continuous wrong, and the character of the actors, though there was a succession of persons, was the same; they were all wrong-doers; and if they chanced to have the possession of a national ship, and converted it into a prison for the purpose of consummating this wrong, that ship, thus desecrated, was not entitled to the privileges of a sanctuary. Those who had the right to claim, and the power to release, the prisoner illegally confined therein, might treat it as a prison, and while it was degraded to such an ignominious purpose might forget, and be excused for forgetting, that it was a national ship.

There is a consideration probably not brought to the notice of Austria, and not sufficiently re-

garded by others, which places the acts of Captain Ingraham in a true light, and repels the inference of intended hostile demonstrations toward Austria. It was the understanding of the parties that Koszta should be retained at Smyrna while the question of his nationality was pending. Captain Ingraham received satisfactory evidence of a design, on the part of the Austrian functionaries at Smyrna and Constantinople, to disregard this arrangement, and remove him clandestinely from the *Huszar* on board of a steamer, for the purpose of taking him to Trieste. The information was such as did not permit Captain Ingraham to doubt that the commander of the *Huszar* concurred in this design, and intended to aid in carrying it into effect. By this evidence of the want of good faith on the part of the Austrian functionaries, in which the captain of the *Huszar* was implicated, the captain of the *St. Louis* was placed in the perplexing alternative of surrendering the captive, without further efforts, to the sad fate which awaited him, or to demand his immediate release, and in case of refusal, to enforce it. The government of the United States exceedingly regrets that he was reduced to this painful alternative; but it can not find, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, any good reasons for disapproving the course he pursued. It is not just to Captain Ingraham to look at the affair as it was at the precise point of time when the demand for the release of Koszta was made. The antecedent events qualify and legalize that act. The Austrian functionaries had obtained the possession of the person of Koszta, not in a fair or allowable way, but by violating the civil laws of Turkey and the rights of humanity. Under these circumstances, their custody of him was entitled to no respect from the agent of the government which, by virtue of his nationality, had a right to protect him. Had all the circumstances been as they were, except a change of place—instead of being taken from the territory of the Ottoman Porte, had he been taken from that of the United States—could a question have been raised as to the propriety of Captain Ingraham's conduct? If the conclusions heretofore arrived at are correct, the Austrian agents had no more right to take Koszta from the soil of the Turkish dominions than from the territory of the United States, and Captain Ingraham had the same right to demand and enforce his release as he would have had if Koszta had been taken from American soil, and incarcerated in a national vessel of the Austrian Emperor. In this question, confined as it is to the United States and Austria, the place of the transaction is immaterial, unless the Austrian municipal laws extended over it.

The undersigned yield a ready assent to that part of Mr. Hulsemann's note relative to the war-making power. The doctrine contained in it is sound and well sustained by most approved authorities; but the undersigned has not been able to discover its applicability to the case under consideration. The people of the United States, in organizing their government, have been careful to impose more restrictions upon that power than any of the nations of Europe, and it can not be admitted that these nations have had any occasion to reprove this government for its abuse. It has as deep an interest and as anxious a desire to maintain international relations of friendship



and peace as any of the European powers, and will do as much as any of them for public tranquillity. The rules for its own guidance, and for the conduct of its agents abroad, have that end specially in view.

On entering upon the duties of his office, the President announced the policy which would be observed by this government in its foreign intercourse:

"We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs."

There need be no apprehensions of a departure from this course.

In pursuance of this policy, the public agents of this government abroad are under instructions to respect the rights of all nations; and any deviation from that course would be promptly disavowed, and proper reparation made for any injury or insult which they might offer to a friendly power.

The application made by Austria to the principal powers of Europe to warn and admonish the United States in regard to the conduct of their agents on the occasion before-mentioned, implies that this government has adopted and is acting upon some principle hitherto unknown to the law of nations, and dangerous to public tranquillity. The communications to the government in compliance with this appeal, though respectfully made and doubtless well intended, imply a distrust of its good faith and fair intentions.

The undersigned is confident that, after due consideration of the views here taken of the affair at Smyrna, those powers which have been so prompt to censure will be equally prompt to correct any precipitate judgment they may have formed in regard to it. He indulges the belief that after a full and fair examination—not merely of a detached fact, but of a whole series of facts—they will be abundantly satisfied that the agents of this government in that transaction have respected international law, and in no particular transgressed the restrictions it imposes.

The vindication of these agents is not placed upon any principle new to the international code, or unknown in the practice of enlightened nations. These nations do not hesitate, in the exercise of the right of protection, to extend it to persons (not always subjects according to their municipal laws) who are clothed with their nationality; and in some instances they have carried this right of protection to limits which this government would not venture, because it would not feel justified, to approach; nor have any of these nations been disposed to abandon the exercise of this right from a timid apprehension that it might possibly bring them into an occasional collision with other powers.

Is there anything in the character or condition of this government which restricts it in the use of this right—a common inheritance to all—with narrower limits than are allowed to others? In relation to international rights, the United States ask no more than has been conceded to others, and will not be content with less. They put forth no new principles, but claim the full benefit of those which are established.

Before closing this communication, the under-

signed will briefly notice the complaint of Austria against Captain Ingraham for violating the neutral soil of the Ottoman empire. The right of Austria to call the United States to an account for the acts of their agents affecting the sovereign territorial rights of Turkey is not perceived, and they do not acknowledge her right to require any explanation.

If anything was done at Smyrna in derogation of the sovereignty of Turkey, this government will give satisfactory explanation to the Sultan when he shall demand it, and it has instructed its Minister Resident to make this known to him. He is the judge, and the only rightful judge, in this affair, and the injured party, too. He has investigated its merits, pronounced judgment against Austria, and acquitted the United States; yet, strange as it is, Austria has called the United States to an account for violating the sovereign territorial rights of the Emperor of Turkey.

The conclusions at which the President has arrived, after a full examination of the transaction at Smyrna, and a respectful consideration of the views of the Austrian government thereon, as presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, are, that Koszta, when seized and imprisoned, was invested with the nationality of the United States, and they had, therefore, the right, if they chose to exercise it, to extend their protection to him; that from international law—the only law which can be rightfully appealed to for rules of action in this case—Austria could derive no authority to obstruct or interfere with the United States in the exercise of this right, in effecting the liberation of Koszta; and that Captain Ingraham's interposition for his release was, under the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances of the case, right and proper.

These conclusions indicate to Mr. Hulsemann the answer which the undersigned is instructed by the President to make to the Emperor of Austria to the demands presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

The President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered, and is respectfully declined.

Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Koszta were illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his delivery to the Consul-General of Austria at Smyrna; but, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsemann his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause Martin Koszta to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna on the 21st of June last.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

By general consent of all the parties concerned, Koszta was released, and sailed from Smyrna for the United States on board the American barque *Mimosa*, on the 21st of Sept. 1853, and thus the matter, so far as Koszta's personal liberty is involved, has been settled.



## FIXED FACTS IN AGRICULTURE.

1. All lands on which the clover, or the grasses are grown, must either have lime in them naturally, or the mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it be supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster lime, or marl.

2. All permanent improvement in land must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in cultivation will be benefited by the application of the phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency is supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composed of fish, ashes, or that of oyster-shell lime, or marl, if the land need liming also.

4. No land can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mold is indispensable to every soil; and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover, and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of compost rich in the elements of mold.

6. All the highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged by their admixture with salt, or plaster, or pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every kind of soil that is not wet.

8. Subsoiling sound land, that is, land that is not wet, eminently conduces to increase production.

9. All wet land should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover as well as the grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom, or before fully ripe.

12. Sandy lands can be effectually improved by clay. When such land requires liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into compost with clay.

13. The chopping or grinding of grain, or steaming of roots to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.

14. To manure or lime lands which need draining, is to throw manure, lime, and labor, away.

15. Shallow plowing will impoverish the soil while it decreases production, and eventually become quite exhausted. One inch deeper plowing will increase the product one per cent. Think what a sum that would be on corn alone.

16. By stabling or sheltering stock through the winter, a saving of one fourth the food may be effected—that is, one fourth less food will answer than when such stock is exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

The importance of fairs is misunderstood. They teach others what improvements are taking place in the world. High farming is not ornamental farming—it is deep plowing and increased manuring. This is what pays the greatest profit. The analysis of soils and crops teaches us what the land needs. Whoever heard of a crop suffering from drouth in a field well-drained and sub-soiled, say two feet deep? The atmosphere gives

out its moisture in sub-soiled land, and keeps the crops growing. Look at such land and see the results, compared with shallow plowing. Many men have a better farm under the one they plough than that on the surface. Oats never lodge on land where they can get soluble silicx to make strong straw. They can not get it in shallow-ploughed land that has been long in use. Two dollars an acre will give him plenty of soluble silicx. No matter what the sub-soil is, it will be benefited if it is dry by sub-soiling. Hill-tops are benefited by sub-soiling and draining, for it lets in the air. It makes crops earlier, and thus they escape the frost. Sandy soil, though not benefited as much as hard-pan land, is still susceptible of great improvement.

**PRUNING.**—An error is often committed by those who have the care of fruit-trees, in lopping off large limbs which appear unsightly, or unfruitful. It is supposed that the sap which now flows into these limbs, after they have been removed, will nourish others. Such, however is not the fact. Sap does not more readily turn out of its accustomed channel than the blood in the veins. Cutting off one leg does not increase the size of the other.

**MOSS ON TREES.**—Every species of parasitic plant should be plucked from a tree, at whatever period of its growth. These plants bear the same relation to vegetables that beasts of prey do to other animals.

**ONIONS** are good for fowls; they are a preventive of gapes—inflammation. Chop them fine and mix with meal and water.

**SWEET APPLES** are excellent food for milch-cows. They increase the suction and add to the richness of milk.

**THE JERSEY BREED OF COWS** is one of the best we have in this country for milk. The cost of importing one, for freight and expenses, is about \$150.

**MORGAN HORSES.**—This is the name of a valuable breed of work horses, originating in Vermont. The Black-Hawk Morgans are of a branch of the old Morgan stock.

**TO CLEANSE FINE WOOL.**—For 100 pounds of wool, take four gallons of urine and eight gallons of rain-water; mix and heat a little above blood-heat, until the scum rises, which skim off. Keep it at the same heat in a kettle on coals or a little fire out of doors. Put in what wool the kettle will conveniently hold, and let it remain about five minutes—take it out on a board that will drain the liquid back into the kettle, or else put it in a basket over a tub, so as not to waste the liquid, for it will be equally good for the last batch as the first. When it is drained, put the basket under a stream of water running on it if convenient, or in a running stream if you can, or else wash with plenty of clear water in a large tub. It will wash very easy, and be as "white as wool."

Don't forget to sprinkle the dirty liquid upon the poorest spot in the garden, for it is a powerful manure. The same kind of liquid is the best thing known to take the dirt and grease out of any kind of foul woollen cloths or yarn.



## ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

## MAINE.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, '52.

Whig. Dem. F.S. Mor'l. Hol's. Sc't. P'ce. Hale

Coun'ties.	Crosby.	Pile'y.	Mor'l.	Hol's.	Sc't.	P'ce.	Hale
Aroostook...	635	785	158	115..	724	787	80
Cumberland...	3552	4832	2166	1327..	4471	6504	1379
Franklin...	813	1563	449	662..	997	1310	596
Hancock...	1562	1519	598	236..	1809	2619	214
Kennebec...	3759	2706	763	1019..	4489	5703	954
Lincoln...	4515	4010	774	676..	5224	5168	563
Oxford...	1161	3845	1811	871..	1580	4049	697
Penobscot...	2630	4117	1878	992..	3132	4513	1015
Piscataquis...	569	1150	143	464..	693	851	381
Somerset...	2220	2237	470	551..	2394	2019	457
Waldo...	1459	2663	1028	1045..	1379	3126	757
Washington	1850	2467	205	250..	2278	2690	211
York.....	2531	4228	629	828..	3393	5270	726

Total.....27259 36127 11012 9039 32543 41609 8090  
 Pillsbury over Crosby, 8,868; Pierce over Scott, 9,066.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs, and Coalitionists, 7; Democrats, 7. House—Whigs, 65; Democrats, 58; W. Idcats, 18; Free Soilers, 9.

There being no election of Governor by the people, the choice will devolve on the Legislature.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, '52.

Whig. Dem. F.S. Hun'r. Whig. Dem. F.S.

Co's.	Washburn.	Biall.	Wip'n.	Wales.	Sc't.	P'ce.	Hale
Barnstable	928	397	1..	1379	892	473	
Berkshire...	862	2046	734	15..	3579	2973	631
Bristol...	4600	2462	2217	776..	3827	3267	2091
Dukes.....	222	131	23	0..	256	225	48
Essex.....	7869	4499	4014	826..	6539	4576	3185
Franklin...	2565	1880	1226	12..	2552	1726	1218
Hampden...	2897	3127	595	144..	3454	3458	757
Hampshire...	8033	1409	1209	9..	3300	1425	1243
Middlesex...	10113	6116	4610	1297..	8750	8925	4231
Nantucket...	349	169	129	39..	328	189	189
Norfolk...	4814	1432	2749	1417..	3589	3454	2479
Plymouth...	3681	1610	2640	435..	2503	2080	2440
Suffolk...	8213	2746	1598	858..	4068	5113	1600
Worcester...	7301	5539	7444	366..	7283	5966	7138

Total.....60472 32524 29545 6195 5.683 44569 28023  
 For the amended Constitution, 62,183; against do. 67,165.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 11; Democrats, &c.... 10  
 HOUSE—Whigs.....193; All others.....108  
 Vacancies.....125.

## RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, '52.

Whig. Dem. F.S. Mor'l. Hol's. Sc't. P'ce. Hale

Districts.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.	Mor'l.	Hol's.	Sc't.	P'ce.	Hale
I. Hoppin.	Allen.	Yes.	No.	Scot.	P'ce.			
Bristol.....	417	439..	342	566..	628	367		
N'port (part)...	1185	949..	1145	874..	1132	856		
Prov. (part)...	3165	4519..	3520	3969..	3055	3759		
Total.....	4967	5907..	5007	5309..	4815	4982		
CONGRESS.—King, W., 4942; Davis, D., 5523.								
II. Hoppin.	Allen.	Yes.	No.	Scot.	P'ce.			
Kent.....	998	925..	824	1021..	839	748		
N'port (part)...	97	220..	19	108..	117	149		
Prov. (part)...	907	1911..	1506	1263..	833	1770		
Washington...	1259	1408..	932	1573..	1022	1086		
Total.....	3261	4464..	3261	3971..	2811	3753		

CONGRESS.—Aldrich, W., 452; Thurston, D., 4438.

## VERMONT.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Whig. Dem. F.S. Whig. Dem. F.S.

Co's.	Fairbanks.	Rob'n's.	Brain'd.	Scott.	P'ce.	Hale
Addison....	1895	460	800..	2041	378	612
Bennington...	1856	1616	101..	1388	1150	181
Caledonia....	1691	1678	506..	1673	1480	487
Chittenden...	1611	1040	969..	1672	863	908
Essex.....	417	417	11..	467	322	16
Franklin....	1544	1402	609..	1675	1211	526
Grand Isle...	284	233	17..	295	186	31
Lamoille....	399	780	799..	393	462	689
Orange.....	1897	2935	818..	1799	1555	752
Orleans....	1284	1219	327..	1199	859	308
Rutland....	2523	1327	709..	2758	938	773
Washing'tn...	1372	1977	1030..	1402	1231	1217
Windham....	2065	1373	775..	2053	681	986
Windsor....	2780	2434	902..	3358	1528	1105

Total....21118 18289 8370 22173 13044 8621  
 There being no election of Governor by the people, Robinson was chosen by the Legislature.

MAINE LAW.—Yes, 22,315; No, 21,194.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs, 15; Democrats, 12; Free Soil, 1  
 HOUSE—Whigs, 95; Democrats, 82; Free Soil, 37

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONGRESS, 1853. Gov. 1853. PRES. 1852.

Districts. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. F.S.

I.	Tuck.	Kitt'r's.	Bell.	Martin.	Sc't.	P'ce.	Hale.
Belknap.....	1034	1561..	1118	2037..	737	1837	262
Carroll.....	1026	1724..	691	2265..	491	1825	350
Rocking'm.....	4370	4828..	3300	4821..	2506	4502	1071
Strafford.....	2532	2055..	2220	2363..	2003	2250	498
Total.....	8962	10168..	7329	11426..	5737	10414	2181
II.	Hughes.	Mor'n.	Bell.	Martin.	Sc't.	P'ce.	Hale.
Hillsboro'.....	2819	4725..	3009	4798..	2985	4855	1447
Merrimac.....	1544	4325..	1644	4625..	1627	4628	1001
Total....	4353	9050..	4653	9418	4612	9483	2448
Preston, F. S., received 2822 votes for Congress.							
III.	Perkins.	Hib'd.	Bell.	Martin.	Sc't.	P'ce.	Hale.
Cheshire.....	2627	2144..	2072	2296..	2063	2264	698
Coos.....	439	1320..	355	1383..	376	1491	167
Grafton.....	2873	4248..	2019	4489..	2043	4286	771
Sullivan.....	1617	1923..	1163	2012..	1316	2059	430

Total.....7556 9635.. 5609 10090.. 5798 10100 2066  
 GRAND TOTALS.—Bell, 17,591; Martin, 30,934;  
 Scott, 16,147; Pierce, 29,997; Hale, 6,695. White,  
 F. S., received 7,797 votes for Governor.

LEGISLATURE.—Largely Democratic.

## CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Whig. Dem. F.S. Whig. Dem. F.S.

Co's.	Dutton.	Seymour.	Gill'te.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale
Fairfield...	3095	4375	886..	4814	5155	167
Hartford....	4458	6197	1204..	6529	6639	461
Litchfield...	3266	3069	633..	3946	4082	413
Middlesex...	1348	2474	937..	2065	2734	238
N. Haven....	4425	5678	1313..	6046	6097	424
N. London...	1847	3555	2049..	3561	4079	637
Tolland....	982	1939	768..	1703	2015	202
Windham....	1250	2327	1016..	2095	2448	618
Total.....	20671	30814	8926..	30359	33249	5160

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs... 5; Demo's... 15; F.S.... 1  
 HOUSE—Whigs... 68; Demo's... 145; Ind. & F.S. 11  
 Congressional Delegation entirely Democratic.



## NEW YORK.

SECRETARY OF STATE. CANAL COMMISSIONER. ATTORNEY-GENERAL. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Co's.	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
Albany.....	6358	3482	2965	6210	3603	2968	6130	3379	2957	7246	8363	133
Allegany.....	2549	811	2150	2511	852	2147	2519	794	2170	3670	4009	678
Broome.....	2051	2229	109	1844	2407	108	2060	2214	109	2074	3064	347
Cattaraugus..	2389	1945	577	2324	1939	580	2537	1929	587	3567	3493	561
Cayuga.....	3354	789	2498	3329	808	2498	3356	778	2523	4838	4550	916
Chautauque..	3008	997	1152	3008	987	1153	3018	984	1153	5612	3703	1146
Chemung.....	1611	538	2038	1586	565	2035	1648	298	2033	2326	3189	339
Chenango.....	2707	2063	1202	2560	2186	1202	2714	2056	1198	3880	4481	303
Columbia.....	2756	1829	1411	2709	1878	1415	2774	1814	1415	4142	4455	7
Cortland.....	1631	848	655	1633	871	662	1668	836	664	2328	2064	655
Clinton.....	1530	837	1212	1478	843	1219	1501	832	1204	2286	2812	245
Delaware.....	1967	525	2053	1298	978	2235	1401	522	2649	3289	4052	329
Dutchess.....	3220	1900	1931	3215	1913	1924	3248	1867	1928	5495	5600	35
Erie.....	5651	2585	3409	6036	2122	3446	6071	2131	3471	8023	7033	514
Essex.....	1597	829	512	1565	869	511	1593	828	512	2756	1973	174
Franklin.....	1227	375	1428	1231	377	1427	1233	372	1428	1747	2074	130
Fulton & Ham.	2139	546	1504	2160	534	1488	2152	537	1504	2297	2412	115
Genesee.....	2037	1029	437	2073	1012	414	2080	1009	414	3358	2166	313
Greene.....	2186	743	1848	2175	754	1842	2197	732	1845	2803	3242	16
Herkimer.....	1701	482	2571	1621	628	2473	1711	475	2575	2679	4220	555
Jefferson.....	3842	1940	2668	3671	2171	2589	3859	1919	2652	5656	6279	757
Kings.....	8929	7604	1291	7021	7662	1303	7313	7248	1270	8487	10621	66
Lewis.....	1086	416	1443	1043	495	1306	1098	414	1443	1727	2535	303
Livingston....	2750	1220	1059	2759	1210	1053	2755	1193	1058	4096	3055	308
Montgomery..	2491	1150	1154	2520	1136	1124	2498	1135	1155	2995	3373	40
Madison.....	1928	1424	1005	1885	1482	1009	1938	1414	1008	3379	3435	1504
Monroe.....	4510	2775	1912	4561	2782	1914	4573	2696	1980	7467	6314	775
N.York City..	16,233	18,148	11,005	20,650	13,856	11,067	21,235	13,431	10,728	23,115	34,226	206
Niagara.....	1934	1457	611	1969	1391	625	1985	1381	631	3413	2862	1056
Onondaga.....	4643	1424	3122	4099	1425	3173	4130	1403	3164	6097	6415	1701
Ontario.....	2938	1306	906	2939	1280	918	3042	1187	918	4402	3347	547
Orange.....	2958	2262	1584	2948	2238	1584	2998	2230	1576	4221	5171	16
Oneida.....	5720	1895	4579	5580	2159	4416	5756	1856	4563	7831	8636	1033
Oswego.....	2652	859	2632	2625	909	2665	2673	824	2684	4375	4973	248
Orleans.....	1762	942	723	1800	892	727	1798	892	733	2566	2267	605
Otsego.....	2795	1035	3029	2721	1190	3005	2796	1034	3028	4454	5486	645
Putnam.....	461	679	237	464	671	239	469	675	237	825	1521	—
Queens.....	1409	1607	591	1586	1432	586	1736	1266	584	2208	2899	12
Rensselaer....	4105	2627	2079	3791	2914	2085	4156	2564	2083	6185	6563	218
Richmond....	684	571	249	681	551	250	683	552	250	1147	1324	30
Rockland.....	510	1030	324	510	1019	324	520	1004	325	733	1785	—
St. Lawrence..	2567	641	3004	2588	635	2995	2599	615	3000	4570	5583	4386
Saratoga.....	3585	2265	1114	3506	2290	1108	3591	2242	1015	4498	4291	71
Schenectady..	1208	1024	300	1189	1029	338	1206	1052	301	1654	1900	—
Suffolk.....	1313	638	1554	1343	813	1559	1349	807	1555	1917	3306	—
Seneca.....	1444	516	1009	1179	537	998	1199	500	1271	2213	2511	200
Schoharie....	1918	2738	951	1832	2917	948	1922	2734	950	2958	3846	18
Sullivan.....	1278	928	836	1436	917	1016	1134	918	1130	2054	2581	44
Steuben.....	4011	1662	3582	3935	1736	3590	3991	1641	3607	5236	6880	345
Tioga.....	1385	714	1306	847	1235	1317	1384	708	1311	2234	2818	44
Tompkins.....	2372	1300	1487	2092	1554	1519	2391	1278	1489	3410	3472	862
Ulster.....	3099	1585	2054	3106	1600	2038	3126	1575	2031	5153	5016	26
Washington..	2991	1229	1084	2910	1327	1073	2998	1220	1082	4230	3174	451
Warren.....	976	1139	440	942	1175	438	978	1139	440	1174	1713	119
Wayne.....	2677	1274	1350	2631	1286	1352	2656	1262	1355	4033	4050	941
Wyoming.....	1711	1058	400	1098	1029	400	1707	1013	414	3005	2471	727
Westchester..	2556	2641	1427	2786	2623	1433	2609	2567	1420	4033	5279	55
Yates.....	1363	550	956	1341	563	980	1373	536	961	1974	2153	324

Total...160,533 99,835 96,137.. 162,030 97,997 96,273.. 166,165 92,512 97,156.. 234,882 262,083 25,329

FREE DEMOCRATIC VOTE.—Secretary of State—Sedgwick, 14,985. Canal Commissioner—Case, 12,928.

Attorney-General—Jay, 16,221.

Average Whig vote, 161,933; average Hard vote, 95,529; average Soft vote, 96,898. Vote for Appeal Judges not included in calculating Hard or Soft average.

Whigs.		Hards.		Softs.		Free Dem.	
Controller.—Cook.....	164,828.	Cooley.....	92,888.	Kelley.....	97,130.	Gates.....	16,483.
Treasurer.—Spaulding..	160,301.	Watson.....	96,931.	Seger.....	97,054.	Soule.....	14,937.
Prison Inspector.—Kirkpatrick.	159,667.	Bennett.....	98,489.	Dryer.....	96,434.	Boardman.....	16,339.
State Engineer.—Clark.....	164,949.	Fay.....	93,172.	Bristol.....	97,101.	Cornell.....	14,214.
Judge of Appeals.—Wood.....	163,920.	Ruggles.....	182,615.	Ruggles.....	—	Gibbs.....	12,968.
—Mullin.....	158,964.	Denio.....	187,137.	Denio.....	—	Chase.....	12,366.
Clerk of Appeals.—Harwood.....	156,156.	Bowne.....	92,412.	Edgerton.....	96,297.	Frost.....	14,206.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs.....	23.	Hard Shells.....	7.	Soft Shells.....	2
ASSEMBLY.—Whigs.....	78.	Hard Shells.....	24.	Soft Shells.....	24
Free Democrats.....	2.				







## MARYLAND—Continued.

CONGRESS, 1853. Gov. 1853. Pres. 1852.

Whig. Ind. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem.

VI. Sollers, Jen'r. Bowie, Ligon. Sct. P'nce					
Anne Arundel...	918	437..	877	916..	834 889
Calvert.....	no returns..	—maj.	2..	353	352
Charles.....	553	277..	719	448..	657 411
Howard.....	596	202..	584	672..	570 625
Montgomery.....	1018	645..	1089	725..	1061 842
Prince George's.....	730	857..	867	753..	915 724
St. Mary's.....	no returns..	873	495..	681	440

Total.....3815 2438..4726 4011..5071 4283

Majority for Sollers, 1377; do. for Bowie, 715; Scott, 788.

Grand Total of the State—Bowie, 34,465; Ligon, 38,767; Scott, 35,077; Pierce, 40,020.

Majority for Ligon, 4302; do. for Pierce, 4,943.

W. Pinckney Whyte was chosen Controller, Lemuel Roberts, Lottery Commissioner, and Joshua R. Nelson, Commissioner of Public Works—all Democrats.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 14; Democrats..... 8

HOUSE—Whigs..... 41; Democrats..... 33

## VIRGINIA.

CONGRESS, 1852. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Districts.		Whig. Dem.	
I.		Scott. Pierce.	
Accomac.....	No opposition of any account to Thomas H. Bayly, Democrat, in this District.	576	564
Elizabeth City.....		156	211
Essex.....		273	233
Gloucester.....		267	372
James City.....		97	45
King & Queen.....		169	349
Lancaster.....		136	122
Mathews.....		177	235
Middlesex.....		95	157
New Kent.....		174	148
Northampton.....		288	144
Northumberland.....		208	279
Richmond Co.....		234	181
Warwick.....		66	14
Westmoreland.....		280	83
Williamsburg.....		37	68
York.....		129	90
Total.....		3372	3315

Total.....3372 3315

Whig. Dem. Ind. Chambliss, Milson, Roberts.

II.		Whig. Dem. Ind.	
Charles City.....	6	72	0... 176 89
Greensville.....	64	104	0... 67 168
Iale of Wight.....	128	468	0... 171 645
Nansemond.....	487	408	0... 500 462
Norfolk City.....	239	311	340... 767 792
Do. County.....	448	646	18... 921 1224
Prince George.....	89	346	0... 91 282
Princess Anne.....	145	319	13... 469 342
Southampton.....	361	192	8... 498 456
Surry.....	46	88	0... 147 201
Sussex.....	58	252	0... 107 322

Total.....2071 3206 379...3854 4983

Majority for Millson, 1135; do. for Pierce, 1129.

III. Coleman, W. Caskie, D.

Caroline.....	316	485	... 443 621
Chesterfield.....	261	704	... 109 854
Goodland.....	109	320	... 195 396
Hanover.....	396	625	... 450 554
Henrico.....	530	588	... 646 548
King William.....	92	222	... 99 246
Louisa.....	427	461	... 356 503
Richmond City.....	1430	928	... 1854 1012

Total.....3561 4333 ...4152 4734

Majority for Caskie, 772; do. for Pierce, 582.

CONGRESS, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

IV.		Whig. Dem. Ind.	
		Wootton. Boccock. Arnett.	
Amelia.....	William O. Goode, Democrat, was elected in this District with slight opposition.	145	237
Brunswick.....		187	462
Charlotte.....		337	369
Cumberland.....		256	252
Dinwiddie.....		319	304
Lunenburg.....		159	374
Mecklenburg.....		304	680
Nottoway.....		122	185
Petersburg.....		515	759
Powhatan.....		122	245
Prince Edward.....		227	362

Total.....2693 4167

V.		Whig. Dem. Ind.	
		Wootton. Boccock. Arnett.	
Appomattox.....	146	444	0... 192 352
Campbell.....	923	806	2... 1101 879
Franklin.....	463	778	24... 620 802
Halifax.....	378	633	172... 405 1096
Henry.....	294	369	126... 330 332
Patrick.....	456	523	60... 60 0
Pittsylvania.....	926	751	44... 864 877

Total.....3586 4304 428...3512 4338

Majority for Boccock, 718; do. for Pierce, 626.

VI. Mosely, W. Powell, D.		Whig. Dem. Ind.	
Albemarle.....	1132	1094	... 1163 1106
Amherst.....	0	250	... 450 559
Bedford.....	1173	982	... 1189 965
Buckingham.....	521	559	... 438 530
Fluvanna.....	398	371	... 440 372
Greene.....	0	393	... 87 416
Madison.....	95	694	... 107 646
Nelson.....	593	428	... 591 444

Total.....3912 4751 ...4465 5044

Majority for Powell, 839; do. for Pierce, 579.

VII. Snowden, W. Smith, D.		Whig. Dem. Ind.	
Alexandria.....	645	341	... 784 577
Culpeper.....	505	476	... 447 461
Fairfax.....	494	481	... 608 606
Fauquier.....	509	862	... 928 1045
King George.....	126	136	... 132 166
Orange.....	256	350	... 290 343
Prince William.....	171	425	... 190 584
Rappahannock.....	358	474	... 331 436
Spottsylvania.....	313	385	... 440 565
Stafford.....	154	343	... 260 447

Total.....3931 4223 ...4419 5180

Majority for Smith, 292; do. for Pierce, 761.

VIII. Boteler, W. Faulkner, D.		Whig. Dem. Ind.	
Berkeley.....	682	865	... 751 924
Clarke.....	301	332	... 363 306
Frederick.....	974	999	... 1024 1422
Hampshire.....	693	889	... 649 1115
Jefferson.....	818	822	... 958 898
Loudoun.....	1538	523	... 1313 788
Morgan.....	219	394	... 270 250
Page.....	124	871	... 110 870
Warren.....	191	411	... 169 520

Total.....5560 6106 ...6107 7182

Majority for Faulkner, 546; do. for Pierce, 1075.

IX.		Whig. Dem. Ind.	
Augusta.....	No opposition to John Leitch, Democrat, in this District.	1674	1388
Bath.....		157	179
Hardy.....		858	532
Highland.....		170	431
Pendleton.....		375	381
Rockbridge.....		1031	1004
Rockingham.....		525	2473
Shenandoah.....		291	2094

Total.....5131 8562



## VIRGINIA—Continued.

CONGRESS, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.		Scott, Pierce.	
X.			
Brooke.....	No opposition to Z. Kidwell, Democrat, in this District.	281	460
Hancock.....		241	349
Marion.....		560	1197
Marshall.....		743	721
Monongalia.....		638	1302
Ohio.....		1452	1186
Pleasants.....		152	237
Preston.....		647	923
Taylor.....		351	303
Tyler.....		310	383
Wetzel.....		102	488
Total.....		5557	7635

Whig. Dem. Dem.		Lewis, Scott, Pierce.	
XI.			
Barbour.....	42	378	499
Braxton.....	87	423	62
Cabell.....	329	241	157
Doddridge.....	29	64	268
Gilmer.....	19	189	315
Harrison.....	62	310	861
Jackson.....	150	735	124
Kanawha.....	576	179	715
Lewis.....	13	307	320
Mason.....	324	216	236
Putnam.....	133	348	94
Randolph.....	108	220	197
Ritchie.....	76	269	85
Upshur.....	22	215	438
Wirt.....	87	184	30
Wood.....	449	434	91
Total.....	2506	4712	4488

Snodgrass over Lewis, 224; Pierce over Scott, 1190.

Scott, Pierce.		Scott, Pierce.	
XII.			
Alleghany.....	83	206	
Boone.....	117	212	
Botetourt.....	421	738	
Craig.....	92	238	
Fayette.....	265	243	
Floyd.....	384	301	
Giles.....	257	350	
Greenbrier.....	644	498	
Logan.....	173	308	
Mercer.....	268	279	
Monroe.....	497	499	
Montgomery.....	501	490	
Nicholas.....	252	167	
Pocahontas.....	116	240	
Raleigh.....	128	68	
Roanoke.....	203	384	
Wayne.....	225	206	
Wyoming.....	42	29	
Total.....	4713	5456	

Scott, Pierce.		Scott, Pierce.	
XIII.			
Carroll.....	213	488	
Grayson.....	222	267	
Lee.....	473	743	
Pulaski.....	174	223	
Russell.....	301	275	
Scott.....	354	577	
Smyth.....	434	479	
Tazewell.....	243	612	
Washington.....	715	924	
Wythe.....	333	615	
Total.....	3462	5203	

## BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

1st District—Thos. H. Daniel, Democrat, 14,726; Thos. J. Boyd, Independent, 14,942.

2d District—Archibald Graham, Democrat, 19,008; Samuel Price, Whig, 17,281.

3d District—No opposition to Edward J. Armstrong, Democrat.

The LEGISLATURE is Democratic in both branches by a reduced majority.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

CONGRESS, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.		Outlaw, H. Shaw, D. Scott, Pierce.	
Districts.			
I.			
Bertie.....	471	404	498
Camden.....	500	116	503
Chowan.....	217	215	225
Currituck.....	200	619	134
Gates.....	353	443	368
Halifax.....	490	550	497
Hertford.....	238	195	290
Martin.....	315	707	289
Northampton.....	385	541	455
Pasquotank.....	499	308	539
Perquimans.....	370	349	334
Tyrrell.....	337	137	286
Washington.....	337	219	302
Total.....	4746	4833	4710

Majority for Shaw, 87; do. for Scott, 442.

Loflin, Ind. D. Ruffin, D. Scott, Pierce.			
II.			
Beaufort.....	540	402	910
Carteret.....	67	303	414
Craven.....	237	431	583
Edgecomb.....	80	1323	89
Greene.....	83	343	325
Hyde.....	373	263	335
Jones.....	163	163	191
Lenior.....	291	333	282
Onslow.....	159	555	175
Pitt.....	506	661	679
Wayne.....	154	1035	286
Total.....	2653	5812	4269

Majority for Ruffin, 3159; do. for Pierce, 2258.

Leake, Ind D. Ashe, D. Scott, Pierce.			
III.			
Bladen.....	228	454	371
Brunswick.....	142	222	352
Columbus.....	104	491	178
Cumberland.....	697	919	811
Duplin.....	185	993	186
New Hanover.....	243	1247	383
Richmond.....	626	46	678
Robeson.....	493	506	680
Sampson.....	628	552	604
Total.....	3351	5520	4223

Majority for Ashe, 2169; do. for Pierce, 2580.

Rogers, W. Ven'le, D. Lewis, D. Scott, Pierce.			
IV.			
Franklin.....	283	275	496
Granville.....	835	1017	31
Johnston.....	680	258	594
Nash.....	83	572	433
Orange.....	962	767	126
Wake.....	1349	612	643
Warren.....	129	573	131
Total.....	4201	4134	2454

Majority for Venable, 67; Pierce over Scott, 2114.

Kerr, W. Rancher, D. Scott, Pierce.			
V.			
Alamance.....	453	216	with Orange.
Caswell.....	343	55	226
Chatham.....	1005	266	1008
Guilford.....	1470	98	1552
Montgomery.....	627	36	620
Moore.....	707	148	546
Person.....	192	61	263
Randolph.....	1240	58	1036
Total.....	6037	963	5251

Majority for Kerr, 5,074; do. for Scott, 1886.

Purveyor W. Boyd, D. Scott, Pierce.			
VI.			
Alexander.....	428	256	219
Ashe.....	581	670	558
Davidson.....	891	567	1019
Davie.....	551	300	414
Forsythe.....	667	727	with Stokes.
Iredell.....	1014	330	909
Rockingham.....	361	1028	342
Total.....	4287	3663	2823



## NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Stokes	430	613	1081	1237
Surry	495	731	1046	937
Yadkin	752	568	with Surry.	

Total	6173	5788	5588	4527
Majority for Puryear, 385; do. for Scott, 1061.				
VII. Osborne, W. Craig, D. Scott, Pierce.				
Anson	937	218	992	369
Babarrus	776	449	642	371
Catawba	274	776	with Lincoln	
Cleveland	410	826	211	494
Gaston	150	730	with Lincoln	
Lincoln	297	481	621	1418
Mecklenburg	636	873	680	1115
Rowan	825	879	836	672
Stanly	870	62	714	58
Union	474	705	with Meck'g	

Total	5649	5999	4696	4497
Majority for Craig, 350; do. for Scott, 199.				

VIII. Gaither, W. Cling, Ind. Scott, Pierce.				
Burke	346	415	761	389
Buncombe	358	907	557	376
Caldwell	385	475	493	146
Cherokee	441	579	534	290
Haywood	263	378	314	302
Henderson	404	722	493	210
Jackson	102	468	with Hayw'd	
Macon	304	325	309	240
Madison	252	648	with Bun's Y'y	
M'Dowell	273	409	with Burke	
Rutherford	482	796	761	301
Watauga	235	318	with Ashe	
Wilkes	1087	436	1073	242
Yancey	332	672	236	357

Total	5214	7546	5531	2853
Majority for Clingman, 2332; do. for Scott, 2678.				

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs	22;	Democrats	28
House—Whigs	62;	Democrats	58

## ALABAMA.

CONGRESS, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

I. Lockwood, W. Phillips, D. Scott, Pierce.				
Baldwin	173	143	62	72
Butler	823	314	345	251
Clarke	240	515	98	479
Conecuh	455	388	216	287
Marengo	538	684	450	526
Mobile	1407	1614	1123	1380
Monroe	603	408	264	260
Washington	85	154	52	65
Wilcox	448	650	286	398

Total	4777	4880	2896	3718
Majority for Phillips, 103; do. for Pierce, 822.				

II. Abercrombie, W. Clopton, D. Scott, Pierce.				
Barbour	1128	1023	297	309
Coffee	532	442	113	239
Covington	407	102	52	117
Dale	775	404	162	406
Henry	862	401	94	184
Macon	850	1075	772	658
Montgomery	787	782	717	557
Pike	1195	989	379	703
Russell	938	620	434	522

Total	7474	5838	3020	3695
Maj. for Abercrombie, 1636; do. for Pierce, 675.				

III. Moore, D. Harris, D. Scott, Pierce.				
Autauga	332	646	196	322
Bibb	195	665	238	346
Coosa	168	1346	294	709
Dallas	132	624	386	440
Jefferson	198	715	114	339
Lowndes	224	588	126	186

Moore, W. Harris, D. Scott, Pierce.				
Perry	195	842	261	512
Shelby	118	859	317	315

Total	1560	6285	1932	3169
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Majority for Harris, 4725; do. for Pierce, 1237.

IV. Hale, W. Moore, D. Smith, D. Scott, Pierce.

Choctaw	317	462	193	227
Fayette	82	260	960	81
Greene	705	680	221	694
Pickens	612	675	490	568
Sumter	469	604	267	482
Tuscaloosa	550	283	950	527

Total	2744	2964	3021	2579
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Smith over Moore, 57; Pierce over Scott, 550.

V. Scott, Pierce.

Franklin	462	993		
Hancock	9	65		
Lauderdale	441	803		
Lawrence	512	588		
Limestone	227	682		
Marion	118	467		
Morgan	208	482		
Walker	54	217		

Total	2631	4277		
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VI. Clay, D. Cobb, D. Scott, Pierce.

Blount	0	80	55	422
DeKalb	462	915	136	501
Jackson	814	1296	83	1154
Madison	897	1125	354	1300
Marshall	564	755	111	568
St. Clair	504	502	44	455

Total	3241	4673	783	4400
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Majority for Cobb, 1432; do. for Pierce, 3617.

VII. Garrett, D. Dowdell, D. Scott, Pierce.

Benton	405	1749	74	918
Chambers	819	1152	668	616
Cherokee	580	1220	242	735
Randolph	579	1035	90	707
Talladega	817	942	372	672
Tallapoosa	1023	1240	351	845

Total	4223	7338	1797	4183
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Majority for Dowdell, 3115; do. for Pierce, 2696.

Our returns for Governor in this State are incomplete, but John A. Winston, Democrat, has been elected by a very large majority.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs	14;	Democrats	19
House—Whigs	40;	Democrats	60

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

General party politics do not enter much into the elections in this State. The election for members of Congress resulted as usual, and without serious opposition, in the choice of Southern Rights Democrats in each district, as follows:—

1st District, composed of Lancaster, Chesterfield, Marlboro', Darlington, Marion, Williamsburg, Horry, and Georgetown, JOHN M'QUEEN.

2d District, composed of Charleston, exclusive of St. John's Colleton, WILLIAM AIKEN.

3d District, composed of Beaufort, Barnwell, Orangeburg, Colleton, and the Parish of St. John's Colleton, WILLIAM F. COLCOCK.

4th District, composed of Abbeville, Edgefield, Lexington, Newbury, and Laurens, PRESTON S. BROOKS.

5th District, composed of Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, and Union, JAMES L. ORR.

6th District, composed of York, Chester, Fairfield, Richland, Kershaw, and Sumter, WILLIAM W. BOYCE.

Mr. Colcock having resigned his seat as a member from the 3d District, Col. LAWRENCE M. KEITT was chosen at a Special Election, in May last, to fill the vacancy, beating Col. A. W. OWENS.



## GEORGIA.

Districts.	CONGRESS, 1853.		Gov. '1853.		PRES. 1852.	
	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
I. Barton. Seward. Jenk's. John's. Scott. P'rice						
Appling.....	111	189..	114	180..	13	77
Bryan.....	122	80..	120	84..	60	66
Bullock.....	36	336..	23	360..	0	287
Camden.....	61	244..	63	242..	31	211
Chatham.....	792	518..	614	761..	305	1175
Clinch.....	252	104..	276	75..	4	48
Effingham.....	222	117..	207	136..	18	64
Emanuel.....	201	284..	218	332..	5	174
Glynn.....	37	107..	97	58..	29	40
Irwin.....	64	384..	57	340..	12	192
Laurens.....	460	94..	918	51..	67	63
Liberty.....	143	190..	120	205..	58	133
Lowndes.....	427	465..	461	439..	22	290
M'Intosh.....	56	126..	55	127..	16	90
Montgomery.....	255	46..	276	37..	14	35
Tattnall.....	324	57..	340	49..	121	55
Telfair.....	180	178..	199	163..	47	88
Thomas.....	307	524..	353	535..	89	259
Ware.....	140	213..	145	194..	1	36
Wayne.....	45	143..	45	142..	10	65
Total.....	4238	4429..	4321	4510..	922	3448

Maj.—Seward, 191; Johnson, 189; Pierce, 2526.

II. Johnson. Colquh't. Jenk's. John's. Scott. P'rice.						
Baker.....	220	820..	279	788..	101	630
Decatur.....	519	351..	507	368..	220	295
Dooly.....	329	526..	354	551..	175	474
Early.....	276	518..	253	531..	129	374
Lee.....	255	275..	366	285..	189	223
Macon.....	472	379..	546	401..	296	386
Martin.....	598	512..	604	524..	351	425
Muscogee.....	932	912..	975	907..	651	875
Pulaski.....	400	294..	394	308..	33	231
Randolph.....	766	818..	773	817..	362	677
Stewart.....	861	821..	875	829..	326	491
Sumter.....	621	569..	647	596..	325	452
Total.....	6249	6795..	6333	6905..	3158	5533

Maj.—Colquh't, 546; Johnson, 372; Pierce, 2375.

III. Tripple. Bailey. Jenk's. John's. Scott. P'rice						
Bibb.....	637	710..	680	734..	318	780
Butts.....	222	472..	251	463..	11	434
Crawford.....	312	407..	344	389..	161	367
Haris.....	620	595..	612	402..	463	393
Houston.....	496	541..	509	558..	273	503
Monroe.....	671	631..	687	631..	379	631
Pike.....	471	618..	479	628..	184	509
Spaulding.....	438	396..	474	428..	356	377
Talbot.....	617	509..	616	529..	430	441
Taylor.....	182	275..	140	280..	105	261
Upson.....	581	288..	599	293..	355	333
Total.....	5227	5232..	5401	5375..	3035	5037

Majority for Bailey, 5; do. for Jenkins, 26; do. for Pierce, 2002.

IV. Calloun. Dent. Jenk's. John's. Scott. P'rice.						
Campbell.....	381	617..	337	676..	158	538
Cobb.....	834	1148..	834	1200..	307	975
Coweta.....	708	738..	680	829..	215	650
DeKalb.....	1042	1180..	1025	1329..	565	1016
Fayette.....	526	619..	518	660..	267	582
Heard.....	423	483..	410	540..	258	410
Henry.....	811	694..	819	711..	428	526
Meriwether.....	642	743..	655	756..	323	634
Troup.....	1018	399..	1041	415..	586	422
Total.....	6368	6706..	6390	7116..	3117	5753

Majority for Dent, 338; do. for Johnson, 726; do. for Pierce, 2636.

V. Tumlin. Chaast'n. Jenk's. John's. Scott. P'rice						
Carroll.....	623	825..	520	985..	185	850
Cass.....	1125	635..	883	949..	263	654
Chattooga.....	471	443..	480	489..	114	316
Cherokee.....	1001	939..	1024	975..	81	660
Dade.....	173	210..	169	221..	65	125

	Dem.	Dem. Whig.	Dem. Whig.	Dem. Whig.	Dem. Whig.
Tumlin. Chaast'n. Jenk's. John's. Scott. P'rice					
Floyd.....	738	718..	817	754..	367
Gilmer.....	434	983..	525	898..	116
Gordon.....	520	740..	658	747..	264
Murray.....	255	560..	301	552..	237
Paulding.....	540	290..	328	504..	44
Polk.....	440	249..	450	314..	119
Walker.....	943	878..	897	945..	372
Whitfield.....	588	648..	575	714..	293
Total.....	7671	8118..	7627	9017..	2320

Majority for Chaast'n, 247; do. for Johnson, 1390 do. for Pierce, 3760.

VI. Hillyer. Woff'd. Jenk's. John's. Scott. P'rice						
Clarke.....	176	110..	551	404..	139	23
Forsyth.....	674	46..	489	717..	116	58
Franklin.....	1101	277..	328	1253..	68	41
Gwinnett.....	637	81..	797	772..	61	42
Jackson.....	619	28..	570	537..	45	10
Habersham.....	147	749..	441	751..	98	5
Hall.....	569	127..	466	615..	61	19
Lumpkin.....	334	592..	393	779..	178	23
Madison.....	261	31..	375	276..	23	6
Rabun.....	124	266..	20	289..	4	14
Union.....	105	607..	576	595..	97	22
Walton.....	672	37..	538	737..	111	39
Total.....	5439	2954..	5544	7735..	902	308

Majority for Hillyer, 2485; do. for Johnson, 2191 do. for Pierce, 2163.

Halsey received 2338, and Morton 2229 votes in this District for Congress.

VII. Reese. Saffold. Jenk's. John's. Scott. P'rice						
Baldwin.....	345	321..	375	336..	177	27
Greene.....	754	123..	786	141..	311	17
Hancock.....	419	221..	446	226..	no return.	
Jasper.....	362	387..	378	433..	132	37
Jones.....	335	383..	339	388..	166	311
Morgan.....	359	286..	443	227..	189	29
Newton.....	933	416..	962	516..	396	39
Putnam.....	322	287..	337	307..	229	28
Twiggs.....	228	366..	235	382..	113	26
Washington.....	573	527..	665	532..	236	45
Wilkes.....	372	536..	409	531..	94	50
Total.....	5062	3883..	5395	4019..	1983	333

Majority for Reese, 1119; do. for Jenkins, 1376 do. for Pierce, 1349.

VIII. Stephens. Jones. Jenk's. John's. Scott. P'rice						
Burke.....	518	330..	546	332..	15	17
Columbia.....	395	268..	404	281..	110	29
Elbert.....	1073	111..	1053	182..	159	10
Jefferson.....	549	88..	569	115..	91	9
Lincoln.....	no return			233	155	18
Oglethorpe.....	605	181..	602	216..	60	17
Richmond.....	881	712..	938	723..	411	62
Scriven.....	147	191..	179	263..	8	17
Taliaferro.....	359	44..	315	69..	19	7
Warren.....	605	326..	574	413..	25	30
Wilkes.....	502	193..	504	212..	12	19
Total.....	5634	2441..	5917	2961..	928	234

Majority for Stephens, 3190; do. for Jenkins 2956; do. for Pierce, 1413.

Total Vote of the State.—Jenkins, 47,128; Johnson, 47,633; Scott, 16,660; Pierce, 34,705.

Majority for Johnson, 510; do. for Pierce, 18,045. The Democrats have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

## DELAWARE.

There was no general Election in this State last year. A Convention of Delegates assembled at Dover on the 10th of March, 1853, to amend the State Constitution, but on submitting their work to a vote of the people, it was rejected by over 200 majority, being 2716 votes for, and 4777 against it.



## KENTUCKY.

CONGRESS, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

District.	Ind. Dem.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem. F. S.
I.	Brown.	Boyd.	Scott.	Pierce.
Ballard.....	381	457	260	328
Caldwell.....	723	864	731	874
Calloway.....	421	753	189	815
Crittenden.....	451	437	396	486
Fulton.....	153	341	152	233
Graves.....	541	966	446	971
Hickman.....	193	464	155	379
Hopkins.....	427	887	737	809
Livingston.....	342	310	312	267
Marshall.....	293	598	91	425
M'Cracken.....	406	484	385	416
Twigg.....	704	462	560	629
Union.....	555	562	499	612

Total.....5590 7585...4913 7244 1  
 Majority for Boyd, 1995; do. for Pierce, 2331

II.	Gray.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem. F. S.
	Gray.	Davie.	Scott.	Pierce.
Breckenridge.....	866	543	842	440
Butler.....	374	445	312	269
Christian.....	960	992	973	806
Davies.....	1084	829	1027	711
Edmonson.....	187	342	208	218
Grayson.....	374	617	433	394
Hancock.....	283	282	249	205
Henderson.....	694	614	619	635
Meade.....	651	320	647	280
Muhlenburg.....	806	643	814	553
Ohio.....	797	781	701	624

Total.....7076 6408...6822 5085 0  
 Majority for Gray, 668; do. for Scott, 1737.

III.	Ewing.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
	Ewing.	No opposition.		
Allen.....	296	280	454	0
Barren.....	805	1119	967	13
Hart.....	434	455	578	0
Logan.....	1184	1294	384	3
Monroe.....	642	377	350	5
Simpson.....	431	389	380	0
Todd.....	642	652	422	1
Warren.....	884	982	600	0

Total.....5318 .....5548 4135 22  
 Majority for Scott, 1413.

IV.	Bramlette.	Christman.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
	Bramlette.	Christman.			
Adair.....	490	655	457	507	0
Boyle.....	527	269	603	323	0
Casey.....	469	406	474	230	0
Clinton.....	278	462	276	318	0
Cumberland.....	561	252	501	157	0
Greene.....	322	605	422	487	0
Lincoln.....	752	435	674	336	0
Pulaski.....	851	1024	707	622	0
Russell.....	505	281	437	195	0
Taylor.....	287	612	284	527	0
Wayne.....	580	656	463	342	0

Total.....5622 5657...5278 4136 0  
 Majority for Christian, 35; do. for Scott, 1142.

V.	Hill.	Stone.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
	Hill.	Stone.			
Anderson.....	339	727	292	606	1
Bullitt.....	439	458	403	446	0
Hardin.....	1062	930	1007	619	0
Larue.....	520	377	417	348	0
Marion.....	903	731	782	763	0
Mercer.....	644	1029	594	914	1
Nelson.....	1070	441	958	487	0
Spencer.....	374	414	331	340	0
Washington.....	775	889	637	680	0

Total.....6126 5996...5421 5203 2  
 Majority for Hill, 130; do. for Scott, 218.

VI.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	F. S.
	Pierce.	Elliott.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Clay.....	271	398	278	185	0
Estill.....	410	505	358	322	0
Floyd.....	96	677	165	222	0
Garrard.....	768	478	863	236	2
Harlan.....	363	214	327	65	0
Johnson.....	37	524	64	299	0
Knox.....	543	383	487	164	0
Laurel.....	335	357	372	187	0
Letcher.....	178	151	63	78	0
Madison.....	801	1040	976	541	155
Owsley.....	178	476	294	326	0
Perry.....	121	257	130	77	0
Pike.....	319	325	221	194	0
Rockcastle.....	357	195	326	97	35
Whitley.....	601	277	358	143	0

Total.....5376 6257 5282 3136 200  
 Majority for Elliott, 881; do. for Scott, 2146.

VII.	Preston.	English.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
	Preston.	English.			
Carroll.....	453	393	446	473	0
Henry.....	793	874	744	983	0
Jefferson.....	3505	2105	3665	5791	1
Oldham.....	382	428	388	486	0
Shelby.....	1173	654	1184	753	0
Trimble.....	325	393	300	491	0

Total.....6609 4847...6727 6977 1  
 Majority for Preston, 1762; do. for Pierce, 250.

VIII.	Letcher.	Brecken'e.	Scott.	P'ce.	Hale.
	Letcher.	Brecken'e.			
Bourbon.....	1071	666	978	528	0
Fayette.....	1391	1180	1576	809	3
Franklin.....	872	842	833	759	0
Jessamine.....	612	668	556	476	0
Owen.....	598	1473	505	1186	0
Scott.....	699	1224	729	888	0
Woodford.....	763	479	706	410	3

Total.....6006 6532...5683 5056 3  
 Majority for Breckenridge, 526; do. for Scott, 627.

IX.	Cox.	Rice.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Bath.....	774	860....	587	785	0
Breathitt.....	223	373....	96	234	0
Carter.....	343	671....	180	497	0
Clarke.....	987	393....	842	322	0
Fleming.....	1095	771....	888	636	1
Greenup.....	779	561....	637	660	0
Lawrence.....	554	476....	385	362	0
Lewis.....	520	470....	400	503	5
Montgomery.....	598	441....	518	389	0
Morgan.....	556	798....	316	500	0
Powell.....	172	160....	111	133	0

Total.....6606 5974...1960 5092 16  
 Majority for Cox, 632; do. for Pierce, 132.

X.	Hodge.	Stanton.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
	Hodge.	Stanton.			
Bracken.....	665	651	638	517	11
Boone.....	852	795	800	769	0
Campbell.....	777	735	577	1098	4
Gallatin.....	356	417	372	411	0
Grant.....	444	608	437	572	0
Harrison.....	750	954	802	947	1
Kenton.....	979	1005	975	1384	1
Mason.....	1226	906	1337	896	3
Nicholas.....	709	754	592	721	1
Pendleton.....	312	735	262	570	0

Total.....7070 7583...6792 7883 21  
 Stanton's majority 513; do. for Pierce, 1093.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....23, Democrats.....15  
 HOUSE—Whigs.....53, Democrats.....45  
 Richard C. Wintersmith, Whig, was elected  
 State-Treasurer without opposition.



## MISSISSIPPI.

CONGRESS, 1853. Gov. 1853. PRES. 1852.					
Districts.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.
I. Nabers, Wright, Rog's, M'Rea, Scott, P'rice					
De Soto.....	864	992..	875	988..	781
Itawamba.....	1082	1184..	1048	1204..	402
Lafayette.....	706	807..	688	809..	401
Marshall.....	1167	1369..	1108	1362..	1078
Panola.....	591	531..	580	559..	427
Pontotoc.....	1176	1339..	1149	1316..	475
Tippah.....	1327	1478..	1309	1477..	569
Tishomingo.....	1469	1235..	1427	1355..	760
Tunica.....	32	49..	40	50..	20

Total.....8414 8984..8224 9100..4913 7886

Maj.—Wright, 570; M'Rea, 876; Pierce, 2973.

II. Wilcox, Barry, Rog's, M'Rea, Scott, P'rice.					
Bolivar.....	69	41..	78	63..	67
Carroll.....	877	764..	915	719..	528
Calhoun.....	455	869..	470	802..	216
Chickasaw.....	758	819..	809	773..	478
Choctaw.....	825	894..	—	—	332
Coahoma.....	193	119..	206	134..	159
Lowndes.....	643	714..	750	576..	499
Monroe.....	1053	855..	1057	825..	467
Noxubee.....	605	446..	657	388..	577
Oktibbeha.....	336	519..	413	430..	211
Sunflower.....	58	68..	72	44..	35
Tallahatchie.....	271	254..	292	231..	143
Yalobusha.....	694	737..	768	699..	549

Total.....6837 7039..6487 5684..4061 6062

Maj.—Barry, 202; Rogers, 803; Pierce, 2001.

III. M'Clung, Sing'n, Rog's, M'Rea, Scott, P'rice					
Attala.....	487	915..	474	913..	318
Hinds.....	1001	812..	1029	810..	975
Holmes.....	655	585..	663	574..	419
Issaquena.....	78	43..	97	79..	48
Kemper.....	508	634..	514	631..	317
Lauderdale.....	556	725..	567	716..	310
Leake.....	346	537..	391	500..	198
Madison.....	541	557..	597	518..	440
Neshoba.....	111	517..	152	473..	51
Newton.....	229	364..	226	353..	107
Rankin.....	352	553..	380	516..	274
Scott.....	175	369..	192	347..	98
Warren.....	647	453..	707	449..	723
Washington.....	96	98..	118	101..	129
Winston.....	359	623..	448	553..	218
Yazoo.....	528	607..	559	595..	453

Total.....6669 5867..7114 8128..5078 6735

Maj.—Singleton, 1696; M'Rea, 1014; Pierce, 1637.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—No opposition to Wiley P. Harris, Democrat, for Congress. The vote of the District for Rogers, was 4142; M'Rea, 7548; Scott, 3496; Pierce, 6193.

## TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Whig.	Dem.	Maj.
Governor—Rogers.....	25,967..	M'Rea.....	30,460..4493
Congress*—Bradford.....	25,183..	Barksd'le.....	29,702..4519
President—Scott.....	17,548..	Pierce.....	26,876..9328

A. H. Handy, Democrat, has been elected Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, receiving 7956 votes to 5929 for William Yerger, Whig, who recently gave a decision in favor of the payment of the Repudiated Mississippi Bonds.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs & Union. 11; Democrats.... 20  
House—Whigs & Union.. 40; Democrats.... 57

\* Elected by general ticket.

## ARKANSAS.

The only election in this State was for Members of Congress, and in the 1st District, there was no opposition to ALFRED B. GREENWOOD, Dem., who received 7,939 votes. The vote of the 2d District was: For Curran, W., 3,301; Warren, D., 3,748.

## LOUISIANA.

CONGRESS, 1853. TREASURER. PRES. '52.					
Districts.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.
I. *Gayarre, Dun'r, Haw'e, Gre'x, Sc't, P'rice					
Orleans, 2d Dist. 1348	2242..	1366	2382		
Do. 3d do. 734	1634..	1338	2792		
Do. Right bank	32	138..	—	67	161
Plaquemines.....	576	382..	88	616..	151
St. Bernard.....	201	159..	no return..	130	120

Total.....2691 4555..2792 5790..5011 5335

Majority for Dunbar, 1864; do. for Greneaux, 2996; do. for Pierce, 324.

\* Independent Democrat, supported by the Whigs.

II. Hunt, Davis, Haw'e, Gre'x, Sc't, P'rice					
Ascension.....	240	331..	299	323..	296
Assumption.....	424	376..	430	483..	511
Jefferson.....	464	514..	466	522..	928
Lafourche.....	664	50..	872	51..	676
Orleans, 1st Dist. 2368	2555..	2300	2657..	In the	
Do 4th do. 519	873..	with 3d do.	1st Dist.		
St. Charles.....	109	27..	111	36..	101
St. James.....	318	116..	320	121..	321
St. John Bap.....	157	6..	150	144..	202
St. Martin.....	503	225..	516	361..	479
St. Mary.....	447	172..	440	175..	390
Terrebonne.....	345	200..	341	271..	197

Total.....6555 5445..6125 5144..4101 2986

Majority for Hunt, 1110; do. for Hawthorne, 981; do. for Scott, 1115.

III. Pond, Perk's, Haw'e, Gre'x, Sc't, P'rice					
Avoyelles.....	338	439..	337	429..	300
Catahoula.....	296	407..	299	406..	280
Carroll.....	241	349..	294	294..	219
Concordia.....	104	123..	115	90..	121
East Feliciana.....	370	381..	328	421..	342
E. Baton Rouge.....	478	458..	465	460..	484
Iberville.....	278	426..	278	428..	318
Livingston.....	168	379..	159	263..	159
Madison.....	147	231..	179	211..	171
Point Coupee.....	226	381..	212	386..	242
St. Helena.....	215	284..	210	291..	209
St. Tammany.....	307	197..	296	203..	254
Tensas.....	104	200..	134	164..	120
Washington.....	174	310..	127	343..	125
W. Baton Rouge.....	201	143..	203	138..	220
West Feliciana.....	140	257..	141	251..	190

Total.....3787 4965..3897 4798..3754 4485

Majority for Perkins, 1178; do. for Greneaux, 901; do. for Pierce, 731.

IV. Smith, Jones, Haw'e, Gre'x, Sc't, P'rice					
Bienville.....	182	596..	191	564..	172
Bossier.....	194	321..	183	336..	180
Caddo.....	420	422..	430	413..	344
Caldwell.....	238	74..	77	230..	54
Calcasieu.....	15	251..	13	279..	34
Claiborne.....	386	888..	506	707..	330
De Soto.....	349	460..	359	444..	241
Franklin.....	157	228..	157	227..	110
Jackson.....	322	522..	327	507..	174
Lafayette.....	96	330..	96	330..	117
Moorehouse.....	300	310..	295	366..	196
Natchitoches.....	389	407..	420	538..	289
Ouachita.....	315	232..	240	305..	190
Rapides.....	309	662..	277	668..	401
Sabine.....	305	355..	291	369..	237
St. Landry.....	934	505..	946	562..	692
Union.....	525	573..	519	571..	435
Vermillion.....	156	156..	134	154..	136
Winn.....	94	202..	84	215..	57

Total.....5695 7494..5505 7725..4389 5841

Maj.—Jones, 1799; Greneaux, 2220; Pierce, 1452.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 12; Democrats..... 20  
House—Whigs..... 37; Democrats..... 60



## TENNESSEE.

CONGRESS, 1853. GOVERNOR. PRES., 1852.

Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem.

District	1.	Taylor	Camp	Henry	John	Scott	P'rice
Carter	809	119..	721	294..	585	140	
Cocke	720	240..	867	383..	743	196	
Greene	833	1449..	902	1915..	780	1307	
Hancock	197	308..	221	532..	241	836	
Hawkins	781	703..	805	1180..	778	831	
Jefferson	441	219..	1396	639..	1170	312	
Johnson	446	85..	392	184..	365	93	
Sevier	249	51..	824	133..	621	80	
Sullivan	357	1174..	361	1407..	260	1114	
Washington	594	1179..	967	1069..	565	853	

Total.....5387 5390 7456 7796 6108 5262

Maj.—Campbell, 143; Johnson, 280; Scott, 846.

A. G. Watkins, Whig, received 3988 votes for Congress in this district.

## II. Maynard Church's Henry John Scott P'rice.

Anderson	500	499..	648	379..	602	267	
Campbell	277	530..	356	445..	313	252	
Cikabonne	489	841..	620	707..	503	519	
Fentress	166	514..	166	504..	153	411	
Grainger	870	843..	908	767..	852	477	
Knox	1769	1213..	2279	770..	1863	565	
Morgan	180	298..	229	260..	240	222	
Overton	394	1293..	431	1282..	345	1639	
Scott	152	235..	188	182..	304	100	

Total.....4797 6266 5913 5296 5175 3852

Maj.—Churchwell, 1469; Johnson, 617; Scott, 1325

## III. Van Dyke Smith Henry John Scott P'rice.

Bledsoe	425	343..	469	363..	464	269	
Blount	1088	765..	1146	734..	827	566	
Bradley	546	1079..	562	1085..	547	778	
Hamilton	750	992..	786	972..	774	648	
Marion	438	402..	476	357..	453	292	
Meigs	122	538..	118	561..	141	442	
Monroe	699	924..	739	900..	805	847	
M'Ninn	753	968..	799	965..	796	866	
Polk	246	519..	249	527..	272	470	
Rhea	251	381..	270	358..	300	307	
Roane	862	792..	912	755..	820	678	

Total.....6180 7703 6526 7517 6199 6103

Maj. Smith, 1523; Johnson, 991; Scott, 96.

## IV. Cullom Gard's Henry John Scott P'rice.

Coffee	274	818..	274	824..	205	722	
De Kalb	612	621..	632	610..	559	588	
Grundy	67	360..	58	374..	44	327	
Jackson	1652	988..	1154	995..	1118	703	
Macon	545	329..	553	341..	616	374	
Smith	1656	553..	1735	546..	1742	520	
Van Buren	100	205..	110	205..	107	165	
Warren	411	1063..	402	1093..	344	922	
White	913	658..	974	634..	949	518	

Total.....5630 5593 5892 5622 5684 4839

Maj.—Cullom, 37; Henry, 270; Scott, 845.

## V. Ready Barry Henry John Scott P'rice.

Cannon	435	781..	445	803..	453	727	
Rutherford	1275	1141..	1407	1243..	1485	1313	
Sumner	774	1030..	806	1425..	825	1563	
Williamson	1467	950..	1502	710..	1583	763	
Wilson	2192	635..	2241	995..	2248	923	

Total.....6143 4577 6401 5178 6604 5289

Maj.—Ready, 1566; Henry, 1225; Scott, 915.

## VI. Henry John Scott P'rice.

Bedford	.....	1359	1257..	1390	1356		
Franklin	.....	356	1224..	350	1133		
Lincoln	.....	617	2322..	606	2297		
Marshall	.....	671	1282..	666	1340		
Maury	.....	1238	1731..	1324	1759		

Total.....4241 7816 4316 7925

Majority for Johnson, 3575; do. for Pierce, 3609.

## VII. Bugg Pavoit Henry John Scott P'rice.

Benton	472	345..	396	463..	340	484	
Decatur	452	277..	408	285..	400	318	
Giles	1272	1191..	1301	1468..	1303	1447	
Hardin	638	762..	671	827..	643	816	
Hickman	315	651..	263	812..	241	839	
Humphreys	418	296..	341	561..	263	471	
Lawrence	649	571..	523	731..	549	568	
Lewis	71	136..	66	182..	43	186	
M'Nairy	993	972..	1016	981..	936	947	
Perry	409	291..	387	329..	325	314	
Wayne	732	373..	709	430..	666	389	

Total.....6421 5865 6081 7014 5729 6736

Maj.—Bugg, 556; Johnson, 941; Pierce, 1006.

## VIII. Zollicoffer Allison Henry John Scott P'rice.

Davidson	2545	1951..	2597	1963..	2623	2058	
Dickson	361	723..	357	743..	1013	769	
Montgomery	1274	1021..	1369	1004..	1560	963	
Robertson	1161	744..	1183	763..	583	729	
Stewart	467	718..	479	718..	323	607	

Total.....5808 5157 5925 5191 5752 5158

Maj.—Zollicoffer, 651; Henry, 734; Scott, 599.

## NINTH DISTRICT.—No opposition to Emerson.

Etheridge, Whig, for Congress. The vote for Henry, was 7554; Johnson, 6999; Scott, 7569; Pierce, 6623.

## X. Yerger Stanton Henry John Scott P'rice.

Fayette	975	1039..	1011	1006..	1096	1054	
Hardeman	656	1029..	651	1025..	716	1024	
Haywood	697	828..	726	785..	790	733	
Madison	1249	808..	1261	795..	1426	816	
Shelby	1543	1422..	1545	1435..	1824	1626	

Total.....5120 5126 5194 5046 5762 5387

Maj.—Stanton, 6; Henry, 148; Scott, 525.

Total Vote of the State.—Henry, 61,163; Johnson, 63,413; Scott, 58,898; Pierce, 57,018.

Majority for Johnson, 2258; do. for Scott, 1880.

The Whigs have a majority in the Legislature.

## OHIO.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Whig. Dem. F.S. Dem. Whig. F.S.

Co's	Barrere	Medill	Lewis	Scott	Pierce	Hale
Adams	861	1314	304..	1213	1736	223
Allen	633	1460	110..	958	1536	23
Ashland	630	1863	422..	1368	2434	27
Ashtabula	1186	844	2103..	2174	1075	252
Athens	849	1272	735..	1751	1363	364
Auglaize	136	930	32..	588	1490	24
Belmont	1478	1964	1298..	2786	2694	454
Brown	1008	1925	593..	1702	2460	393
Butler	1152	2039	271..	2210	3579	123
Carroll	1360	1236	260..	1543	1355	342
Champaign	1256	1961	382..	1994	1687	206
Clark	1793	1121	961..	2662	1374	183
Clermont	1345	2345	586..	2213	2765	409
Clinton	784	688	839..	1424	1063	702
Columbiana	681	2361	1503..	2237	2911	955
Coshocton	448	1758	679..	1896	2618	73
Crawford	525	1778	306..	1074	2106	58
Cuyahoga	1208	3681	2345..	2944	3571	2197
Darke	1568	969	154..	1719	1797	92
Defiance	232	660	118..	551	896	45
Delaware	1184	1787	639..	2063	1591	391
Erie	873	1197	408..	1569	1404	273
Fairfield	1039	2803	170..	2117	3311	10
Fayette	727	632	317..	1221	869	106
Franklin	2414	3678	567..	3498	3632	242
Fulton	574	611	82..	587	727	71
Gallia	1019	999	295..	1567	1103	135
Geauga	566	503	1322..	1147	664	189
Greene	1582	1234	846..	2430	1490	594
Guernsey	1414	1500	635..	1941	1800	594
Hamilton	4383	13062	2816..	9732	13435	606
Hancock	576	1064	55..	1076	1617	35
Hardin	761	798	109..	882	847	76



## OHIO.—Continued.

GOVERNOR, 1853.		PRESIDENT, 1852.	
Whig.	Dem.	F.S.	Whig.
Co's.		Barrere, Medill, Lewis, Scott, Pierce, Hale.	
Harrison....	1273	1186	434....1723
Henry.....	222	564	26....325
Highland....	1504	1789	514....1982
Hocking....	493	1336	81....865
Holmes....	154	1946	670....1068
Huron.....	1103	1705	1277....2242
Jackson....	806	826	50....1069
Jefferson....	1436	2124	633....1905
Knox.....	869	2159	1068....1874
Lake.....	393	487	1016....1046
Lawrence....	920	871	59....1299
Licking....	1136	3452	1072....2779
Logan.....	1359	1007	400....2118
Lorain....	648	1224	1918....1332
Lucas.....	879	1570	247....1238
Madison....	746	484	195....1400
Mahoning..	381	1360	1004....955
Marion.....	594	1044	254....914
Medina....	907	1440	1146....1579
Meigs.....	485	1289	966....1573
Mercer.....	219	699	53....500
Miami.....	1686	1601	388....2754
Monroe....	393	1999	347....907
Montgom'y..	2815	3486	524....3886
Morgan....	930	1345	616....2064
Morrow....	486	1587	965....1090
Muskingum..	2546	2987	555....4228
Noble.....	413	1281	691....885
Ottawa.....	126	375	67....274
Paulding... 24	302	49	121 342 5
Perry.....	1781	4516	78....1417
Pickaway... 1408	1996	115	2175 2041 35
Pike.....	617	1002	47....927
Portage....	632	2160	1222....1551
Preble.....	1353	1113	331....2253
Putnam....	120	674	162....481
Richland... 987	2627	839	2133 3234 249
Ross.....	2081	2220	400....3091
Sandusky... 467	1417	154	1064 1619 88
Scioto.....	1092	1244	129....1804
Seneca....	873	1876	249....1972
Shelby....	619	1104	335....1147
Stark.....	1198	2935	975....2740
Summit....	709	1452	1466....2338
Trimball... 1165	2028	1947	11968 2039 1739
Tuscarawas 1482	2259	803	2650 2645 112
Union.....	910	852	370....1249
Van Wert... 260	610	19	422 737 6
Vinton....	535	737	90....774
Warren....	1612	1473	442....2823
Washington 1311	1906	731	2473 2139 332
Wayne....	919	2227	210....2228
Williams... 140	534	332	546 832 160
Wood.....	714	882	27....831
Wyandot... 774	1218	58	990 1290 9

Total.....85620 147663 50946 152526 169220 31682

Majorities.—Medill, 61,843; Pierce, 16,694.

AGGREGATE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Whigs. Democrats. Free Soilers.

LIUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Allen.....127,272. Myers...148,981. No candidate.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Van Vor's 97,323. Trevitt...151,232. Graham...33,566

SUPREME JUDGE.

Backus... 96,689. Bartley...149,582. Hitchc'k 35,583

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs... 7; Democrats 26; Free Soil 2

House—Whigs... 17; Democrats 70; Free Soil 9

## IOWA.

In this State, David C. Clouand was chosen Attorney-General, Josiah H. Bonney, Commissioner of Public Works, and George Gillaspay Register of the Des Moines Improvement. All Democrats, and elected without serious opposition.

## WISCONSIN.

GOVERNOR, 1853. LIQUOR LAW. PRYS., 1852

	Ind.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Counties.	Holton.	Barstow.	Yes.	No.
Adams.....	38	122..	143	80.. 111 86
Brown.....	33	254..	143	80.. 326 515
Bad Ax.....	7	208..	120	79.. no return.
Calumet....	90	250..	172	210.. 149 245
Crawford...	24	118..	76	75.. — 42
Columbia....	706	816..	1113	450.. 1133 1233
Dane.....	1234	1620..	1666	1244.. 1104 2138
Dodge.....	1418	1992..	1531	1683.. 1205 2264
Fond du Lac 1217	1498..	1409	1229..	1665 1635
Grant.....	1026	983..	1169	989.. 1341 1379
Green.....	748	769..	920	619.. 659 865
Jefferson... 1591	1490..	1510	1585..	1203 1693
Jackson....	14	113..	56	19.. new Co.
Iowa.....	404	492..	517	293.. 885 948
Kenosha....	812	590..	897	454.. 483 590
La Crosse... 150	276..	240	176..	280 325
Lafayette... 420	1026..	796	639..	850 1369
La Pointe...	—	39..	38	— new Co.
Marathon... 4	205..	250	91..	no return.
Manitowoc... 46	854..	319	618..	209 874
Marquette... 852	641..	921	405..	— 300
Milwaukee... 1334	4184..	1243	4301..	2019 3640
Outagamie... 206	267..	250	192..	145 429
Oconto..... —	90..	113	28..	71 101
Ozaukee....	179	1155..	2418	1018.. new Co.
Portage....	56	376..	334	130.. no return.
Pierce.....	34	71..	—	— new Co.
Racine.....	1214	1239..	1456	925.. 842 1308
Richland... 127	185..	134	156..	166 166
Rock.....	1832	1375..	2494	432.. 1509 1691
Sauk.....	472	611..	635	481.. 511 595
Sheboygan... 676	1389..	799	1280..	662 1345
Walworth... 1584	1462..	1906	733..	965 1141
Washington 310	1462..	342	1400..	1156 2350
Waukesha... 1616	1594..	1803	1341..	939 1582
Waupaca.... 152	217..	279	125..	no return.
Waushara... 232	135..	197	58..	147 174
Winnebago... 1008	710..	1244	397..	707 949

Total.....21866 30405 27519 24169 22240 33658

Barstow over Holton, 8,519; majority for Maine Law, 3,410; Pierce over Scott, 11,418.

Baird, Whig, received 3,304 votes for Governor. The Democratic candidates for other offices were chosen by about the same majority as Barstow.

The LEGISLATURE is largely Democratic.

## INDIANA.

An Election was held in this State for Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Horace E. Carter. The candidates were J. W. Gordon, Whig, and Albert G. Porter, Democrat. The vote was light, and Porter was elected by a large majority. No other State officers were chosen at this Election.

## ILLINOIS.

There was no Election for State officers this year. In the Southern Division, Walter B. Scates, Democrat, was elected Judge by a large majority, over Sloan, Whig, and Breese, Democrat.

## MISSOURI.

Five members of the 33d Congress were elected from this State, in 1852 (see Whig Almanac for 1853), since which the State has been divided into seven Congressional Districts, and two members, from the third and seventh districts, were chosen, in 1853, as follows:—

THIRD DISTRICT.—\*Lindley, Whig, 6828; Jackson, Anti-Benton Democrat, 6674.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—\*Caruthers, Whig, 4447; English, Anti-Benton Dem., 2424; Jackson, Benton Dem., 2542; Rosier, Benton Dem., 1750. \*Elected.



## MICHIGAN.

MAINE LAW, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Counties.	Yes.	No.	Scott.	Pierce.
Allegan.....	623	342....	547	582
Barry.....	642	348....	478	652
Berrien.....	1031	866....	1017	1234
Branch.....	1316	904....	1077	1318
Calhoun.....	2482	727....	1734	1824
Cass.....	911	869....	987	984
Chippewa.....	no returns.	no returns.		
Clinton.....	487	488....	470	437
Eaton.....	924	528....	637	786
Genesee.....	1357	837....	1221	1145
Hillsdale.....	1840	725....	1417	1596
Houghton.....	142	71....	no returns.	
Ingham.....	951	591....	780	929
Ionia.....	931	694....	654	864
Jackson.....	1635 m.rj.		1727	1840
Kalamazoo.....	1563	595....	1574	1257
Kent.....	1504	896....	1221	1519
Lapeer.....	922	475....	618	819
Lenawee.....	3118	1614....	2419	2857
Livingston.....	1241	909....	931	1419
Mackinac.....	21	13....	38	292
Macomb.....	1730	920....	1058	1631
Monroe.....	1085	841....	1112	1582
Montcalm.....	171	101....	120	156
Newaggo.....	87	23....	40	104
Oakland.....	3258	1251....	2376	3174
Ottawa.....	427	321....	363	756
Ontonagaw.....	128	12....	no returns.	
Saginaw.....	351	329....	367	694
Shiawassee.....	558	440....	519	584
St Clair.....	1449	427....	852	1110
St Joseph.....	1210	890....	1164	1259
Sanilac.....	295	176....	106	252
Tuscola.....	95	61....	80	62
Van Buren.....	715	379....	613	771
Washtenaw.....	3073	1421....	2274	2604
Wayne.....	3831	2980....	3407	4630

Total.....42,084 23,054 33,859 41,842  
 Maj.—Maine Liquor Law, 19,030; Pierce, 7983.

## CALIFORNIA.

GOVERNOR. S. JUDGE, '53. PRES. 1852.

Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem.

Co's.	Waldo.	Bigler.	Rob'n.	Wells.	Scott.	Pierce.
Alameda.....	418	551..	229	745..	—	—
Butte.....	1643	1544..	1490	1768..	1478	1741
Calaveras.....	2212	2545..	2157	2628..	2290	2848
Colusi.....	261	165..	230	225..	225	232
Contra Costa.....	326	524..	270	388..	413	590
El Dorado.....	4219	4373..	4032	4602..	5146	6106
Humboldt.....	243	233..	—	—	—	—
Klamath.....	452	387..	441	402..	217	210
Los Angeles.....	223	477..	225	485..	498	574
Marin.....	321	218..	319	231..	145	137
Mariposa.....	810	845..	760	925..	854	1292
Monterey.....	87	255..	37	312..	54	273
Napa.....	393	173..	316	229..	208	270
Nevada.....	2179	2311..	2126	2302..	2618	2856
Placer.....	1696	1923..	1616	2039..	2295	2831
Sacramento.....	3522	3276..	2979	3428..	3644	3280
San Bernar'n.....	2	253..	3	224..	—	—
San Diego.....	100	74..	52	77..	107	105
S. Francisco.....	5475	5480..	5046	5929..	4167	4241
San Joaquin.....	1180	1250..	1151	1304..	1159	1198
S. L. Obispo.....	157	9..	79	62..	112	11
S. Barbara.....	103	184..	84	203..	78	104
Santa Clara.....	1196	598..	1062	841..	827	799
Santa Cruz.....	429	341..	384	391..	186	306
Siasta.....	741	817..	694	876..	757	971
S.erra.....	1515	1906..	1447	1982..	1318	1619
Siskiyou.....	635	819..	597	864..	459	492
Solano.....	532	541..	471	599..	308	355
Sonoma.....	641	404..	457	610..	267	474
Sutter.....	240	253..	190	290..	214	205
Trinity.....	581	748..	550	773..	683	785
Tulare.....	27	54..	23	59..	32	40

Waldo. Bigler. Rob'n. Wells. Scott. Pierce

Tuolumne.....	2358	2759..	2227	2930..	2541	3132
Yolo.....	472	434..	364	532..	400	350
Yuba.....	2285	2410..	2104	2599..	2077	2199

Total.....37454 38940.34302 41902.35407 46265

Maj.—Bigler, 1486; Wells, 7600; Pierce, 5219.  
 Purdy, *Lieut. Governor*; Bell, *Controller*; Means,  
*Treasurer*; Hubbs, *Superintendent Public Instru-*  
*tion*; M'Connell, *Attorney-General*; Marlette, *Sur-*  
*veyor-General*; were elected by 6000 to 10,000  
 majority, all Democrats.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs..... 8; Democrats..... 33  
 HOUSE.—Whigs..... 11; Democrats..... 80

## FLORIDA.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.—Thomas

Baltzell, \* 3373; Leslie A. Thompson, 1510; Benj.  
 D. Wright, 1705.

Associate Justices.—\*Thomas Douglas, 3960;  
 2602; \*Chas. H. Du Pont, 3660; Albert G. Semmes,  
 D. P. Hogue, 1907. \* Elected.

## TEXAS.

In the First Congressional District, there was no  
 opposition to \*George W. Smythe, Democrat. In  
 the Second, the vote was for Caruthers, W., 2401;  
 \*Bell, D., 7750; Scurry, D., 3911; Lewis, D., 3052;  
 Blake, D., 1429.

The total vote of the State was, for—  
 Governor—Ochiltree, W., 9178; \*Pease, D., 13,091;  
 Wood, D., 5983; Evans, D., 4677; Chambers, D.,  
 2449; Dancy, D., 315.

Lieutenant Governor—Kirby, W., 5967; \*Dickson,  
 D., 1425; Robertson, D., 6898; Henry, D., 4823;  
 Goode, D., 885.

LEGISLATURE largely Democratic. \* Elected.

## TERRITORIES.

OREGON.—The vote for Delegate to Congress  
 was, for Skinner, W., 2599; Lane, D., 4529.

MINNESOTA.—Wilkin, W., 738; Rice, D., 2387.

NEBRASKA.—Johnson, W., 388; Guthrie, D., 58.

NEW MEXICO.—Father Gallegos, Ind. Dem.,  
 elected by 539 majority over Ex-Governor Lane.

UTAH.—John M. Bernhisel elected by 1232  
 majority over all other candidates.

## VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY.

SECRETARY OF STATE. CONTROLLER.

Wards.	Leav'h.	Clinton.	Verp'k.	Cook.	Cooley.	Kelly.
I.....	326	516	250....	336	477	281
II.....	190	230	117....	200	218	117
III.....	593	377	143....	630	336	156
IV.....	237	700	636....	243	639	722
V.....	733	823	328....	822	746	325
VI.....	152	771	370....	184	755	574
VII.....	1241	983	408....	1306	879	423
VIII.....	1001	1454	367....	1312	1122	367
IX.....	1408	1793	795....	2306	890	792
X.....	773	571	647....	902	412	640
XI.....	716	1815	662....	1290	1113	643
XII.....	405	459	530....	544	314	534
XIII.....	673	632	691....	811	479	622
XIV.....	354	763	781....	380	719	790
XV.....	1223	851	235....	1489	350	269
XVI.....	1295	922	801....	1682	495	818
XVII.....	1403	1497	689....	1636	1194	638
XVIII.....	1067	821	538....	1225	617	629
XIX.....	399	141	522....	424	107	523
XX.....	807	861	1013..	1248	412	1048
XXI.....	624	558	326....	774	390	327
XXII.....	614	625	306....	651	538	308

Total...16283 18148 11005..20497 13435 11271



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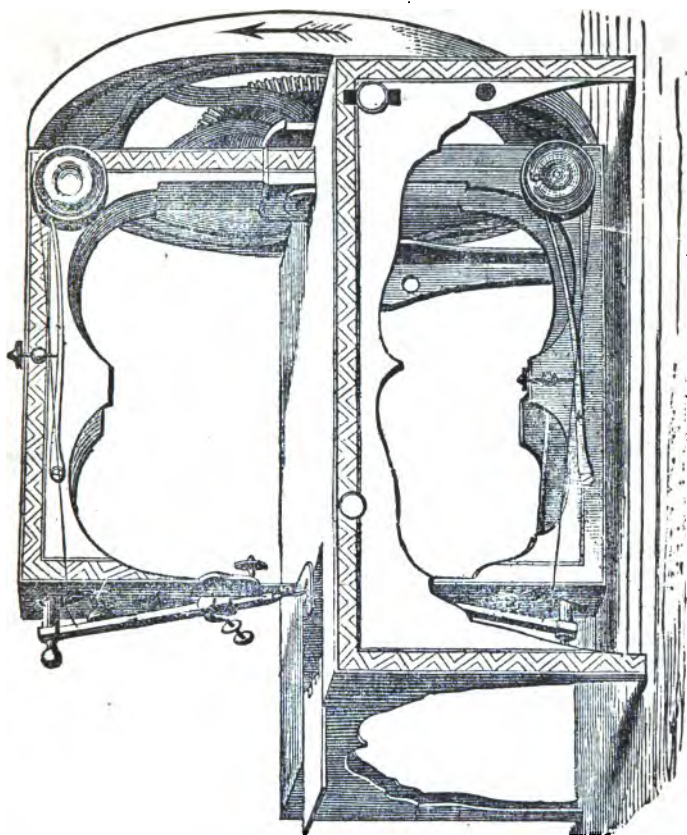
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Embraces most of the best Commercial, Political, Religious, Literary, Scientific, Congressional, Legislative, Reformatory, and Agricultural Journals, Prices Current, &c., in the United States, British Provinces, &c., for which he is the duly appointed agent—especially authorized by the proprietors to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements; thereby affording every facility for the transaction of business with the best and most widely-circulated journals of all the cities and principal towns in the country.

V. B. PALMER, the Agent, is prepared to give all requisite information on the subject of a complete system of ADVERTISING in the Newspapers of the COUNTRY, far and near.

He believes that the material affairs of business transactions must be aided and sustained by a proportionate exercise of intellectual energy; and this intellectual energy should keep pace with the facilities by which the material affairs of business are advanced.

Every one is now obliged, if he would keep pace with the times, to aid his physical exertions in trade, or whatever business he may be engaged in, by due recourse to those means by which his business may become generally known. This is the intellectual part of his business, and the Press is THE great medium through which it must, at the present day, be developed.

Now-a-days newspapers are diffused far and wide; they are read by all, and afford the only vehicle by which men and establishments become generally known. At the present day, as yet, this engine of intelligence has not attracted attention commensurate with contemporary improvements, simply because the material of business is more palpable and tangible, and it will be only by degrees that the power of the press will be acknowledged as equal to that of steam for the furtherance of business enterprise.

A business man may learn through this agency, just what journals to advertise in to reach, effectively and cheaply, the sections wherein his trade may be extended.

To public institutions, reading-rooms, clubs, &c., as well as to individuals, in all parts of the world, the Agency presents a convenient, safe, and ready means of subscribing for the best journals in the Union, and advertising in any number of the most desirable business papers.

Remittances may be made from any section of the country, with entire assurance that all orders for newspapers, periodicals, books, &c. &c., will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address V. B. PALMER, Newspaper Agent, New York, Tribune Buildings; Boston, Scollay's Building, Court st.; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

As he has no connection with any other person, all communications and orders intended for the Agency should be directed to V. B. PALMER. To prevent imposition, the public have been repeatedly cautioned against the acts of imitators and pretended agents, who infest some of the cities.

## Advantages of Advertising in Newspapers of the City and Country. at V. B. Palmer's Advertising Agency.

1. The most widely-circulating journals in America are on file for convenient examination and selection. and the terms of each recorded for the inspection of subscribers and advertisers.

2. The publishers have appointed and authorized him to make contracts for subscriptions and advertisements. His receipts are regarded as payments, and therefore valid and sufficient.

3. Advertisements are inserted in any one paper, or (from a single copy) in any number, at the lowest cash prices, without extra charge, at the earliest practicable time, and a copy of each paper furnished to the advertiser, that he may see that his order is complied with.

4. Editorial and Business notices inserted on the most favorable terms, calling attention to advertisements.

5. Reliable explanatory information of places, character, and circulation of papers, adaptation to various business pursuits, and comparative rates of advertising in different papers, cheerfully given, with every reasonable facility for adopting at once a safe, efficient, and judicious system of advertising.

6. Advertisers save the postage, and avoid the labor of corresponding with publishers, risk of remittances, unreasonable and repeated calls of strangers with separate bills, the vexatious deceptions of journals of dubious character, and losses from contracting with incompetent and irresponsible persons, of doubtful authority.

7. To avoid unnecessary expense, concise forms of advertisements are recommended, and written without charge, and valuable practical suggestions made for improving in style and force such as are written by unpractised hands.

[From the New York Daily Tribune.]

The business of advertising is imperfectly understood by merchants generally. Mr Palmer's great experience and extensive agency enable him to give very important and valuable suggestions in these matters to all who may favor him with an interview. The subject, as presented by him, is worthy the serious attention of all persons engaged in active business.

From an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Palmer, we are prepared to say, that any business connected with the agencies which he advertises will be both promptly and honorably transacted. In the matter of newspaper Agencies, he has reduced the business to such an admirable system, that all parties can hardly fail to be satisfied.

[From the Bangor Democrat.]

Mr. V. B. Palmer is our only Agent in Boston, New York, &c. No attention will be paid to any other agency in the above cities.

[From the Morristown Jerseyman.]

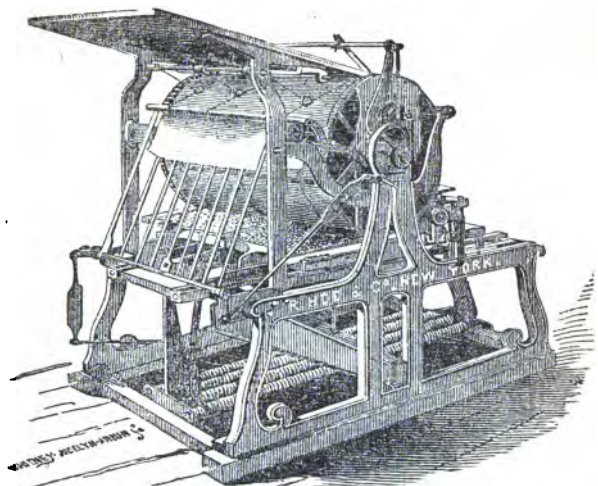
V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, is our Only Agent in New York. We make this announcement in answer to several applications for that purpose.

[From the Brockville (Can.) Recorder.]

V. B. Palmer, the well known and enterprising American Newspaper Agent, has been deputed by us to procure subscriptions and advertisements for the Recorder in the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, whose every act in reference to the above will be binding on us.



**Printers' and Binders' Warehouse,**  
**29 & 31 GOLD STREET,**  
 MANUFACTORY ON BROOME, SHERIFF AND COLUMBIA STREETS,  
**NEW YORK.**



**R. HOE & Co.,**

Offer for sale, of their own manufacture,

**CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINES,**

For Newspaper, Book and Job Work,

**Washington and Smith Hand Presses, Self-Inking Machines, Card Printing**  
 Machines, Proof Presses, **Hydraulic Presses**, with wrought iron Cylinders,  
 Standing Presses, of various kinds, Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture,  
 Stands, Imposing Stones; also, Lithographic and Copperplate  
 Binders' Presses, Materials, &c., &c.

**A Catalogue of prices**, containing cuts and description of many of the Machines, with directions for putting them up and working them, may be had on application by mail, or otherwise.

Printers, Publishers, and others, wishing to purchase, will be furnished with an estimate for an office, or bindery, in detail, if desired.

They keep constantly on hand at their ware-rooms, or furnish at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, *every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including type, ink, &c.*

*They also manufacture Cast Steel Circular, Mill Pitt and Cross-cut Saws, &c.*

**TO PRINTERS.**—N. B. They also invite the particular attention of Job Printers to the smaller sizes of the single *Large* Cylinder Presses. The *Folio*cap, Medium and Super-Royal sizes, are found exceedingly useful and profitable for jobbing of all kinds, from the finest work in colors, to the cheapest programme or hand-bill. Script circulars, bill-heads, checks and blanks are printed on either size, with the greatest facility, neatness and uniformity. By their rapid execution, a job of 500 can be made ready and printed in the time usually required to get the form ready on a bed and platen press. Vulcanized Rubber Cloth is furnished, so that for different sized forms no change of blanket is necessary. They may be seen in operation in all the principal job offices in New York and other cities.

Folio Post,	Bed 24 by 19 inches	\$ 900.
Medium,	" 28½ " 23 "	1200.
Super-royal,	" 33 " 27½ "	1400.

An assortment of **SUPERIOR COPYING PRESSES** for sale at their Warerooms.



# WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.'S SEWING MACHINE,

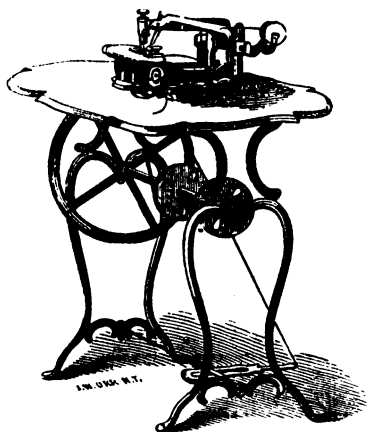
MANUFACTURED AT WATERTOWN, CONN.

OFFICE, 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A. S. WILSON'S PATENT

August 12, 1851,

AND JUNE 15, 1852.



AGENCIES AT  
63 COURT STREET, BOSTON.  
172 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.  
IRON HALL, WASHINGTON.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public—with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being *exclusively* our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following :—

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.
2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.
3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed ; in that respect it has no equal.
4. The little *power* required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvas bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of the Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office.

**WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING Co.,**

265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



# WHOLESALE BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, ON THE CASH SYSTEM.

Our plan is as follows:—

A REDUCED PRICE WILL BE FIXED UPON EVERY BOOK AND OTHER ARTICLE IN OUR LINE, AND THIS WILL BE INVARIABLE.

OUR TERMS WILL BE INFLEXIBLY—CASH ON DELIVERY.

Thus had debts, the expenses of collecting, and the various other circumstances which, in a credit business, render large profits necessary, are avoided.

Our facilities are unsurpassed by those of any house in the country. Being the sole publishers of a number of the Standard School-books in use in all parts of the country, as well as other books, we have every advantage in procuring stock.

Our stock will be found to embrace SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS of every description, and a full assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STATIONERY. BLANK BOOKS of every description on hand, or manufactured to order. WRITING PAPERS in full variety, and, in short, every article in our line.

Please to remember that we do not ask you to take our word as to the advantages of purchasing your bill in our line for cash. Make your arrangements, when next you visit New York, to pay cash for your book bill (if not already accustomed to do so), and learn our prices and judge for yourselves, as to whether you can make it worth while. Meanwhile, as our prices are invariable, you can depend on purchasing just as cheaply of us by order, as you could personally.

## MASON BROTHERS,

23 PARK ROW, OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK.

## ROUND.

Come and sub - scribe!      Come and sub - scribe!

Come, all ye Singers, and send on your money, One

dol - lar a year you must pay in ad - vance.

## THE N. Y. MUSICAL REVIEW,

Is the cheapest and best Musical Paper in the world. It is published fortnightly—every other Thursday. Each number contains 16 large pages, four of which are new music of the most useful, entertaining and practical character, and “perfectly adapted to the wants of the people,” to purposes of religious worship, to social gatherings, to public occasions, and to the home circle; this music is of a refined and simple, as well as of a scientific character, “and such as can be easily performed by persons of ordinary musical attainments.”—In the editorial department of the REVIEW, (in addition to Mr. Cady, the former editor,) are engaged gentlemen of the highest talent, and ripest musical experience; among whom are GEORGE F. ROOT, WM. B. BRADBURY, THOMAS HASTINGS, LOWELL MASON, and others, which enables us to give, in addition to the music, the most varied, entertaining and useful musical reading, and musical news from everywhere.

Clergymen, Choristers, Organists, Music Teachers, and all those interested in music, are cordially invited to act as agents, and forward subscriptions. Specimen numbers sent on receipt of two postage stamps.

**TERMS**—One Copy, \$1; Six Copies, \$5; Inflexibly in advance. Address (post paid)

## MASON BROTHERS,

23 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.



The great strength sustaining, and health renewing preparation introduced by Dr. M. Morse, the celebrated oriental traveler and chemist, has become so well known throughout this country and Europe, that no physician, who values his reputation, would venture to admit himself ignorant of its extraordinary properties, or think of questioning its wonderful cures.

In all kindness and without deigning to create undue alarm, we would remind the nervous, the feeble, and the sick,

Nor should the healthy neglect the means of fortifying the constitution.

Our climate breaks down thousands of strong men every summer; yet by the use of this peerless invigorant, the muscular and nervous system may be so braced up; and the digestive powers so thoroughly and permanently restored that neither sudden changes of temperature, application to study, physical exertion, nor the most arduous labor of thought or muscle will subdue the energies developed; we might almost say, created by its influence.

### CURE OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once re-braced, re-vivified, and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of nervous disease vanish together under its influence. The swooping, trembling victim of depression and debility, becomes a new man. He stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously sunk in gloom of an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright, buoyant and active; and he goes forth refreshed, regenerated, and conscious of new vigor, to his accustomed occupations. Nor is the effect temporary. On the contrary, the relief is permanent, for the cordial properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself, and restore it to its normal condition. Well may the preparation be called the

### MEDICAL WONDER

of the nineteenth century. It is, as the first scientific men in the old world have admitted, that miracle of medicine heretofore supposed to have no existence.

### A STIMULANT THAT ENTAILS NO REACTION.

Its force is never expended, as is the case with opium, alcoholic preparations, and all other excitants.

It is the only infallible remedy yet discovered for Nervous Head and Mind Complaints; it is the mental physic, long sought for, and never before found—the only natural agent that can “administer to a mind diseased.” In cases of Neuralgia, Headache, Vertigo, Pain in the Nerves of the Face, and the various trains of Nervous Affections, it will produce a cure in an astonishing short period of time; and it will also remove Depression, Excitement, a tendency to Blush, Restlessness, Sleeplessness, Dislike of Society, Incapacity for Study or Business, Loss of Memory, Confusion, Giddiness, Blood to the Head, Melancholy, Mental Debility, Hysteria, Indecision, Wretchedness. Thoughts of Self-Destruction. Fear of Insanity, &c. It will increase and restore the appetite, strengthen the emaciated, renew the health of those who have destroyed it, induce continual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolong life.

### CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietors fac-simile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass—

“DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.  
C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.”

☞ The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles.

Price.—\$3 per bottle; two for \$5; six for \$12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor.

To whom all orders should be addressed.

192 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.



# INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

that summer's wasting heat is near us, that the drain upon the sources of vitality is increased twenty-fold, and that without the helping aid of this life-saver many a delicate wife and daughter, many a pale and sickly son, sinking into the deadly embrace of consumption—many a parent breaking down under the pressure of mental and physical exertion or slow disease, must be consigned to the still abodes of death, before another summer shall bring back its blossoms to the rose.



# American Printing Ink Co.,

NEW YORK CITY.

# Buffalo Printing Ink Co.,

BUFFALO.

The above companies having completed their arrangements, are now prepared to offer to PRINTERS and the trade, Superior Qualities of printing Ink, including all the varieties of Color. Their inks have been tested in every style of printing, and proved equal, if not superior, to any in the market. The companies are determined to preserve the standard of their manufactures, to which so much merit has been awarded, and it will be their aim to produce a quality of ink, far in advance of any heretofore offered to the public, and at much less prices, than are sold by the old Ink makers. All the Western States, North, or West of the Ohio River, including the Western Counties of the State of New York, bounding on Oswego, Madison, Cortland, Tomkins and Steuben Counties, will address all orders to the BUFFALO PRINTING INK Co., at Buffalo;—all the other States in the Union, ("except the New England States, where a new Company now formed, will soon be ready to supply orders from these States,") will address their orders to the AMERICAN PRINTING INK Co., New York City.

New York, January 1. 1854.

## LETTERS OF CREDIT,

## And Circular Notes.

## Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

## BANKERS, NEW-YORK,

Issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, and CIRCULAR NOTES, for the use of travellers, on the following Cities:

ALEXANDRIA,	CALCUTTA,	LYONS,	PALERMO,
ANTWERP,	CANTON,	LISBON,	ROME,
ATHENS,	DRESDEN,	MADRID,	ROTTERDAM,
AMSTERDAM,	DUSSELDORF	MALTA,	RIO DE JANEIRO,
BERLIN,	EDINBURG,	MARSEILLES,	ST. PETERSBURG,
BONN,	FLORENCE,	MILAN,	STRASBURG,
BADEN-BADEN,	FRANKFORT,	MOSCOW,	SIENNA,
BERNE,	GENOA,	MUNICH,	SMYRNA,
BORDEAUX,	GENEVA,	MESSINA,	SEVILLE,
BOULOGNE,	GIBRAITAR,	MULHOUSE,	STETTIN,
BREMEN,	HAVANNA,	MADRAS,	SHANGHAI,
BRUSSELS,	HAMBURG,	MALTA,	SINGAPORE,
BAGNI DE LUCCA,	HAGUE,	MANILLA,	SYDNEY, N. S. W.
BASLE,	HAVRE,	MELBOURNE, Aust.	TURIN,
BEYROUT, Syria,	HEIDELBERG,	MADEIRA,	TOULON,
BOMBAY,	HONG KONG,	NAPLES,	TRIESTE,
RATAVIA,	KANDY Ceylon,	NICE,	VENICE,
CAIRO,	LONDON,	OPORTO,	VEVAY,
COBLENTZ,	LAN ANNE,	OLERON,	VIENNA,
COLOGNE,	LIVERPOOL,	PARIS,	WIESBADEN,
CADIZ,	LEGHORN,	PAU,	WARSAW,
CARLUSHE,	LEIPSIK,	PISA,	ZURICH, &c., &c.



**TO BOOKSELLERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.**

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT WHOLESALE.**

**DAN'L BURGESS & Co.,**

**Publishers, Wholesale Booksellers & Stationers,**

**No. 60 JOHN STREET, NEW-YORK,**

**ARE OFFERING AT THE LOWEST RATES,**

**SCHOOL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS**—every variety in use.

**MISCELLANEOUS AND JUVENILE BOOKS**—of Standard Authors, adapted to private, public and school libraries.

**BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER AND HYMN BOOKS**—of every variety, size and style.

**STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY**—in great variety.

**BLANK BOOKS**—of every style and size.

**MEMORANDUMS, PASS BOOKS, &c., &c.**

**WRITING PAPER**—of all qualities.

**WRAPPING PAPERS**—assorted sizes.

Also a general assortment of **LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS.**

We are the publishers of the following valuable and popular series of School Books used very extensively in the United States, viz:

Smith's 1st Book or Primary Geography,  
Smith's 2d Book or Quarto Geography,  
Smith's Geography and Atlas, newly revised and illustrated edition, embracing Ancient Geography, with a large and valuable Map of the Roman Empire, (Atlas bound in stiff covers.)

Smith's Introductory Arithmetic,  
Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic and Key,

Smith's New Arithmetic and Key,  
Smith's Illustrated Astronomy, quarto,  
Smith's Abridged Astronomy,  
Towers' 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Readers,  
Towers' Gradual Speller,  
Towers' Elements of Grammar,  
Towers' English Grammar,

Towers' Intellectual Algebra and Key,  
Mayhew's Bookkeeping, Key and Blanks,  
Mayhew's Popular Education,  
Arnold's Arithmetical Questions, English and French,  
Ackerman's Natural History,  
Guernsey's United States, Juvenile and Advanced,

Claggett's Expositor, and Elocution made easy,  
Vaughan's Speller, Definer and Reader,  
Ricord's Youth's Grammar,  
Lafever's Modern Builder's Guide,  
Gould's House Carpenter's Assistant,  
Plans for Churches,  
Ives' Musical Series,  
V. C. Taylor's ditto

Publishing the above books, and exchanging with other publishers for their latest and best works, enables us to command a large stock of all kinds of books, which we offer to purchasers at the very

## **LOWEST PRICES.**

Our long experience in the Book and Stationery business, enables us to fill all orders entrusted to us, (either by mail or otherwise), with care and dispatch. The attention of all buyers for cash or approved credit, from all sections of the country, is respectfully solicited, and they are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

**PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.**

**WELLS & WEBB,**

Dealers in all kinds of

**PRINTING MATERIALS,**

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

**Wood Type, Cases, Stands, Furniture, &c., &c.,**

**NO. 18 DUTCH STREET,**

**CORNER OF FULTON STREET,**

**NEW YORK.**

Boxwood and Mahogany prepared for Engravers.

Reads for Newspapers Designed and Engraved in every variety of style, to Order.



# BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Successors to

## MARQUAND & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

### SILVER AND PLATED HARDWARE, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

## 247 Broadway, New York,

(South corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall.)

HENRY BALL,

WM. BLACK,

EBENEZER MONROE.

### Silver Ware,

To which they would particularly invite the attention of Committees for Presentation, Hotel Proprietors, Shipowners, and Families, as they will here find one of the largest and most varied stocks of solid Silverware that can be found in any other Establishment in the United States, or the world. Also, a general assortment of PLATED WARE, BRONZED and FANCY GOODS, MARBLE STATUARY, FINE PAINTINGS, &c., great care having been taken in selecting the above Goods by one of the Firm, who spends the greater portion of the year in visiting the various manufactories throughout Europe.

#### THOUGHTS OVER A SERIES OF PORTRAITS.

'Oh! that those lips had language,' so the song  
Of gentle Cowper breathed its sorrow forth,  
As on his mother's picture gazing long,  
His soul recalled her holiness and worth;  
Recalled that dear fond gaze—all hers alone—  
That fixed on him—a careless laughing boy—  
Seemed like the warm beam of the cheerful sun,  
Reflected from the heart's pure well of joy.

Alas! the lips that breathe and blush to-day.  
Red with the tide of ardent hope and health,  
On which we gaze with such idolatry  
As misers lavish on their golden wealth,—  
The lips that now have language, which to hear,  
Thrills like electric flash the beating heart,  
Whose lightest word is music to the ear—  
Those lips, alas! must close no more to part.

Must close for ay! No word of warning given;  
No signal e'er the King of Terror comes;  
The cradled infant, newly come from Heaven,  
And aged sire together seek their homes—  
The cold, dark homes below the verdant earth.  
The narrow house appointed unto each,  
Alike regardless of the voice of mirth, [speech,  
The mourner's wailings, and all forms of

Then, when the dear one's 'customed chairs we  
Beside the table, or the cheerful fire, [place  
And gaze in sorrow on the vacant space  
That held so late our bleeding heart's desire,  
How prized above all other things we find  
The poorest relics that they flung aside,  
The robes they wore, the books they left behind,  
The toys they handled latest ere they died.

Yet these decay; and Memory, tho' for years  
Her mirror shows the lost one's absent form,  
Will, in this world of ceaseless hopes and fears,  
Grow less distinct, tho' still the heart be warm.  
Thou, glorious Art! thy mission 'tis to bring  
Back from the grave, where love its treasure  
Perfect as when it moved, a living thing, [hid,  
The half-remembered, dear departed shade.

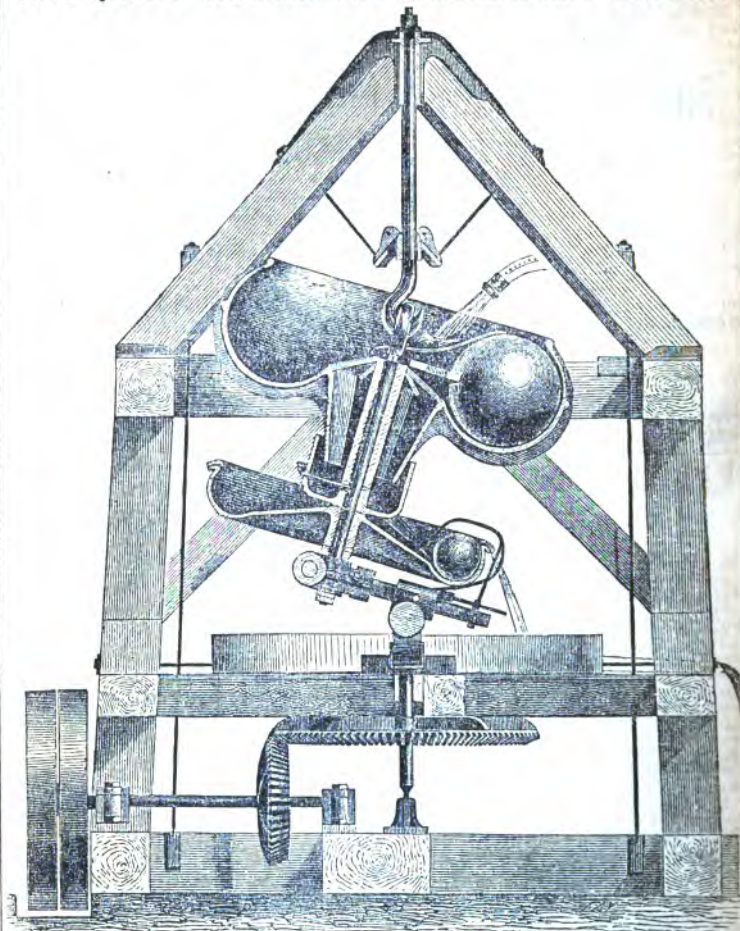
Oh, ye that love and are beloved in turn,  
Risk not a loss you ever must deplore;  
When life's frail lamp but once hath ceased to  
No art the vanished glory can restore. [burn,  
Avoid delay, for Death is ever near,  
Still beckoning onward to the world of shades;  
Then, as you cannot keep your loved ones here,  
"Secure the shadow ere the substance fades."

#### ROOT'S GREAT PREMIUM DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

No. 363 BROADWAY, Corner of Franklin st., three minutes walk above the Park, is open day and evening; the rooms are very easy of access. Perfect pictures are made in sunshine, cloud, or storm. Crayons, most delicate and perfect, made nowhere elsewhere in New-York. Crystallotypes far more perfect and quite as beautiful as ivory miniatures; and unparalleled for accuracy in views of natural objects, buildings, fields, monuments, &c. Old pictures accurately copied. Stereoscopes of all kinds taken. Locketts, pins, &c., on hand. Gallery filled with likenesses of notable persons and views. No one should visit New York without calling at Root's Gallery, and securing at least their own likeness. You will see there accurate daguerreotypes of Jerusalem, Mount Zion, Bethlehem, Nazareth, &c.



# P. G. GARDINER'S GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING AND AMALGAMATING MACHINE.



The above cut represents the **GARDINER GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHER AND AMALGAMATOR**, which is now universally admitted to be the most effective *Pulverizing and Amalgamating Machine* in existence. The want felt by the mining interest, both in this country and elsewhere, for improved machinery for crushing quartz, and extracting therefrom all the gold in its matrix, has had the effect to produce this invention. From the striking simplicity of its construction, the various parts are not likely to get out of order; and the certainty with which it reduces the hardest quartz to an impalpable powder, in connection with its unrivalled capacity for amalgamating, insures the fact that every particle of gold in the rock will be extracted by this machine.

Orders promptly filled on application at the office of the *Gardiner Gold Quartz Pulverizing and Amalgamating Machine Co.*, No. 58 Beaver street.  
New York, January 1854.



# PUTNAM'S MONTHLY;

An Original Magazine of American Literature, Science and Art.

\$3 A YEAR, OR 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

With the January number was commenced the third volume or second year of this popular work, the successful establishment of which has already far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projectors and publishers. Many of the ablest writers in this country have been, and are, enlisted in the enterprise, as regular contributors.

The literary resources of the "Monthly," now so ample, will, in the coming year, be increased and elevated by all inducements in our power. With all its present general features, it is intended that the Magazine shall have new and varied attractions for all classes of our wide circle of readers. Each number will contain one or more entertaining and instructive papers, ILLUSTRATED FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS when such illustrations can add anything to the value or interest of the text. Popular information on matters connected with practical science and the useful arts and manufactures, will form a special feature.

**TERMS.**—Subscribers remitting \$3 promptly in advance, will receive the work for one year, POST-PAID, in any part of the United States within 3,000 miles.

Clubs of six, Postmasters and Clergymen, supplied at \$2—they paying postage, 3 cents per number.

The first two volumes of the Magazine, neatly bound in cloth, may now be had through any bookseller. Price, \$2 each, or in half morocco, \$3. Covers for binding the volumes, 25 cents each.

Subscribers remitting \$5 will receive the Magazine for 1854, and a complete set of the

## Illustrated Record of the Industry of All Nations,

containing 500 engravings. The two BOUND volumes for 1853 and the Illustrated Record, will be supplied for \$6.

## VALUABLE AND ATTRACTIVE NEW WORKS,

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Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	John J. McRea.....	Jan. 1856	3,000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. & Tu. N.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Sterling Price.....	Dec. 1856	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
N. Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Nathaniel B. Baker.....	June 1855	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	Rodman M. Price.....	Jan. 1857	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York.....	Albany.....	Myron H. Clark.....	Jan. 1857	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Thomas Bragg.....	Jan. 1857	2,000	3 M. Nov.	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	William Medill.....	Jan. 1856	1,800	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	James Pollock.....	Jan. 1858	3,000	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Prov'e.....	William W. Hoppin.....	May, 1856	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	James H. Adams.....	Dec. 1855	3,500	4 M. Nov.	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Andrew Johnson.....	Oct. 1855	2,000	1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas.....	Austin.....	Edward M. Pease.....	Dec. 1855	2,000	In December	1 M. Aug.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Stephen Royce.....	Oct. 1855	750	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Joseph Johnson.....	Jan. 1856	5,000	2 M. Jan.	4 Th. April.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Wm. A. Barstow.....	Dec. 1855	1,250	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES.—Oregon, Geo. L. Curry; Minnesota, Willis A. Gorman; New Mexico, David Merriweather; Utah, Edwin J. Steptoe; Washington, Isaac J. Stevens; Nebraska, Mark W. Izard; Kansas, Andrew H. Reeder.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Whigs in *Italics*. \* Know-Nothings.

## POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

STATES.	1852.			1848.			1844.			Population of 1850.
	Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.	Whig. Taylor.	Dem. Cass.	F. S. V. Bu'n.	Whig. Clay.	Dem. Polk.	Ab'n. Birn'y.	
Alabama.....	15,038	26,881		30,482	31,363		23,084	37,740		71,611
Arkansas.....	7,404	12,173		7,588	9,300		5,504	9,546		29,778
California.....	31,971	39,665	100	Admitted since 1848.						192,807
Connecticut.....	30,359	33,249	3,160	30,314	27,045	5,005	32,830	29,841	1,943	370,722
Delaware.....	6,293	6,318	62	6,422	5,910	80	6,258	5,971		91,332
Florida.....	2,875	4,318		4,539	3,238		Admitted since 1844.			87,448
Georgia.....	16,660	34,705		47,544	44,802		42,100	44,147		306,101
Illinois.....	64,934	80,597	9,966	53,215	56,629	15,394	45,528	57,920	3,570	851,670
Indiana.....	80,901	95,299	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100	67,867	70,181	2,106	988,410
Iowa.....	15,855	17,762	1,696	11,178	12,125	1,126	Admitted since 1844.			192,214
Kentucky.....	57,068	53,806	265	67,141	49,720		61,255	51,988		982,402
Louisiana.....	17,255	18,647		18,217	15,370	1	34,619	13,782		547,703
Maine.....	32,543	41,609	8,030	35,276	40,206	12,178	31,619	45,961	4,562	255,100
Massachusetts.....	35,077	40,022	54	37,702	34,528	125	35,984	32,676		783,091
Michigan.....	54,052	46,880	29,993	61,070	35,281	38,058	67,712	52,947	10,950	591,534
Mississippi.....	33,860	41,842	7,237	23,940	30,687	10,389	24,257	27,703	3,632	357,464
Missouri.....	17,548	26,876		25,922	26,537		19,206	25,126		636,526
New Hampshire.....	29,954	38,353		32,671	40,077		31,250	41,324		662,439
New Jersey.....	16,147	29,997	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,500	17,866	27,160	4,161	317,651
New York.....	38,556	44,303	350	40,015	36,991	849	38,318	37,495	823	478,550
North Carolina.....	234,882	262,083	25,325	218,583	114,319	120,497	232,482	237,588	15,812	3,005,000
Ohio.....	39,058	39,744	59	43,619	34,869	85	43,231	39,287		868,802
Pennsylvania.....	152,526	169,220	31,682	138,329	154,773	35,347	155,113	149,001	8,006	1,990,420
Rhode Island.....	179,122	198,558	8,524	185,730	172,186	11,177	161,203	167,535	6,522	231,796
South Carolina.....	7,626	8,733	644	6,779	3,646	750	7,322	4,867		147,311
Tennessee.....	58,898	57,018		64,703	58,419		60,030	59,917		1,002,610
Texas.....	4,935	13,552		4,508	10,668	3	Admitted since 1844.			212,282
Vermont.....	22,173	13,044	8,621	23,122	10,948	3,887	26,770	18,041	3,964	314,129
Virginia.....	57,132	72,413		45,265	46,738	9	44,790	60,683		1,471,661
Wisconsin.....	22,240	33,658	8,814	13,747	15,001	10,418	Admitted since 1844.			208,790
D. of C. and Terr's.										141,800
Total.....	1,593,089	1,596,395	158,123	1,362,242	1,223,795	291,378	1,291,643	1,329,045	63,300	22,191,400

Pierce over Scott, 403,396; Taylor over Cass, 138,447; Polk over Clay, 57,370.



## Eclipses in 1855.

This year there will be two total and visible Eclipses of the Moon, and two partial and chiefly invisible Eclipses of the Sun.

I. A total Eclipse of the Moon, Tuesday evening, May 1st, visible. Magnitude, 18.848 digits on the Moon's southern limb. The Moon will be totally eclipsed 1 h. 8 m. after the Eclipse first begins, and the total obscuration will last 1 h. 36 m. Duration of the entire Eclipse 3 h. 42 m. See the following table.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 15; invis-

ible in the United States, except in Washington Territory, about 400 miles north-east of Astoria.

III. A total Eclipse of the Moon early in the morning of Thursday, October 26, visible. Magnitude, 17.568 digits on Moon's northern limb. The Moon will be totally eclipsed 1 h. and 1 m. after the commencement of the partial Eclipse, and will remain in total obscuration 1 h. and 29 m. Duration of the Eclipse, 3 h. 25 m. See the following table.

IV. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, Nov. 9th, invisible in the United States.

## THE TWO TOTAL ECLIPSES OF THE MOON.

PLACES.	ECLIPSE OF MAY.		ECLIPSE OF OCTOBER.		PLACES.	ECLIPSE OF MAY.		ECLIPSE OF OCTOBER.	
	Begin.	End.	Begin.	End.		Begin.	End.	Begin.	End.
	ev. 1st	mo. 2d	mo. 25	mo. 26		ev. 1st	mo. 2d	mo. 25	mo. 26
Hallfax, N. S.	10 0	1 42	1 30	5 1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	8 54	0 36	0 24	3 55
Augusta, Me.	9 35	1 17	1 5	4 26	Charleston, S. C.	8 50	0 32	0 20	3 51
Portland, Me.	9 33	1 15	1 3	4 24	Savannah, Ga.	8 48	0 30	0 18	3 49
Boston, Mass.	9 30	1 12	1 0	4 21	St. Augustine, Fla.	8 45	0 27	0 15	3 46
Quebec, L. C.	9 29	1 11	0 59	4 20	Havana, Cuba.	8 42	0 24	0 12	3 43
Providence, R. I.	9 28	1 10	0 58	4 19	Detroit, Mich.	8 37	0 19	0 7	3 38
Concord N. H.	9 24	1 6	0 54	4 25	Cincinnati, Ohio.	8 36	0 18	0 6	3 37
Hartford, Conn.	9 22	1 4	0 52	4 23	Tallahassee, Fla.	8 32	0 14	0 2	3 33
New-Haven, Conn.	9 19	1 1	0 49	4 20	Louisville, Ky.	8 30	0 12	ev. 24	3 31
Montreal, L. C.	9 18	1 0	0 48	4 19	Indianapolis, Ind.	8 27	0 9	11 57	3 28
Albany, N. Y.	9 16	0 58	0 46	4 17	Nashville, Tenn.	8 24	0 6	11 54	3 25
New-York City.	9 14	0 56	0 44	4 15	Chicago, Ill.	8 23	0 5	11 53	3 24
Trenton, N. J.	9 14	0 56	0 44	4 15	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	8 21	0 3	11 51	3 22
Philadelphia.	9 8	0 50	0 38	4 9	Mobile, Ala.	8 16	11 53	11 46	3 17
Utica, N. Y.	9 7	0 49	0 37	4 8	Madison, Wis.	8 14	11 56	11 44	3 15
Baltimore, Md.	9 6	0 48	0 36	4 7	Springfield, Ill.	8 13	11 55	11 43	3 14
Auburn, N. Y.	9 5	0 47	0 35	4 6	New-Orleans, Lou.	8 9	11 51	11 39	3 10
Harrisburgh, Pa.	9 4	0 46	0 34	4 5	St. Louis, Mo.	8 6	11 48	11 36	3 7
Kingston, U. C.	9 3	0 45	0 33	4 4	Natchez, Miss.	7 50	11 32	11 20	2 51
Washington, D. C.	9 3	0 45	0 33	4 4	Little Rock, Ark.	7 47	11 29	11 17	2 48
Geneva, N. Y.	8 59	0 41	0 29	4 0	Vera Cruz, Mexico.	7 43	11 25	11 13	2 44
Petersburgh, Va.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58	Iowa City.	7 38	11 20	11 8	2 39
Richmond, Va.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58	Austin, Tex.	7 10	10 52	10 40	2 11
Rochester, N. Y.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58	Mexico, Mex.	9 52	9 40	9 30	1 11
Buffalo, N. Y.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58	San Francisco, Cal.	9 49	9 37	9 27	1 8
Raleigh, N. C.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58	San Francisco, Cal.	9 46	9 34	9 24	1 5
Toronto, U. C.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58	Astoria, Oregon.	9 41	9 29	9 19	1 0
Georgetown, S. C.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58					
Panama, N. G.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58					

NOTE.—This table is arranged in order of longitude, and those places whose difference of longitude does not exceed one minute of time, are united.

## True Time.

The Sun is on the meridian at 12 o'clock on four days only in the year. It is sometimes as much as 16 1-4 minutes before or after twelve when its shadow strikes the noon-mark on the sun-dial. On each calendar page of this Almanac is shown the exact time when the Sun reaches the meridian, or the shadow the noon-mark; and in order to set a clock or watch correctly, it must, when it is noon by the sun-dial or noon-mark, be set at the time indicated in the Almanac. Thus, on the 25th of January, when the Sun is on the noon-

mark, the watch must be set 12 minutes and 38 seconds past twelve, which will be the true time. The practice of setting time-pieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moon is not strictly correct; as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian line.



## Principal Bodies in the Solar System.

NAMES.	Mean Diameter	Mean distance from the Sun.	Revolution around the Sun.	Revolution on axis.	Value per m. in orbit.	Strength of Earth being 1.	Density of Earth being 1.	Light from Sun.
	Miles.	Miles.	yr. da.	d. h. m.	Miles.			
The Sun.....	865,346			25 9 59		1,412,921.101	0.253	infin.
Mercury.....	3,224	36,514,000	88	1 0 5	1,827	0.053	1.120	6.680
Venus.....	7,687	68,787,000	224	23 21	1,833	0.909	0.923	1.911
The Earth.....	7,912	95,103,000	1	23 56	1,138	1.000	1.000	1.000
The Moon.....	2,180	95,103,000	1	27 7 43	85	0.020	0.615	1.000
Mars.....	4,189	144,908,000	1 321	1 0 37	921	0.125	0.948	0.481
Jupiter.....	89,170	494,797,000	11 215	9 56	496	1,456.000	0.238	0.087
Saturn.....	79,042	907,162,000	29 167	10 29	368	771.000	0.188	0.011
Uranus.....	35,112	1,824,290,000	84 6	1 13 33	269	80.000	0.242	0.008
Neptune.....	41,500	2,854,000,000	164 236		208	143.000	0.140	0.001

NOTE.—There are *twenty-two* small planets, called *Asteroids*, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, viz:—*Flora*, *Clio*, *Vesta*, *Iris*, *Metis*, *Eunomia*, *Hebe*, *Pysche*, *Thetis*, *Melpomene*, *Masalia*, *Fortuna*, *Lutetia*, *Calliope*, *Thalia*, *Parthenope*, *Irene*, *Egeria*, *Astræa*, *Juno*, *Ceres*, *Pallas*, and two not named. Eight of these were discovered in 1862.

## Rising and Setting of Planets.

The figures in the following table are correct for all places on or near the latitudes of Boston and New-York; the longitude of different places having no sensible effect upon the given times. When the hour is *less* than 6, it is in the morning; and when *greater* than 6, it is in the evening.

Date.	Planet.	Boston.		New York.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January	1 Mars sets.....	6 18	6 23		
"	10 Saturn sets.....	4 35	4 39		
"	20 Venus sets.....	5 36	5 41		
February	1 Mars sets.....	6 29	6 26		
"	10 Venus sets.....	6 30	6 32		
"	20 Mercury sets.....	7 8	7 9		
March	1 Saturn sets.....	1 18	1 18		
"	10 Venus sets.....	7 40	7 40		
"	20 Jupiter rises.....	4 41	4 38		
April	1 Mercury rises.....	4 54	4 52		
"	10 Saturn sets.....	10 51	10 46		
"	20 Venus sets.....	9 22	9 17		
May	1 Saturn sets.....	9 39	9 34		
"	10 Jupiter rises.....	1 44	1 41		
"	20 Venus sets.....	10 18	10 13		
June	1 Jupiter rises.....	0 30	0 17		
"	10 Mercury sets.....	9 21	9 15		
"	20 Venus sets.....	10 18	10 14		
July	1 Mars rises.....	8 4	8 9		
"	10 Jupiter rises.....	9 47	9 45		
"	20 Venus sets.....	9 31	9 29		
August	1 Mercury rises.....	8 25	8 30		
"	10 Mars rises.....	3 25	2 30		
"	20 Venus sets.....	8 5	8 7		
September	1 Saturn rises.....	11 42	11 47		
"	10 Mars rises.....	2 1	2 6		
"	20 Jupiter sets.....	2 58	3 1		
October	1 Saturn rises.....	9 50	9 58		
"	10 Mercury sets.....	6 10	6 14		
"	20 Mars rises.....	1 30	1 33		
November	1 Saturn rises.....	7 47	7 52		
"	10 Venus rises.....	3 14	3 14		
"	20 Mercury rises.....	5 15	5 12		
December	1 Mars rises.....	0 45	0 46		
"	10 Venus rises.....	3 30	3 18		
"	20 Jupiter sets.....	9 21	9 24		

## Astronomical Characters.

☉ Sun; ☾ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus;  
 ⊕ Earth; ♀ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn;  
 ♅ Uranus; ♁ same longitude or near each other;  
 ☊ 90 deg. apart; ☋ opposition, or 180 deg. apart.

## Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer;  
 ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio;  
 ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricorn; ♒ Aquarius;  
 ♓ Pisces.

## The Planet Saturn.

English papers inform us that discoveries of an important and most interesting kind, have lately been made as to the planet Saturn, by the new monster telescope of Mr. Craig; namely, that the *rings* are not rings at all, but *arches* of the most perfectly geometrical formation; not of equal thickness, nor chamfered, but rather with terrace-like mouldings. And hence the appearance of the outward ring, consisting of several concentric rings. From this appearance, it is now supposed that none of the rings are in the same plane.

## The Moon.

Every object on the surface of the moon of the height of one hundred feet, is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stone, almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as ours; no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is, or ever was, inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea, no river; all seems desolate.

## Mercury.

This planet will be brightest about Feb. 15, June 11, and Oct. 8, at which times it will be quite likely to be visible, being then in the west immediately after sunset. This planet will be brightest again about April 5, Aug. 4, and Nov. 2, when it will be in the east just before sunrise.



## EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

Vernal Equinox.....	March.....
Summer Solstice.....	June.....
Autumnal Equinox.....	September.....
Winter Solstice.....	December.....

## BOSTON.

D. H. M.	20 11 24 ev.
21 8 5 ev.	
23 10 16 m.	
22 4 4 m.	

## CINCINNATI.

D. H. M.	20 10 31 ev.
21 7 13 ev.	
23 9 23 m.	
22 8 11 m.	

## SAN FRANCISCO.

D. H. M.	20 7 58 ev.
21 4 39 ev.	
23 6 50 m.	
22 0 38 m.	

## Notes.

**Venus** will be evening star until October 1st, then morning star the balance of the year. **Mars** will be evening star until April 9th, then morning star the remainder of the year. **Jupiter** will be evening star until January 29th, then morning star until August 21st, then evening star the balance of the year. **Saturn** will be evening star until June 10th, then morning star until December 18th.

The **Moon** will run highest this year October 29th, to the 6th degree of Gemini, having a declination of 28° 0' 14" north. It will run lowest October 16th, to the 6th degree of Sagittarius, having a declination of 27° 59' 51.6" south. The Moon can never depart from the equator much further than the distances above given. The longitude of the Moon's ascending node at the beginning of 1855 is 49° 32.4" and on the 27th of December is 30° 31.6". Apparent obliquity of the ecliptic July 10th, 23° 27' 35.09".

The **Sun** will be north of the equator this tropical year, dating from the solstice of December, 1854, 186 days, 10 hours, 52 minutes; and south of it 178 days, 18 hours, 56 minutes; showing a difference of 7 days, 15 hours, 56 minutes, which is caused by the slower motion of the Earth in the Summer season, when it is in that part of its orbit furthest from the sun.

Distance of the **EARTH** from the Sun January 1st, 93,505,607 miles; July 3rd, 96,695,200 miles; December 31st, 93,507,857 miles; and at its mean distance of 93,108,000 miles, April 2nd and October 2nd.

**Venus** will retrograde from the 8th of September to the 19th of October. **Mars** will not be in opposition this year, and will not retrograde. **Jupiter** will retrograde from June 22nd to October 19th. **Saturn** will retrograde until February 9th, and from October 12th to the end of the year.

**Venus** will be visibly occulted or eclipsed by the Moon, April 18th, at 8h. 38m. evening at Washington; ends at 9h. 2m.: duration 24 minutes.

**Mercury** will be brightest, and in a position favorable for visibility, about February 15th, June 11th, and October 8th; at which times the planet will be in the west soon after sunset. It will be brightest also about April 5th, August 4th, and November 22nd, at which times Mercury rises early in the morning before the Sun.

**Venus** will be brightest on the 25th of August and November 6th.

The rings of **Saturn** will be visible all this year, with the aid of a telescope, their southern surface being now presented to the earth.

**GOOD FRIDAY** occurs April 6th, **EASTER** April 8th, and **WHITSUNDAY** May 27th.

## Leap-Year.

Leap-years are those that are exactly divisible by 4, and not by 100, and not by 400. The year 1900 therefore will not be a leap-year.

## Tide Table.

The Calendar pages of this Almanac exhibit the time of high-water at New-York and Boston. To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water at New-York, as below. (There is a great deal of uncertainty about the tides, in consequence of the direction and strength of the winds.)

H. M.	H. M.
Albany.....add 6 34	New-Haven...add 2 4
Annapolis, Md. sub. 1 51	New-London...sub. 0 21
Annapolis, N.S. add 1 49	Newport.....sub. 1 55
Amboy.....sub. 0 30	Norfolk.....sub. 0 41
Baltimore.....add 5 7	Plymouth.....add 2 19
Bridgeport.....add 2 0	Portland.....add 1 39
Cape Split.....add 2 0	Portsmouth.....add 2 9
Eastport.....add 2 9	Providence.....sub. 0 41
Halifax, N.S. sub. 2 15	Quebec, Canada add 8 43
Holmes's Hole add 1 4	Richmond.....sub. 2 35
Hellgate.....add 1 41	Salem.....add 2 19
Marblehead.....add 1 49	Sandy H'k, N.J. sub. 0 50
Machias.....add 1 54	St. John's, N.B. add 2 49
Mobile Point...add 1 54	Sunbury.....add 0 19
New-Bedford..sub. 1 40	Windsor.....add 2 49

## Duration of the Seasons, etc.

	D.	H.	M.
Sun in Winter Signs.....	89	1	8
Sun in Spring Signs.....	92	20	41
Sun in Summer Signs.....	93	14	11
Sun in Autumnal Signs.....	89	17	48
Tropical Year.....	365	5	48
Sun North of the Equator.....	186	10	52
Sun South of the Equator.....	178	18	56
Difference.....	7	15	56

## Jewish and Mohammedan Eras.

The 5616th year of the Jews begins on the 18th of September. The 1272d year of the **MOHAMMEDAN** era begins September 18th.

## TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the *length of the day*. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the *length of the night*. These rules are equally true for *apparent* time.

## Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter, G; Golden number, 18; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 10; Epact (Moon's age Jan. 1), 12; Solar Cycle, 16; Roman Indiction, 18; Julian Period, 6563; Age of the world, (Septuagint,) 7863.



## MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	☉.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FULL MOON . . . . .	3	8 35 m	8 24 m	8 13 m	8 0 m	2 42 m	0 10 m
LAST QUARTER . . . . .	11	7 30 m	7 18 m	7 8 m	6 55 m	6 37 m	4 4 m
NEW MOON . . . . .	18	8 54 m	8 42 m	8 31 m	8 18 m	8 0 m	0 28 m
FIRST QUARTER . . . . .	24	8 55 e	8 43 e	8 33 e	8 20 e	8 2 e	5 29 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
		Shadow at noon-mark.											
		Afternoon.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	HighW BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	HighW N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
1	M	12 8 50	7 30	4 38	6 16	10 19	7 24	4 44	6 10	7 59	7 19	4 49	6 3
2	T	12 4 18	7 30	4 39	rises	11 4	7 24	4 45	rises	8 44	7 19	4 50	rises
3	W	12 4 46	7 30	4 40	4 50	11 44	7 24	4 46	4 57	9 24	7 19	4 51	5 3
4	T	12 5 18	7 30	4 41	5 49	morn	7 24	4 47	5 55	10 2	7 19	4 52	6 1
5	F	12 5 40	7 30	4 42	6 51	22	7 24	4 48	6 56	10 39	7 19	4 53	7 1
6	S	12 6 7	7 30	4 43	7 53	59	7 24	4 49	7 57	11 13	7 19	4 54	8 1
7	S	12 6 33	7 30	4 44	8 56	1 33	7 24	4 50	8 57	11 47	7 19	4 55	9 0
8	M	12 6 58	7 30	4 45	9 56	2 7	7 24	4 51	9 58	morn	7 19	4 56	9 59
9	T	12 7 28	7 30	4 46	10 58	2 40	7 24	4 52	10 58	20	7 19	4 57	10 59
10	W	12 7 48	7 29	4 47	morn	3 17	7 24	4 53	12 0	57	7 19	4 58	11 59
11	T	12 8 12	7 29	4 48	1	3 56	7 23	4 54	morn	1 36	7 18	4 59	morn
12	F	12 8 35	7 29	4 49	1 8	4 37	7 23	4 55	1 6	2 17	7 18	5 0	1 3
13	S	12 8 58	7 28	4 50	2 17	5 32	7 23	4 56	2 13	3 12	7 18	5 1	2 10
14	S	12 9 20	7 28	4 51	3 30	6 37	7 22	4 57	3 25	4 17	7 17	5 2	3 21
15	M	12 9 42	7 27	4 53	4 47	7 45	7 22	4 58	4 41	5 25	7 17	5 3	4 35
16	T	12 10 3	7 27	4 54	6 0	8 58	7 22	4 59	5 54	6 38	7 17	5 4	5 47
17	W	12 10 23	7 26	4 55	sets	10 0	7 21	5 0	sets	7 40	7 16	5 5	sets
18	T	12 10 43	7 26	4 56	5 21	10 58	7 21	5 1	5 26	8 38	7 16	5 6	5 32
19	F	12 11 1	7 25	4 58	6 45	11 49	7 20	5 3	6 49	9 29	7 15	5 7	6 53
20	S	12 11 19	7 24	4 59	8 5	ev. 41	7 19	5 4	8 8	10 21	7 14	5 8	8 10
21	S	12 11 37	7 23	5 0	9 21	1 29	7 18	5 5	9 22	11 9	7 14	5 9	9 23
22	M	12 11 53	7 22	5 1	10 33	2 16	7 18	5 6	10 33	11 56	7 13	5 10	10 32
23	T	12 12 9	7 22	5 3	11 43	3 3	7 17	5 8	11 41	ev. 43	7 12	5 12	11 40
24	W	12 12 24	7 21	5 4	morn	3 48	7 16	5 9	morn	1 28	7 12	5 13	morn
25	T	12 12 38	7 20	5 5	52	4 32	7 15	5 10	50	2 12	7 11	5 14	46
26	F	12 12 51	7 20	5 6	1 59	5 21	7 15	5 11	1 55	3 1	7 10	5 15	1 51
27	S	12 13 3	7 19	5 7	3 5	6 25	7 14	5 12	3 0	4 5	7 10	5 16	2 54
28	S	12 13 15	7 18	5 9	4 8	7 37	7 13	5 13	4 2	5 17	7 9	5 17	3 56
29	M	12 13 26	7 17	5 10	5 7	8 56	7 12	5 15	5 1	6 36	7 8	5 19	4 54
30	T	12 13 36	7 16	5 11	6 1	10 3	7 12	5 16	5 54	7 43	7 8	5 20	5 47
31	W	12 13 45	7 15	5 13	6 47	10 52	7 11	5 17	6 40	8 32	7 7	5 21	6 34

**A** notoriously mean man having offended a down-east Yankee, was addressed by the latter in a long tirade which concluded in the following caustic terms: "Your little soul would have as much play in a mustard pot as a pickarel in Lake Erie, and would rattle like a kernel of corn in a barn."

**A SHARPER.**—"Sonny, where is your father?"

"Father's dead, sir."

"Have you any mother?"

"Yes, I had one, but she's got married to John Danklin, and don't be my mother any more, 'cause she says she's got enough to do to 'tend to his own young 'uns."

"Smart boy; here's a dime for you."

"Thank ye, sir; it's the way I get my living."

"How?"

"Why, tellin' big yarns to green 'uns like you, at a dime a pop."

**A REMEDY AGAINST CURTAIN LECTURES.**—A few nights ago, Black, who had been out, on going home late, borrowed an umbrella; and when his wife's tongue was loosened, he sat up in bed and suddenly spread out the *parachute*. "What are you going to do with that thing?" said she. "Why, my dear, I expected a very heavy storm to-night, and so I came prepared." In less than two minutes, Mr. Black was fast asleep.



## MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FULL MOON . . . . .	1	10 58 e	10 46 e	10 35 e	10 22 e	10 4 e	7 32 e
LAST QUARTER . . . . .	9	10 17 e	10 5 e	9 54 e	9 41 e	9 23 e	6 51 e
NEW MOON . . . . .	16	2 4 e	1 52 e	1 41 e	1 29 e	1 11 e	10 38 m
FIRST QUARTER . . . . .	23	0 50 e	0 38 e	0 28 e	0 14 e	11 56 m	9 24 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Afternoon.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	T	12 13 53	7 14	5 14	4 43	11 35	7 10	5 18	4 48	9 15	7 6	5 22	4 53				
2	F	12 14 0	7 13	5 15	5 44	morn	7 9	5 19	5 49	9 52	7 5	5 23	5 53				
3	S	12 14 7	7 11	5 16	6 47	12	7 7	5 20	6 50	10 25	7 4	5 24	6 53				
4	S	12 14 13	7 10	5 18	7 49	45	7 6	5 22	7 51	10 56	7 3	5 25	7 53				
5	M	12 14 18	7 9	5 19	8 51	1 16	7 5	5 23	8 52	11 27	7 2	5 26	8 53				
6	T	12 14 22	7 8	5 20	9 53	1 47	7 4	5 24	9 53	11 57	7 1	5 27	9 52				
7	W	12 14 25	7 7	5 22	10 57	2 17	7 3	5 25	10 56	morn	7 0	5 28	10 54				
8	T	12 14 28	7 6	5 23	morn	2 47	7 2	5 26	morn	27	6 59	5 29	11 58				
9	F	12 14 30	7 5	5 25	4	3 22	7 1	5 28	1	1 2	6 58	5 31	morn				
10	S	12 14 31	7 4	5 26	1 14	4 0	7 0	5 29	1 10	1 40	6 57	5 32	1 5				
11	S	12 14 31	7 2	5 27	2 25	4 42	6 59	5 30	2 20	2 22	6 56	5 33	2 14				
12	M	12 14 31	7 1	5 29	3 38	5 39	6 58	5 31	3 32	3 19	6 55	5 34	3 25				
13	T	12 14 30	7 0	5 30	4 47	6 58	6 57	5 32	4 40	4 38	6 54	5 35	4 36				
14	W	12 14 28	6 58	5 31	5 50	8 28	6 56	5 33	5 44	6 8	6 53	5 36	5 37				
15	T	12 14 25	6 57	5 33	6 38	9 49	6 54	5 34	6 33	7 29	6 52	5 38	6 27				
16	F	12 14 22	6 55	5 34	sets	10 49	6 53	5 36	sets	8 29	6 50	5 39	sets				
17	S	12 14 18	6 54	5 35	6 53	11 41	6 51	5 37	6 55	9 21	6 49	5 40	6 57				
18	S	12 14 13	6 52	5 36	8 10	ev. 31	6 50	5 38	8 10	10 11	6 48	5 41	8 11				
19	M	12 14 7	6 51	5 38	9 24	1 14	6 49	5 40	9 23	10 54	6 47	5 42	9 22				
20	T	12 14 1	6 50	5 39	10 35	1 56	6 48	5 41	10 33	11 36	6 46	5 43	10 31				
21	W	12 13 54	6 48	5 41	11 45	2 36	6 46	5 43	11 41	ev. 16	6 44	5 45	11 38				
22	T	12 13 47	6 47	5 42	morn	3 15	6 45	5 44	morn	55	6 43	5 46	morn				
23	F	12 13 38	6 45	5 43	54	3 52	6 43	5 45	49	1 32	6 42	5 47	44				
24	S	12 13 30	6 44	5 45	2 0	4 34	6 42	5 47	1 54	2 14	6 40	5 48	1 48				
25	S	12 13 20	6 42	5 46	3 3	5 30	6 40	5 48	2 57	3 10	6 38	5 49	2 50				
26	M	12 13 10	6 40	5 47	3 58	6 48	6 38	5 49	3 51	4 28	6 37	5 50	3 44				
27	T	12 12 59	6 38	5 48	4 45	8 19	6 37	5 50	4 39	5 59	6 35	5 51	4 32				
28	W	12 12 48	6 37	5 49	5 25	9 43	6 35	5 51	5 19	7 23	6 34	5 52	5 18				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				

The New-Yorkers are a fast people, and they have a fast way of doing up things, but the fastest of their fast chaps must be a man in business pretty well up Broadway, who has on his sign, "Sponging by Steam." They are all good at the trade in that city, but it seems that the old method was too slow, and so this one has brought steam to bear upon his customers, to sponge them more expeditiously.

THE TROTTER OUT-TROTTER.—"Do you keep matches?" asked a young wag, of a retailer.

"Oh, yes, all kinds," was the reply.

"Well, then, I'll take a trotting match."

The retailer immediately handed him a box of Brandreth's Pills.

DAMAGES AND REPAIRS.—"Hallo, Sharp," said Pop, meeting him the other day in the street, "you hobble, my boy; what's the matter with you?"

"Oh, I had my foot crushed, through the carelessness of the conductor, the other day, between the cars—that's all."

"And don't you mean to sue for damages?"

"Damages? no, no—I have had damages enough from them already; hadn't I better sue for repairs?"

An old hunter has discovered that washing the face and hands with lemon juice keeps off the mosquitoes. The acid is offensive to them.



3d Month.]

MARCH, 1855.

[31 Days]

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.		N. York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
	P.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.
FULL MOON . . . . .	3	5	24e	5	12e	5	2e	4	49e	4	31e	1	58e
LAST QUARTER . . . . .	10	11	16e	11	4e	10	54e	10	40e	10	22e	7	50e
NEW MOON . . . . .	17	0	2m	11	50e	11	40e	11	26e	11	8e	8	36e
FIRST QUARTER . . . . .	25	6	42m	6	30m	6	19m	6	6m	5	48m	3	16m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.		High W BOSTON.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.	
			H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.
1	T	12 12 37	6 36	5 51	6 1	10 37	6 35	5 53	5 56	8 17	6 33	5 52	5 50	
2	F	12 12 24	6 35	5 52	6 27	11 18	6 34	5 53	6 23	8 58	6 31	5 53	6 19	
3	S	12 12 12	6 33	5 53	rises	11 53	6 32	5 54	rises	9 33	6 30	5 54	rises	
4	S	12 11 59	6 31	5 54	6 43	morn	6 30	5 55	6 44	10 4	6 29	5 55	6 45	
5	M	12 11 45	6 30	5 55	7 46	0 24	6 29	5 56	7 46	10 32	6 27	5 56	7 46	
6	T	12 11 31	6 28	5 56	8 50	0 52	6 27	5 57	8 48	11 0	6 26	5 57	8 47	
7	W	12 11 16	6 26	5 57	9 57	1 20	6 25	5 57	9 54	11 30	6 25	5 58	9 51	
8	T	12 11 1	6 25	5 58	11 5	1 50	6 24	5 59	11 1	morn	6 24	5 59	10 57	
9	F	12 10 46	6 23	5 59	morn	2 21	6 22	6 0	morn	0 1	6 22	6 0	morn	
10	S	12 10 31	6 21	6 0	0 15	2 52	6 20	6 1	0 10	0 32	6 20	6 1	0 5	
11	S	12 10 15	6 20	6 2	1 27	3 29	6 19	6 2	1 21	1 9	6 18	6 2	1 14	
12	M	12 9 59	6 18	6 3	2 34	4 12	6 17	6 3	2 28	1 52	6 17	6 3	2 21	
13	T	12 9 42	6 16	6 4	3 37	5 7	6 16	6 4	3 30	2 47	6 15	6 4	3 23	
14	W	12 9 26	6 14	6 5	4 29	6 36	6 14	6 5	4 23	4 16	6 14	6 5	4 16	
15	T	12 9 9	6 13	6 6	5 11	8 17	6 12	6 7	5 6	5 57	6 13	6 6	5 1	
16	F	12 8 51	6 11	6 7	5 44	9 42	6 11	6 8	5 41	7 22	6 11	6 7	5 37	
17	S	12 8 34	6 9	6 8	sets	10 40	6 9	6 9	sets	8 20	6 10	6 8	sets	
18	S	12 8 16	6 7	6 10	6 57	11 28	6 7	6 10	6 56	9 8	6 8	6 9	6 56	
19	M	12 7 59	6 6	6 11	8 11	ev. 11	6 6	6 11	8 9	9 51	6 6	6 10	8 8	
20	T	12 7 41	6 4	6 12	9 24	0 52	6 4	6 12	9 21	10 32	6 5	6 11	9 18	
21	W	12 7 23	6 2	6 13	10 35	1 27	6 2	6 13	10 31	11 7	6 3	6 12	10 27	
22	T	12 7 4	6 0	6 14	11 45	2 5	6 1	6 14	11 39	11 45	6 2	6 13	11 34	
23	F	12 6 46	5 59	6 15	morn	2 40	5 59	6 15	morn	ev. 20	6 1	6 14	morn	
24	S	12 6 28	5 57	6 17	0 51	3 17	5 58	6 16	0 45	0 57	6 0	6 15	0 38	
25	S	12 6 9	5 55	6 18	1 50	4 0	5 56	6 17	1 43	1 40	5 59	6 16	1 36	
26	M	12 5 51	5 53	6 19	2 42	4 50	5 54	6 18	2 36	2 30	5 57	6 17	2 29	
27	T	12 5 32	5 52	6 20	3 24	6 9	5 52	6 19	3 19	3 49	5 56	6 18	3 12	
28	W	12 5 14	5 50	6 21	4 0	7 42	5 51	6 20	3 55	5 22	5 54	6 19	3 49	
29	T	12 4 55	5 48	6 22	4 30	9 9	5 49	6 21	4 26	6 49	5 53	6 20	4 23	
30	F	12 4 37	5 46	6 23	4 56	10 6	5 47	6 22	4 52	7 46	5 52	6 21	4 49	
31	S	12 4 18	5 45	6 24	5 17	10 46	5 46	5 23	5 15	8 26	5 50	6 22	5 13	

**MINISTERIAL PUNNING.**—At a meeting of clergymen, not long since, a Reverend gentleman by the name of Loss, of dimensions somewhat extended, both laterally and altitudinally, presented himself. Says one of the brethren to him, "When you left your people you were a *great* Loss." "Yes," said another, "but when he dies he will be *no* Loss." "Yes," says a third, "he will be a *dead* Loss."

☞ "Never go to bed," said a father to his son, "without knowing something you did not know in the morning." "Yes, sir," replied the youth, "I went to bed slewed last night—didn't dream of such a thing in the morning."

# NANKEN AND PEKIN—A CHINESE EPIGRAM.

BY JEM.

As once my dazzled eyes I set;  
Where Julia's neck and boddice met,  
She asked what I was seeking:  
"There—that!" said I—"is that Nanken?  
The lining of your waist I mean."  
"No, sir!" said she, "that's Pekin!"

☞ Somebody advertises for agents to sell a work entitled, "Hymeneal Instructor." A contemporary adds, "the best hymeneal instructor we know of is a young widow. What she doesn't know, there is no use learning."



4th Month.]

APRIL, 1855.

[30 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FULL MOON . . . . .	2	9 45 m	9 33 m	9 23 m	9 9 m	8 51 m	6 19 m
LAST QUARTER . . . . .	9	4 52 e	4 40 e	4 30 e	4 17 e	3 59 e	1 27 e
NEW MOON . . . . .	16	10 21 m	10 9 m	9 58 m	9 45 m	9 27 m	6 55 m
FIRST QUARTER . . . . .	24	1 13 m	1 1 m	0 51 m	0 38 m	0 20 m	9 48 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Afternoon.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W SETS.	
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	S		12 4 0	5 43 6	26	5 37	11 20	5 45 6	24	5 37	9 0	5 46 6	23	5 37			
2	M		12 3 42	5 42 6	28	6 41	11 49	5 44 6	26	6 40	9 29	5 45 6	24	6 39			
3	T		12 3 24	5 40 6	29	7 46	morn	5 42 6	27	7 44	9 59	5 43 6	25	7 42			
4	W		12 3 6	5 38 6	30	8 55	0 19	5 40 6	28	8 52	10 30	5 41 6	26	8 48			
5	T		12 2 48	5 36 6	31	10 7	0 50	5 38 6	29	10 2	10 59	5 40 6	27	9 57			
6	F		12 2 30	5 34 6	32	11 17	1 19	5 36 6	30	11 11	11 33	5 38 6	28	11 5			
7	S		12 2 13	5 32 6	33	morn	1 53	5 34 6	31	morn	morn	5 36 6	29	morn			
8	S		12 1 56	5 31 6	34	0 28	2 26	5 33 6	32	0 22	0 6	5 35 6	30	15			
9	M		12 1 39	5 29 6	35	1 31	3 6	5 31 6	33	1 25	0 46	5 33 6	31	1 17			
10	T		12 1 22	5 27 6	36	2 25	3 56	5 29 6	34	2 19	1 36	5 31 6	32	2 12			
11	W		12 1 6	5 26 6	37	3 10	5 0	5 28 6	35	3 4	2 40	5 30 6	33	2 59			
12	T		12 0 50	5 24 6	38	3 44	6 87	5 26 6	36	3 40	4 17	5 28 6	34	3 36			
13	F		12 0 34	5 23 6	40	4 13	8 12	5 25 6	37	4 10	5 52	5 27 6	35	4 8			
14	S		12 0 19	5 21 6	41	4 38	9 26	5 24 6	38	4 37	7 6	5 26 6	36	4 36			
15	S		morn.	5 19 6	42	sets	10 20	5 22 6	39	sets	8 0	5 24 6	37	sets			
16	M		11 59 59	5 18 6	43	7 0	11 4	5 21 6	40	6 58	8 44	5 23 6	38	6 56			
17	T		11 59 34	5 16 6	44	8 13	11 43	5 19 6	41	8 9	9 23	5 22 6	39	8 5			
18	W		11 59 20	5 14 6	45	9 24	ev. 23	5 17 6	42	9 20	10 3	5 20 6	40	9 14			
19	T		11 59 7	5 13 6	47	10 34	1 0	5 16 6	44	10 28	10 40	5 19 6	41	10 22			
20	F		11 58 54	5 11 6	48	11 38	1 35	5 14 6	45	11 31	11 15	5 17 6	42	11 24			
21	S		11 58 41	5 10 6	49	morn	2 11	5 13 6	46	morn	11 51	5 16 6	43	morn			
22	S		11 58 29	5 8 6	50	0 34	2 51	5 11 6	47	0 28	ev. 31	5 14 6	44	0 20			
23	M		11 58 17	5 6 6	51	1 21	3 32	5 10 6	48	1 15	1 12	5 13 6	45	1 8			
24	T		11 58 6	5 5 6	52	2 1	4 21	5 9 6	49	1 55	2 1	5 12 6	46	1 49			
25	W		11 57 55	5 3 6	53	2 32	5 33	5 7 6	50	2 27	3 13	5 10 6	46	2 22			
26	T		11 57 44	5 2 6	54	2 59	7 0	5 6 6	51	2 55	4 0	5 9 6	47	2 51			
27	F		11 57 34	5 1 6	55	3 21	8 20	5 5 6	52	3 19	6 0	5 8 6	48	3 16			
28	S		11 57 24	4 59 6	56	3 48	9 23	5 3 6	53	3 46	7 3	5 6 6	49	3 45			
29	S		11 57 15	4 58 6	58	4 1	10 4	5 2 6	54	4 0	7 44	5 5 6	50	4 0			
30	M		11 57 7	4 56 6	59	4 20	10 40	5 0 6	55	4 21	8 20	5 3 6	51	4 23			

**MORAL SUASION ON A RAM.**—When a friend of ours, whom we call Agricola, was a boy, he lived on a farm in Berkshire county, the owner of which was troubled by his dog Wolf. The cur killed his sheep, knowing, perhaps, that his master was conscientiously opposed to capital punishment, and he could devise no means to prevent it.

"I can break him of it," said Agricola, "if you will give me leave."

"Thou art permitted," said the honest farmer; and we will let Agricola tell the story in his own words.

"There was a ram on the farm," said Agricola, "as notorious for butting as Wolf was for sheep killing, and who stood in as much need of moral

with this old fellow, and the consequence was, that the dog never looked a sheep in the face again. The ram broke every bone in his body, literally. Wonderfully uplifted was the ram aforesaid, by his exploit; his insolence became intolerable; he was sure to pitch into whomever went nigh him. 'I'll fix him,' said I, and so I did. I rigged an iron crow-bar out of a hole in the barn, point foremost, and hung an old hat on the end of it. You can't always tell, when you see a hat, whether there is a head in it or not; how, then, should a ram? Aries made at it full butt, and being a good marksman from long practice, the bar broke in between his horns, and came out under his tail. This little admonition



## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
FULL MOON . . . . .	1	11 19e	11 7e	10 57e	10 44e	10 26e	7 54e
LAST QUARTER . . . . .	8	10 18e	10. 6e	9 55e	9 42e	9 24e	6 52e
NEW MOON . . . . .	15	9 29e	9 17e	9 7e	8 54e	8 36e	6 3e
FIRST QUARTER . . . . .	23	7 18e	7 6e	6 56e	6 43e	6 24e	3 52e
FULL MOON . . . . .	31	10 4m	9 52m	9 41m	9 28m	9 10m	3 38m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Morning.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	T		11 56 59	4 55 7	0	rises	11 13	4 59 6	56	rises	8 53	5 2 6	52	rises			
2	W		11 56 51	4 53 7	1	7 52	11 44	4 57 6	57	7 48	9 24	5 1 6	53	7 43			
3	T		11 56 44	4 52 7	2	9 6	morn	4 56 6	58	9 0	9 58	5 0 6	54	8 55			
4	F		11 56 38	4 50 7	3	10 19	0 18	4 54 6	59	10 12	10 34	4 58 6	55	10 5			
5	S		11 56 32	4 49 7	4	11 25	0 54	4 53 7	0	11 18	11 11	4 57 6	56	11 11			
6	S		11 56 27	4 48 7	5	morn	1 81	4 52 7	1	morn	11 52	4 56 6	57	morn			
7	M		11 56 22	4 47 7	6	0 23	2 12	4 51 7	2	0 16	morn	4 55 6	58	0 10			
8	T		11 56 18	4 46 7	7	1 10	2 57	4 50 7	3	1 4	0 37	4 54 6	59	0 58			
9	W		11 56 15	4 45 7	8	1 46	3 56	4 49 7	4	1 43	1 36	4 53 7	0	1 37			
10	T		11 56 12	4 44 7	9	2 17	5 6	4 48 7	5	2 13	2 45	4 52 7	1	2 10			
11	F		11 56 10	4 43 7	10	2 42	6 33	4 47 7	6	2 40	4 13	4 51 7	2	2 39			
12	S		11 56 8	4 42 7	11	3 5	7 53	4 46 7	7	3 5	5 33	4 50 7	3	3 5			
13	S		11 56 7	4 41 7	12	3 28	8 59	4 45 7	8	3 29	6 39	4 49 7	4	3 30			
14	M		11 56 6	4 40 7	13	3 51	9 50	4 44 7	9	3 53	7 30	4 48 7	5	3 56			
15	T		11 56 6	4 39 7	14	sets	10 37	4 43 7	10	sets	8 17	4 47 7	6	sets			
16	W		11 56 7	4 38 7	15	8 15	11 18	4 42 7	11	8 10	8 58	4 46 7	7	8 4			
17	T		11 56 8	4 37 7	16	9 24	11 59	4 42 7	11	9 17	9 39	4 46 7	7	9 11			
18	F		11 56 10	4 36 7	17	10 23	ev.38	4 41 7	12	10 16	10 18	4 45 7	8	10 9			
19	S		11 56 12	4 36 7	18	11 14	1 14	4 40 7	13	11 7	10 54	4 44 7	9	11 0			
20	S		11 56 15	4 35 7	19	11 57	1 52	4 40 7	14	11 51	11 32	4 44 7	10	11 45			
21	M		11 56 18	4 34 7	20	morn	2 30	4 39 7	15	morn	ev.10	4 43 7	10	morn			
22	T		11 56 22	4 33 7	21	0 32	8 12	4 38 7	16	0 26	0 52	4 43 7	11	0 21			
23	W		11 56 27	4 32 7	22	1 0	4 1	4 37 7	17	0 56	1 41	4 42 7	12	0 52			
24	T		11 56 32	4 32 7	23	1 24	4 57	4 37 7	18	1 21	2 37	4 42 7	13	1 18			
25	F		11 56 37	4 31 7	24	1 44	6 6	4 36 7	19	1 42	3 46	4 41 7	14	1 41			
26	S		11 56 43	4 30 7	25	2 4	7 17	4 35 7	19	2 4	4 57	4 40 7	15	2 8			
27	S		11 56 49	4 29 7	26	2 24	8 15	4 35 7	20	2 25	5 55	4 40 7	16	2 26			
28	M		11 56 56	4 29 7	27	2 44	9 9	4 34 7	21	2 46	6 49	4 39 7	16	2 48			
29	T		11 57 3	4 28 7	28	3 6	9 53	4 34 7	22	3 9	7 38	4 39 7	17	3 13			
30	W		11 57 11	4 27 7	28	rises	10 33	4 33 7	23	rises	8 13	4 38 7	18	rises			
31	T		11 57 19	4 26 7	29	8 2	11 15	4 32 7	23	7 56	8 55	4 37 7	18	7 49			

The gentlest task-master we ever knew of is a blacksmith, who says every evening to his apprentices, "Come, boys, let us leave off work and go to sawing wood." That blacksmith must be a brother of a farmer down east, who one season, when he was building a house, used to try to get his hired men out to play dig cellar by moonlight.

When Haddix's wife kicked him out of bed, says he: "See here, now! you'd better not do that again! If you do, it might cause coolness."

"I am unable," yonder beggar cries, "To stand or go." If he says true, he lies.

If you don't want to fall in love with a girl, don't commence flirting with her. This courting for fun is like boxing for fun; you put on your gloves in perfect good humor, with the most friendly intention of exchanging a few amicable blows; you find yourself incessantly warmed with the enthusiasm of the conflict, until some unlucky punch in the "veakit" decides the matter, and the whole affair ends in a downright fight. Don't you see the similarity?



6th Month.]

JUNE, 1855.

[30 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	P.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
LAST QUARTER . . . . .	7	3 4 m	2 52 m	2 42 m	2 29 m	2 11 m	11 38 e
NEW MOON . . . . .	14	9 45 m	9 33 m	9 22 m	9 9 m	8 51 m	6 19 m
FIRST QUARTER . . . . .	22	0 8 e	11 56 m	11 46 m	11 33 m	11 15 m	8 43 m
FULL MOON . . . . .	29	6 30 e	6 18 e	6 8 e	5 54 e	5 36 e	3 4 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Morning.					Morning.					Morning.				
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W BOSTON.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W N.YORK.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F		11 57 28	4 26	7 30	9 12	11 55	4 32	7 24	9 6	9 35	4 37	7 19	8 59			
2	S		11 57 37	4 25	7 31	10 16	morn	4 31	7 25	10 9	10 16	4 37	7 19	10 2			
3	S		11 57 46	4 25	7 32	11 8	0 36	4 31	7 26	11 1	11 0	4 36	7 20	10 55			
4	M		11 57 56	4 24	7 32	11 48	1 20	4 30	7 26	11 43	11 48	4 36	7 20	11 38			
5	T		11 58 6	4 24	7 33	morn	2 8	4 30	7 27	morn	morn	4 36	7 21	morn			
6	W		11 58 17	4 23	7 34	0 21	2 59	4 29	7 27	0 18	0 39	4 35	7 21	0 14			
7	T		11 58 27	4 23	7 35	0 48	3 57	4 29	7 28	0 46	1 37	4 35	7 22	0 43			
8	F		11 58 38	4 23	7 35	1 11	5 1	4 29	7 29	1 10	2 41	4 35	7 23	1 9			
9	S		11 58 50	4 22	7 36	1 33	6 12	4 28	7 29	1 34	3 52	4 34	7 24	1 34			
10	S		11 59 2	4 22	7 36	1 55	7 19	4 28	7 30	1 57	4 59	4 34	7 24	1 59			
11	M		11 59 14	4 22	7 37	2 19	8 22	4 28	7 30	2 23	6 2	4 34	7 25	2 26			
12	T		11 59 26	4 22	7 37	2 48	9 19	4 28	7 31	2 53	6 59	4 34	7 25	2 58			
13	W		11 59 38	4 22	7 38	sets	10 11	4 28	7 31	sets	7 51	4 34	7 25	sets			
14	T		11 59 51	4 22	7 38	8 11	10 58	4 28	7 32	8 4	8 38	4 34	7 26	7 57			
15	F	aftern'n	4 22	7 38	9 7	11 41	4 28	7 32	9 0	9 21	4 34	7 26	8 53				
16	S		12 0 16	4 22	7 39	9 56	ev. 23	4 28	7 32	9 49	10 8	4 34	7 26	9 43			
17	S		12 0 29	4 22	7 39	10 30	1 0	4 28	7 33	10 25	10 40	4 34	7 27	10 19			
18	M		12 0 42	4 22	7 39	11 1	1 38	4 28	7 33	10 56	11 18	4 34	7 27	10 51			
19	T		12 0 55	4 22	7 39	11 26	2 14	4 28	7 33	11 23	11 54	4 34	7 27	11 19			
20	W		12 1 8	4 22	7 39	11 48	2 54	4 28	7 34	11 46	ev. 34	4 34	7 27	11 44			
21	T		12 1 21	4 22	7 39	morn	3 36	4 29	7 34	morn	1 16	4 35	7 28	morn			
22	F		12 1 34	4 23	7 39	0 8	4 20	4 29	7 34	0 7	2 0	4 35	7 28	0 6			
23	S		12 1 47	4 23	7 40	0 27	5 10	4 29	7 34	0 27	2 50	4 35	7 28	0 28			
24	S		12 2 0	4 23	7 40	0 47	6 12	4 29	7 34	0 48	3 52	4 35	7 28	0 49			
25	M		12 2 13	4 23	7 40	1 7	7 10	4 29	7 35	1 9	4 50	4 35	7 29	1 12			
26	T		12 2 25	4 23	7 40	1 32	8 6	4 29	7 35	1 36	5 46	4 35	7 29	1 40			
27	W		12 2 38	4 24	7 40	2 3	9 5	4 30	7 35	2 8	6 45	4 36	7 29	2 13			
28	T		12 2 50	4 24	7 40	2 44	9 58	4 30	7 35	2 50	7 38	4 36	7 29	2 56			
29	F		12 3 2	4 24	7 40	rises	10 50	4 30	7 35	rises	8 30	4 36	7 29	rises			
30	S		12 3 14	4 25	7 40	8 59	11 35	4 31	7 35	8 53	9 15	4 37	7 29	8 46			

ANECDOTE OF TOM CORWIN.—Some years ago, when Tom Corwin and Tom Ewing were on a political pilgrimage to the northern part of the State, they were invited to tarry over night with a distinguished local politician. The guests arrived rather late, and the lady of the mansion being absent, a niece undertook to preside on the occasion. She had never seen great men, and supposed they were elephantine altogether, and all talked in great language. "Mr. Ewing, will you take condiments in your tea, sir?" inquired the young lady. "Yes, Miss, if you please," replied the quondam Salt Boller. Corwin's eyes twinkled. Here was fun for him. Grattled with the apparent success of her first trial at talking with big men, the young lady

addressed Mr. Corwin in the same manner, "Will you take condiments in your tea, sir?" "Pepper and salt, but no mustard," was the prompt reply of the facetious Tom. Of course, nature must out, and Ewing and the entertainer roared in spite of themselves. Corwin essayed to amend the matter, and was voluble in compliment, anecdote, and wit. But the wound was unmedicable. The young lady to this day declares that Tom Corwin is a coarse, vulgar, disagreeable man.—*Toledo Blade*.

A divine, once praying, said, "O Lord, give us neither poverty nor riches," and pausing solemnly a moment, added, "*especially poverty*."



## MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	P.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
LAST QUARTER . . . . .	6	8 45m	8 33m	8 22m	8 9m	7 51m	5 19m
NEW MOON . . . . .	13	8 17e	8 5e	7 55e	7 42e	7 24e	4 52e
FIRST QUARTER . . . . .	22	8 8m	2 56m	2 45m	2 32m	2 14m	11 42e
FULL MOON . . . . .	29	1 38m	1 26m	1 16m	1 3m	0 44m	10 12e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.		
		Shadow at noon-mark.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
		Afternoon.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	12 3 26	4 25	7 40	9 45	morn	4 31	7 34	9 40	10 6	4 37	7 29	9 34
2	M	12 3 37	4 26	7 40	10 21	0 26	4 32	7 34	10 17	10 55	4 37	7 29	10 13
3	T	12 3 48	4 27	7 40	10 51	1 15	4 33	7 34	10 48	11 45	4 38	7 29	10 45
4	W	12 3 59	4 27	7 39	11 15	2 5	4 33	7 33	11 13	morn	4 38	7 28	11 12
5	T	12 4 10	4 28	7 39	11 37	2 55	4 34	7 33	11 37	0 35	4 39	7 28	11 38
6	F	12 4 20	4 29	7 39	12 0	3 48	4 35	7 33	morn	1 28	4 40	7 28	morn
7	S	12 4 30	4 29	7 39	morn	4 40	4 35	7 33	0 2	2 20	4 40	7 28	0 3
8	S	12 4 39	4 30	7 38	0 24	5 40	4 36	7 32	0 26	3 20	4 41	7 27	0 29
9	M	12 4 49	4 31	7 38	0 50	6 43	4 37	7 32	0 54	4 23	4 42	7 27	0 58
10	T	12 4 58	4 32	7 38	1 24	7 42	4 37	7 32	1 28	5 22	4 42	7 27	1 33
11	W	12 5 7	4 33	7 37	1 58	8 51	4 38	7 31	2 5	6 31	4 43	7 26	2 11
12	T	12 5 15	4 33	7 37	2 46	9 52	4 39	7 31	2 53	7 32	4 44	7 26	3 0
13	F	12 5 22	4 34	7 36	sets	10 43	4 40	7 30	sets	8 23	4 45	7 25	sets
14	S	12 5 29	4 35	7 36	8 30	11 30	4 41	7 30	8 24	9 10	4 45	7 25	8 18
15	S	12 5 36	4 36	7 35	9 8	ev.11	4 42	7 29	8 58	9 51	4 46	7 24	8 53
16	M	12 5 42	4 37	7 34	9 29	0 48	4 43	7 29	9 25	10 28	4 47	7 24	9 21
17	T	12 5 48	4 37	7 34	9 52	1 24	4 44	7 28	9 50	11 4	4 48	7 23	9 47
18	W	12 5 53	4 38	7 33	10 12	1 57	4 45	7 28	10 11	11 37	4 49	7 23	10 9
19	T	12 5 57	4 39	7 32	10 31	2 30	4 46	7 27	10 31	ev.10	4 50	7 22	10 30
20	F	12 6 1	4 40	7 32	10 50	3 4	4 46	7 26	10 51	0 44	4 50	7 21	10 52
21	S	12 6 5	4 41	7 31	11 10	8 42	4 47	7 26	11 12	1 22	4 51	7 21	11 14
22	S	12 6 8	4 42	7 30	11 31	4 22	4 48	7 25	11 35	2 2	4 52	7 20	11 28
23	M	12 6 10	4 43	7 29	11 59	5 8	4 49	7 24	morn	2 48	4 53	7 19	morn
24	T	12 6 11	4 44	7 28	morn	6 5	4 50	7 23	0 4	3 45	4 53	7 18	0 8
25	W	12 6 12	4 45	7 27	0 34	7 12	4 51	7 22	0 40	4 52	4 54	7 17	0 46
26	T	12 6 13	4 46	7 26	1 20	8 22	4 52	7 21	1 26	6 2	4 55	7 16	1 33
27	F	12 6 12	4 47	7 25	2 19	9 33	4 52	7 20	2 26	7 13	4 56	7 16	2 33
28	S	12 6 12	4 48	7 24	rises	10 32	4 53	7 19	rises	8 12	4 56	7 15	rises
29	S	12 6 10	4 49	7 23	8 16	11 29	4 54	7 18	8 11	9 9	4 57	7 14	8 7
30	M	12 6 8	4 50	7 22	8 48	morn	4 54	7 18	8 45	9 58	4 58	7 14	8 42
31	T	12 6 6	4 51	7 21	9 17	0 18	4 55	7 17	9 15	10 46	4 59	7 13	9 13

A western preacher, while exhorting his hearers to repentance with great earnestness, spoke in passionate terms of the purity of his own motives—he had no concealments—he wished there was a window in his bosom that every one could see his heart. At this point, a man arose, and with marked solemnity asked the reverend gentleman “if he did not think a *pans* in his stomach would do just as well?”

A little stealing is a dangerous art,  
But stealing largely is a noble art:  
’Tis mean to rob a henroost of a hen,  
But stealing millions makes us gen-tle-men!

“Uncle,” said a young man, who thought that his guardian supplied him rather seldom with pocket-money, and felt a little hesitation on beginning to make a request on his relative’s generosity, “is the queen’s head still on the shilling pieces?” “Of course it is, you stupid lad; why do you ask that?” “Because it is now such a length of time since I had one.”

“I sell peppermints on Sunday,” remarked a good old lady who kept a candy shop, “because they carries ’em to church and eats ’em, and keeps awake to hear the sermon; but if you want pickled limes, you must come week days. They’re secular commodities.”



MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	P.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
LAST QUARTER . . . . .	4	4 38 e	4 26 e	4 16 e	4 3 e	3 44 e	1 12 e
NEW MOON . . . . .	12	2 10 e	1 58 e	1 48 e	1 35 e	1 17 e	10 45 m
FIRST QUARTER . . . . .	20	3 52 e	3 39 e	3 29 e	3 16 e	2 58 e	0 26 e
FULL MOON . . . . .	27	8 26 m	8 14 m	8 4 m	7 51 m	7 33 m	5 1 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			Morning.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	W		12 6 3	4 52 7	20 9 41	1 6	4 56 7	16 9 40	11 31	5 0	7 12	9 40	5 0	7 12	9 40
2	T		12 5 59	4 53 7	19 10 4	1 51	4 57 7	15 10 5	morn	5 1	7 11	10 8	5 1	7 11	10 8
3	F		12 5 55	4 54 7	18 10 27	2 38	4 58 7	14 10 29	0 18	5 1	7 10	10 32	5 1	7 10	10 32
4	S		12 5 50	4 55 7	16 10 53	3 23	4 59 7	12 10 57	1 3	5 2	7 9	11 1	5 2	7 9	11 1
5	S		12 5 44	4 56 7	15 11 23	4 8	5 0 7	11 11 28	1 48	5 3	7 8	11 33	5 3	7 8	11 33
6	M		12 5 38	4 57 7	14 11 59	4 56	5 1 7	10 morn	2 36	5 4	7 7	morn	5 4	7 7	morn
7	T		12 5 32	4 58 7	13 morn	5 53	5 2 7	9 0 5	3 33	5 5	7 6	0 11	5 5	7 6	0 11
8	W		12 5 25	4 59 7	11 0 42	7 6	5 3 7	7 0 49	4 46	5 6	7 4	0 56	5 6	7 4	0 56
9	T		12 5 17	5 0 7	10 1 33	8 26	5 4 7	6 1 40	6 6	5 7	7 3	1 47	5 7	7 3	1 47
10	F		12 5 8	5 1 7	9 2 30	9 42	5 5 7	5 2 37	7 22	5 8	7 2	2 43	5 8	7 2	2 43
11	S		12 5 0	5 2 7	8 3 32	10 37	5 6 7	4 3 37	8 17	5 9	7 0	3 43	5 9	7 0	3 43
12	S		12 4 50	5 3 7	7 sets	11 21	5 7 7	3 sets	9 1	5 10	6 59	sets	5 10	6 59	sets
13	M		12 4 40	5 4 7	5 7 57	11 58	5 8 7	1 7 54	9 38	5 11	6 58	7 51	5 11	6 58	7 51
14	T		12 4 30	5 5 7	4 8 18	ev. 31	5 9 7	0 8 16	10 11	5 12	6 57	8 15	5 12	6 57	8 15
15	W		12 4 18	5 6 7	2 8 37	1 2	5 10 6	58 8 38	10 42	5 13	6 55	8 35	5 13	6 55	8 35
16	T		12 4 7	5 7 7	0 8 56	1 32	5 11 6	56 8 56	11 12	5 14	6 54	8 57	5 14	6 54	8 57
17	F		12 3 54	5 8 6	59 9 14	2 2	5 12 6	53 9 16	11 42	5 15	6 53	9 18	5 15	6 53	9 18
18	S		12 3 42	5 9 6	57 9 34	2 33	5 13 6	52 9 37	ev. 13	5 16	6 51	9 40	5 16	6 51	9 40
19	S		12 3 28	5 10 6	55 9 59	3 4	5 14 6	51 10 3	0 44	5 17	6 49	10 7	5 17	6 49	10 7
20	M		12 3 14	5 11 6	54 10 28	3 39	5 15 6	49 10 34	1 19	5 18	6 48	10 39	5 18	6 48	10 39
21	T		12 3 0	5 12 6	52 11 9	4 20	5 16 6	47 11 15	2 0	5 19	6 46	11 22	5 19	6 46	11 22
22	W		12 2 45	5 14 6	51 12 0	5 11	5 17 6	46 morn	2 51	5 20	6 45	morn	5 20	6 45	morn
23	T		12 2 30	5 15 6	50 morn	6 28	5 18 6	45 0 7	4 8	5 21	6 44	0 14	5 21	6 44	0 14
24	F		12 2 14	5 16 6	48 1 5	7 55	5 19 6	44 1 12	5 35	5 21	6 42	1 19	5 21	6 42	1 19
25	S		12 1 58	5 17 6	47 2 21	9 22	5 20 6	42 2 26	7 2	5 22	6 41	2 33	5 22	6 41	2 33
26	S		12 1 42	5 18 6	45 rises	10 24	5 21 6	41 rises	8 4	5 23	6 40	rises	5 23	6 40	rises
27	M		12 1 25	5 19 6	44 7 14	11 16	5 22 6	39 7 12	8 56	5 24	6 38	7 9	5 24	6 38	7 9
28	T		12 1 7	5 20 6	42 7 40	morn	5 23 6	38 7 39	9 44	5 25	6 37	7 38	5 25	6 37	7 38
29	W		12 0 50	5 21 6	40 8 3	0 4	5 24 6	37 8 4	10 29	5 26	6 36	8 5	5 26	6 36	8 5
30	T		12 0 32	5 22 6	39 8 27	0 49	5 25 6	36 8 29	11 10	5 27	6 34	8 31	5 27	6 34	8 31
31	F		12 0 14	5 23 6	37 8 53	1 30	5 26 6	35 8 57	11 52	5 28	6 33	9 1	5 28	6 33	9 1

**ANECDOTE OF MR. WEBSTER.**—Soon after Mr. Webster removed to Marshfield, he made his masterly speech in the U. S. Senate in reply to Hayne. The gentleman of whom he bought his farm at Marshfield, Captain Thomas, a great admirer of Mr. Webster, both before and after he knew him personally, had read the great speech of Hayne, in the *Boston Centinel*—a paper that he subscribed for, not without asking Mr. Webster what paper he had "better take." Captain Thomas regarded the speech of Hayne as unanswerable. He was gloomy and quite sick at heart about it. He took to his room, and even went to bed.

In a day or two, the mail brought along an

other *Boston Semi-Weekly Centinel*. It contained a report of Webster's speech in reply to Hayne. It was carried to the chamber of Captain Thomas, with the announcement of what it contained. Captain Thomas was scarcely aroused by it. He was not believing, but faithless. He said, "Mr. Hayne cannot be answered; it is of no use to think it."

The newspaper was left, and the bearer took his leave.

Soon a joyful noise was heard in the chamber of Capt. Thomas. The sick man had read the speech of Webster, was cured, and cried at the top of his voice, "BRING ME MY BOOTS."



## MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	d.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
LAST QUARTER . . . . .	3	3 41 m	3 29 m	3 19 m	3 6 m	2 47 m	0 15 m
NEW MOON . . . . .	11	6 10 m	5 58 m	5 47 m	5 34 m	5 16 m	2 44 m
FIRST QUARTER . . . . .	19	2 18 m	2 6 m	1 56 m	1 43 m	1 25 m	10 53 e
FULL MOON . . . . .	25	4 42 e	4 30 e	4 20 e	4 7 e	3 49 e	1 17 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			Morning.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	S	11 59 55	5 24 6	35	9 28	2 12	5 27 6	33	9 27	morn	5 29 6	31	9 32		
2	S	11 59 36	5 26 6	33	9 57	2 51	5 28 6	31	10 3	0 31	5 30 6	29	10 9		
3	M	11 59 17	5 27 6	32	10 38	3 42	5 29 6	30	10 45	1 12	5 31 6	28	10 52		
4	T	11 58 58	5 28 6	30	11 28	4 15	5 30 6	28	11 35	1 55	5 32 6	26	11 42		
5	W	11 58 39	5 29 6	28	morn	5 11	5 31 6	26	morn	2 51	5 33 6	24	morn		
6	T	11 58 19	5 30 6	26	0 23	6 31	5 32 6	24	0 30	4 11	5 34 6	23	0 37		
7	F	11 57 59	5 31 6	25	1 24	8 1	5 33 6	23	1 30	5 41	5 35 6	21	1 36		
8	S	11 57 39	5 32 6	23	2 27	9 26	5 34 6	21	2 32	7 6	5 35 6	20	2 37		
9	S	11 57 18	5 33 6	21	3 29	10 18	5 35 6	19	3 33	7 58	5 36 6	18	3 37		
10	M	11 56 58	5 35 6	19	sets	11 3	5 36 6	17	sets	8 43	5 37 6	16	sets		
11	T	11 56 37	5 36 6	17	6 42	11 36	5 37 6	16	6 40	9 16	5 38 6	15	6 39		
12	W	11 56 16	5 37 6	15	7 0	ev. 7	5 38 6	14	7 1	9 47	5 39 6	13	7 1		
13	T	11 55 55	5 38 6	14	7 19	0 33	5 39 6	13	7 20	10 13	5 40 6	12	7 22		
14	F	11 55 34	5 39 6	12	7 39	1 2	5 40 6	11	7 41	10 42	5 41 6	10	7 44		
15	S	11 55 13	5 40 6	10	8 2	1 31	5 41 6	9	8 6	11 11	5 41 6	9	8 10		
16	S	11 54 52	5 41 6	8	8 29	1 58	5 42 6	7	8 34	11 38	5 42 6	7	8 39		
17	M	11 54 31	5 42 6	6	9 4	2 28	5 43 6	5	9 10	ev. 8	5 43 6	5	9 17		
18	T	11 54 9	5 43 6	5	9 50	3 2	5 44 6	4	9 57	0 42	5 44 6	4	10 4		
19	W	11 53 48	5 44 6	3	10 49	3 46	5 44 6	2	10 56	1 26	5 44 6	2	11 3		
20	T	11 53 27	5 45 6	1	11 55	4 41	5 45 6	0	morn	2 21	5 45 6	0	morn		
21	F	11 53 6	5 46 6	0	morn	6 7	5 46 5	59	0 2	3 47	5 46 5	59	0 8		
22	S	11 52 45	5 47 5	58	1 15	7 43	5 47 5	57	1 20	5 23	5 47 5	57	1 26		
23	S	11 52 24	5 48 5	56	2 38	9 12	5 48 5	56	2 40	6 52	5 48 5	56	2 44		
24	M	11 52 3	5 50 5	55	3 58	10 13	5 49 5	54	4 0	7 53	5 49 5	54	4 3		
25	T	11 51 43	5 51 5	53	rises	10 58	5 50 5	53	rises	8 38	5 50 5	53	rises		
26	W	11 51 22	5 52 5	51	6 27	11 41	5 51 5	51	6 28	9 21	5 51 5	51	6 30		
27	T	11 51 2	5 53 5	49	6 51	morn	5 52 5	49	6 54	10 2	5 52 5	49	6 57		
28	F	11 50 42	5 54 5	47	7 20	0 22	5 53 5	48	7 24	10 42	5 53 5	48	7 29		
29	S	11 50 22	5 55 5	46	7 52	1 2	5 54 5	46	7 58	11 20	5 54 5	46	8 3		
30	S	11 50 3	5 56 5	44	8 30	1 40	5 55 5	45	8 36	11 59	5 55 5	45	8 43		

**DANIEL WEBSTER**, being present at a ball in Washington during his incumbency as Secretary of State, was asked by an effeminate, foppish sort of a chap, who thought a good deal of his own dancing: "Don't you dance, Mr. Webster? I never see you dancing." "No," said Mr. Webster, as only he could say and look such things, "I never had the capacity to learn how, sir."

**CURE FOR GOUT.**—(From an old book.)—First. The person must pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a maid of fifty years, who has never had a wish to change her condition. Second. He must wash it in an honest miller's pond. Third. He must dry it on a parson's hedge who

was never covetous. Fourth. He must send it to a doctor's shop who never killed a patient. Fifth. He must mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client. Sixth. Apply it to the part affected, and a cure will speedily follow.

A husband, residing in a small village in the interior, thus announces the departure from his "bed and board" of his dearly beloved: "My wife, Anne Maria, has strayed or been stolen. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As for trusting her, anybody can do so who sees fit—for as I never pay my own debts, it is not at all likely that I will lay awake nights thinking about other people's."



## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
LAST QUARTER . . . . .	2	6 22 e	6 10 e	5 59 e	5 46 e	5 28 e	2 56 e
NEW MOON . . . . .	10	10 42 e	10 30 e	10 19 e	10 6 e	9 48 e	7 16 e
FIRST QUARTER . . . . .	18	10 55 m	10 43 m	10 33 m	10 20 m	10 1m	7 29 m
FULL MOON . . . . .	25	2 44 m	2 32 m	2 21 m	2 8 m	1 50 m	11 18 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			Morning.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M		11 49 44	5 57	5 42	9 28	2 19	5 56	5 43	9 35	morn	5 56	5 43	9 42	
2	T		11 49 25	5 58	5 40	10 12	2 59	5 57	5 41	10 19	0 39	5 57	5 41	10 26	
3	W		11 49 6	5 59	5 39	11 14	3 43	5 58	5 40	11 20	1 23	5 58	5 40	11 27	
4	T		11 48 48	6 1	5 37	morn	4 39	6 0	5 38	morn	2 19	5 59	5 38	morn	
5	F		11 48 30	6 2	5 36	0 18	6 4	6 1	5 37	0 23	3 44	6 0	5 37	0 29	
6	S		11 48 12	6 3	5 34	1 20	7 35	6 2	5 35	1 25	5 15	6 1	5 35	1 29	
7	S		11 47 55	6 4	5 32	2 22	8 58	6 3	5 33	2 25	6 38	6 2	5 34	2 29	
8	M		11 47 38	6 5	5 31	3 25	9 53	6 4	5 32	3 27	7 33	6 3	5 32	3 29	
9	T		11 47 22	6 6	5 29	4 25	10 30	6 5	5 30	4 26	8 10	6 4	5 31	4 27	
10	W		11 47 6	6 8	5 27	sets	11 3	6 6	5 28	sets	8 43	6 5	5 29	sets	
11	T		11 46 50	6 9	5 26	5 46	11 31	6 7	5 27	5 48	9 11	6 6	5 28	5 50	
12	F		11 46 35	6 10	5 24	6 8	12 0	6 8	5 25	6 12	9 40	6 7	5 26	6 15	
13	S		11 46 21	6 11	5 22	6 29	ev. 29	6 9	5 24	6 35	10 9	6 8	5 25	6 38	
14	S		11 46 7	6 12	5 21	7 5	1 0	6 10	5 22	7 10	10 40	6 9	5 23	7 16	
15	M		11 45 53	6 13	5 19	7 47	1 31	6 11	5 21	7 54	11 11	6 10	5 22	8 1	
16	T		11 45 41	6 14	5 17	8 40	2 4	6 12	5 19	8 47	11 44	6 11	5 20	8 54	
17	W		11 45 28	6 15	5 15	9 45	2 43	6 13	5 17	9 51	ev. 23	6 12	5 19	9 58	
18	T		11 45 16	6 17	5 14	10 57	3 27	6 14	5 16	11 3	1 7	6 13	5 18	11 9	
19	F		11 45 15	6 18	5 12	morn	4 28	6 15	5 14	morn	2 8	6 14	5 16	morn	
20	S		11 44 55	6 19	5 11	0 15	6 0	6 16	5 13	0 20	3 40	6 15	5 15	0 25	
21	S		11 44 45	6 20	5 9	1 33	7 38	6 17	5 12	1 86	5 18	6 16	5 14	1 40	
22	M		11 44 36	6 21	5 8	2 51	8 55	6 18	5 11	2 52	6 35	6 17	5 12	2 54	
23	T		11 44 27	6 22	5 6	4 8	9 49	6 19	5 9	4 8	7 29	6 18	5 11	4 8	
24	W		11 44 19	6 23	5 5	rises	10 35	6 20	5 8	rises	8 15	6 19	5 10	rises	
25	T		11 44 12	6 25	5 3	5 15	11 14	6 21	5 6	5 18	8 54	6 20	5 9	5 22	
26	F		11 44 6	6 26	5 2	5 47	11 55	6 22	5 5	5 52	9 35	6 21	5 8	5 56	
27	S		11 44 0	6 27	5 0	6 23	morn	6 23	5 3	6 29	10 17	6 22	5 6	6 36	
28	S		11 43 55	6 28	4 59	7 8	0 37	6 24	5 2	7 15	10 55	6 23	5 5	7 22	
29	M		11 43 51	6 29	4 57	8 0	1 15	6 25	5 0	8 7	11 33	6 24	5 3	8 16	
30	T		11 43 48	6 30	4 55	9 11	1 53	6 26	4 59	9 17	morn	6 25	5 2	9 24	
31	W		11 43 45	6 32	4 54	10 4	2 34	6 28	4 58	10 10	0 14	6 26	5 1	10 16	

## EPIGRAM ON A POSTICAL DENTIST.

"What! 'Parsons the dentist?' you don't mean to say  
That *that* sort of a chap bore the chaplet away?"  
"Nay, none of your sneers at his laureate wreath,  
He's a very good poet in spite of his teeth."

## ANOTHER.

Yes, a dentist has taken the "laureate wreath,"  
And published a volume—no doubt  
If the critical snarlers should show him their teeth,  
He'll quickly be pulling them out.

"Mrs. Polly," said Uncle Eb, of an old Connecticut town, as he hobbled into the house of an ancient maiden lady, one pleasant morning, "Mrs. Polly, you're a *frustrate* sweeper. My wife thinks she's a pretty tall one, but she'll tak her broom and go all over the house and can't raise as big a pile of dirt as you've got together in five minutes there!" Uncle Eb left very soor  
Another instance of his wit is on record:  
Going into the nicely clean dwelling of neighbor, one day, with suspicious looking boots the gude wife hailed him with, "Did you not see the scraper at the door, Uncle Eb?" "Yes'm, was the reply, "and I intend to use it *when* go out."



## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
LAST QUARTER . . . . .	1	0 34e	0 22e	0 11e	11 58m	11 40m	9 8m
NEW MOON . . . . .	9	2 48e	2 36e	2 25e	2 12e	1 54e	11 22m
FIRST QUARTER . . . . .	16	6 31e	6 19e	6 9e	5 55e	5 37e	3 15e
FULL MOON . . . . .	23	3 8e	2 56e	2 45e	2 32e	2 14e	11 42m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
			Morning.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W		
				H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	T	11 43 43	6 33	4 54	11 8	3 18	6 30	4 57	11 13	0 58	6 27	5 1	11 18				
2	F	11 43 42	6 34	4 53	morn	4 10	6 31	4 56	morn	1 50	6 28	5 0	morn				
3	S	11 43 42	6 36	4 51	0 11	5 24	6 32	4 54	0 14	3 4	6 29	4 59	0 18				
4	S	11 43 43	6 37	4 50	1 12	6 51	6 34	4 53	1 15	4 31	6 30	4 58	1 17				
5	M	11 43 44	6 38	4 49	2 14	8 8	6 35	4 52	2 15	5 48	6 31	4 57	2 16				
6	T	11 43 46	6 39	4 48	3 15	9 8	6 36	4 51	3 15	6 48	6 32	4 56	3 15				
7	W	11 43 50	6 41	4 47	4 17	9 50	6 37	4 50	4 16	7 30	6 33	4 55	4 15				
8	T	11 43 53	6 42	4 45	5 26	10 24	6 38	4 49	5 24	8 4	6 35	4 54	5 21				
9	F	11 43 58	6 43	4 44	sets	10 57	6 40	4 48	sets	8 37	6 36	4 53	sets				
10	S	11 44 4	6 44	4 43	5 6	11 28	6 41	4 47	5 11	9 8	6 37	4 52	5 17				
11	S	11 44 10	6 46	4 42	5 46	ev. 1	6 42	4 46	5 52	9 41	6 39	4 51	5 59				
12	M	11 44 18	6 47	4 41	6 35	0 36	6 43	4 45	6 42	10 16	6 40	4 50	6 49				
13	T	11 44 26	6 48	4 40	7 37	1 11	6 44	4 44	7 44	10 51	6 41	4 49	7 51				
14	W	11 44 35	6 49	4 39	8 48	1 49	6 46	4 43	8 54	11 29	6 42	4 48	9 0				
15	T	11 44 45	6 51	4 39	10 4	2 33	6 47	4 43	10 9	ev. 13	6 43	4 47	10 14				
16	F	11 44 55	6 52	4 38	11 20	3 23	6 48	4 42	11 23	1 3	6 44	4 46	11 27				
17	S	11 45 7	6 53	4 37	morn	4 28	6 49	4 41	morn	2 8	6 45	4 46	morn				
18	S	11 45 19	6 54	4 36	0 36	5 52	6 50	4 40	0 38	3 32	6 46	4 45	0 40				
19	M	11 45 33	6 56	4 35	1 50	7 13	6 51	4 39	1 51	4 53	6 47	4 44	1 52				
20	T	11 45 47	6 57	4 34	3 4	8 25	6 53	4 39	3 3	6 5	6 48	4 44	3 2				
21	W	11 46 1	6 58	4 34	4 18	9 19	6 54	4 38	4 16	6 59	6 49	4 43	4 14				
22	T	11 46 17	6 59	4 33	5 32	10 7	6 55	4 38	5 29	7 47	6 50	4 42	5 25				
23	F	11 46 33	7 0	4 32	rises	10 54	6 56	4 37	rises	8 34	6 51	4 42	rises				
24	S	11 46 51	7 2	4 32	4 57	11 36	6 57	4 36	5 3	9 16	6 52	4 41	5 10				
25	S	11 47 9	7 3	4 31	5 46	morn	6 58	4 36	5 53	9 56	6 53	4 41	6 1				
26	M	11 47 27	7 4	4 31	6 45	0 16	6 59	4 35	6 52	10 37	6 54	4 41	6 59				
27	T	11 47 47	7 5	4 30	7 49	0 57	7 0	4 35	7 55	11 17	6 55	4 41	8 2				
28	W	11 48 7	7 6	4 30	8 54	1 37	7 2	4 35	8 59	11 57	6 56	4 40	9 4				
29	T	11 48 28	7 7	4 30	9 57	2 17	7 3	4 34	10 2	morn	6 57	4 40	10 6				
30	F	11 48 49	7 8	4 29	10 59	3 0	7 4	4 34	11 2	0 40	6 58	4 40	11 5				

**AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.**—A Paris Journal says that the bad smell and taste of butter can be entirely removed by working it over in water mixed with chloride of lime. The discovery was made by the Brussels farmers, whose practice is to take a sufficient quantity of water to work it in, and put in it from twenty-five to thirty drops of chloride of lime for every ten pounds of butter. When it has been worked until the whole has been brought into contact with the water, it should be worked again in clear water, when it will be found to be as sweet as when first made.

He that a watch would wear, this must he do—  
Pocket his watch, and watch his pocket too.

"Mother, can't I go and have my Daguerreotype taken?" "No, my child; I guess it isn't worth while." "Well, then, you might let me have a tooth pulled; I never go anywhere."

Dr. Bethune being about to lecture in Boston a short time since, heard a colloquy on his way to the lecture hall, which ran thus: "Where are you going to-night?" asked one of another. "Well, I do not know," was the reply; "I thought I would go and hear Dr. Bethune lecture on the 'Age of Pericles.'" "Oh, pshaw!" was the response of the first, "who cares how old Pericles was? Let's go to the theatre!"



## MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	N. York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	S. Francisco.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
LAST QUARTER . . . . .	1	9 28m	9 16m	9 5m	8 52m	8 34m	6 2m
NEW MOON . . . . .	9	5 34m	5 22m	5 12m	4 59m	4 41m	2 8m
FIRST QUARTER . . . . .	16	2 13m	2 1m	1 50m	1 37m	1 19m	10 47e
FULL MOON . . . . .	23	5 55m	5 43m	5 33m	5 20m	5 2m	2 30m
LAST QUARTER . . . . .	31	7 21m	7 9m	6 58m	6 45m	6 27m	3 55m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
			MORNING.		MOON RISES.		MOON RISES.		MOON RISES.		MOON RISES.		MOON RISES.	
			H. M.	S. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S		11 49 11	7 10	4 28	morn	3 47	7 5	4 34	morn	1 27	7 0	4 39	morn
2	S		11 49 34	7 11	4 28	0 1	4 39	7 6	4 34	0 3	2 19	7 1	4 39	0 4
3	M		11 49 58	7 12	4 28	1 1	5 45	7 7	4 33	1 2	3 25	7 2	4 39	1 3
4	T		11 50 22	7 13	4 28	2 3	6 56	7 8	4 33	2 2	4 36	7 3	4 39	2 1
5	W		11 50 47	7 14	4 28	3 5	7 57	7 9	4 33	3 4	5 37	7 4	4 38	3 2
6	T		11 51 12	7 15	4 28	4 2	8 53	7 10	4 33	3 59	6 33	7 5	4 38	3 56
7	F		11 51 38	7 16	4 28	5 20	9 41	7 11	4 33	5 16	7 20	7 6	4 38	5 11
8	S		11 52 4	7 17	4 28	sets	10 18	7 12	4 33	sets	7 58	7 7	4 38	sets
9	S		11 52 31	7 18	4 28	4 20	10 58	7 13	4 33	4 26	8 38	7 8	4 38	4 34
10	M		11 52 58	7 19	4 28	5 26	11 40	7 14	4 33	5 33	9 20	7 9	4 38	5 40
11	T		11 53 26	7 20	4 28	6 31	ev. 18	7 15	4 33	6 37	9 58	7 10	4 38	6 44
12	W		11 53 54	7 21	4 28	7 52	1 2	7 16	4 33	7 57	10 42	7 11	4 38	8 3
13	T		11 54 22	7 22	4 28	9 10	1 47	7 16	4 33	9 14	11 27	7 11	4 38	9 18
14	F		11 54 51	7 23	4 28	10 17	2 33	7 17	4 33	10 20	ev. 13	7 12	4 38	10 22
15	S		11 55 20	7 24	4 29	11 41	3 25	7 18	4 34	11 42	1 5	7 13	4 39	11 43
16	S		11 55 48	7 25	4 29	morn	4 22	7 18	4 34	morn	2 2	7 13	4 39	morn
17	M		11 56 18	7 26	4 29	0 53	5 25	7 19	4 34	0 53	3 5	7 14	4 40	0 53
18	T		11 56 48	7 26	4 29	2 5	6 35	7 19	4 34	2 4	4 15	7 14	4 40	2 2
19	W		11 57 18	7 26	4 30	3 18	7 42	7 20	4 35	3 15	5 22	7 15	4 41	3 12
20	T		11 57 48	7 27	4 30	4 31	8 48	7 20	4 35	4 27	6 28	7 15	4 41	4 22
21	F		11 58 17	7 27	4 31	5 43	9 44	7 21	4 36	5 37	7 24	7 15	4 42	5 32
22	S		11 58 47	7 28	4 31	rises	10 34	7 21	4 36	rises	8 14	7 16	4 42	rises
23	S		11 59 17	7 28	4 32	4 31	11 24	7 22	4 37	4 38	9 4	7 16	4 43	4 45
24	M		11 59 47	7 28	4 32	5 33	morn	7 22	4 37	5 39	9 47	7 16	4 43	5 46
25	T	after'n		7 29	4 33	6 38	0 7	7 22	4 38	6 44	10 29	7 17	4 44	6 50
26	W		12 0 47	7 29	4 33	7 44	0 49	7 23	4 38	7 48	11 7	7 17	4 44	7 53
27	T		12 1 16	7 29	4 34	8 47	1 27	7 23	4 39	8 51	11 44	7 17	4 45	8 54
28	F		12 1 46	7 29	4 34	9 48	2 4	7 23	4 39	9 51	morn	7 18	4 45	9 53
29	S		12 2 15	7 30	4 35	10 49	2 42	7 23	4 40	10 50	0 22	7 18	4 46	10 52
30	S		12 2 45	7 30	4 36	11 50	3 22	7 24	4 41	11 50	1 2	7 18	4 47	11 50
31	M		12 3 13	7 30	4 37	morn	4 1	7 24	4 42	morn	1 41	7 19	4 48	morn

## THE SENSITIVE PLANT.

As three girls in the garden were viewing the plants,

Conducted respectively by their gallants,  
Says William to Nancy, "Here 's one will reveal  
A secret, which many famed beauties conceal;  
And when modest virtue has flown from the stand,  
It will shrink at the touch it receives from the hand."

The ladies all gazed as if rather dismayed;  
But Nancy at length said, "Pooh! I'm not afraid!"  
Her fair hand advanced—the experiment tried,

When lo, in an instant the plant drooped and died!

The poor girl first reddened, then whitened as snow,  
Said softly, "Lord help me! how did the plant know?"

☞ We once saw a young man bravely turning up the glass—he was a true-hearted, glorious fellow—and was, he said, "sowing his wild oats." We afterwards saw a policeman hauling a miserable drunkard from the gutter to the watchhouse. The wild oats were being harvested.



## GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, *President of the United States*.....Salary \$25,000  
 DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, *Vice President pro tem*....." 5,000

## THE CABINET.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, *Secretary of State*.....Salary \$6,000  
 JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, *Secretary of the Treasury*....." 6,000  
 ROBERT MCLELLAND, of Michigan, *Secretary of the Interior*....." 6,000  
 JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North Carolina, *Secretary of the Navy*....." 6,000  
 JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, *Secretary of War*....." 6,000  
 JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, *Postmaster-General*....." 6,000  
 CALSB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, *Attorney-General*....." 4,000

## THE JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary \$5,000

JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio,	<i>Associate Justice.</i>	SAMUEL NELSON, of New-York,	<i>Associate Justice.</i>
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia,	"	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pa.,	"
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee,	"	BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Mass.,	"
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia,	"	JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala.,	"

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500. Meets first Monday in December at Washington.

XXXIII<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION OPENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1854.

CLOSES THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1855.

## SENATE—62 Members.

JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, *President pro tem.*

[Whigs in *Italics*, 18; Democrats in Roman, 38; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 5; Vacancy, 1. The figures before each Senator's name, denote the year when his term closes.]

ALABAMA.  
 1855..Benj. Fitzpatrick,  
 1869.\*Clement C. Clay, Jr.

ARKANSAS.  
 1855.\*Robert W. Johnson,†  
 1869..William K. Sebastian.

CALIFORNIA.  
 1855..William M. Gwin,  
 1867..John B. Weller.

CONNECTICUT.  
 1855..FRANCIS GILLETTE,\*  
 1867..Isaac Toucey.

DELAWARE.  
 1857..James A. Bayard,  
 1869.\*John M. Clayton.

FLORIDA.  
 1855..Jackson Morton,  
 1867..Stephen B. Mallory.

GEORGIA.  
 1855..William C. Dawson,  
 1869.\*Robert Toombs.

INDIANA.  
 1855..John Pettit,  
 1867..Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.  
 1855..James Shields,  
 1869..Stephen A. Douglas.

IOWA.  
 1855..Augustus C. Dodge,  
 1869..George W. Jones.

KENTUCKY.  
 1855..Archibald Dixon,  
 1869.\*John B. Thompson.

LOUISIANA.  
 1855..John Slidell,  
 1869.\*Judah P. Benjamin.

MAINE.  
 1857..Hannibal Hamlin,  
 1869.\*Wm. Pitt Fessenden.

MASSACHUSETTS.  
 1857..CHARLES SUMNER,  
 1869.\*HENRY WILSON, k. h.

MARYLAND.  
 1861..James A. Pearce,  
 1857..Thomas G. Pratt.

MICHIGAN.  
 1857..Lewis Cass,  
 1869.\*Charles E. Stewart.

MISSISSIPPI.  
 1857..Stephen Adams,  
 1869.\*Albert G. Brown.

MISSOURI.  
 1855..David R. Atchison,  
 1867..Henry S. Geyer.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.  
 1855..\*John S. Wells,†  
 1869..(Vacancy.)

NEW-YORK.  
 1855..William H. Seward,  
 1857..Hamilton Fish.

NEW-JERSEY.  
 1857..John R. Thomson,  
 1869.\*William Wright.  
 \* NORTH CAROLINA.  
 1855..George E. Badger,  
 1869..David S. Reid.\*

OHIO.  
 1855..SALMON P. CHASE,  
 1857..Benjamin F. Wade.

PENNSYLVANIA.  
 1855..James Cooper,  
 1857..Richard Brodhead, Jr.

RHODE ISLAND.  
 1857..Charles T. James,  
 1869.\*Phillip Allen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.  
 1855..Andrew P. Butler,  
 1869.\*Josiah J. Evans.

TENNESSEE.  
 1857..James C. Jones,  
 1869..John Bell.

TEXAS.  
 1857..Thomas J. Rusk,  
 1869..Samuel Houston.

VERMONT.  
 1855..LAWRENCE BRADDER,  
 1857..Solomon Foot.

VIRGINIA.  
 1857..James M. Mason,  
 1869..Robert M. T. Hunter.

WISCONSIN.  
 1855..Isaac P. Walker,  
 1857..Henry Dodge.

\* Had not seats in the preceding Senate.

† Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—234 Members.

LINN BOYD, Ky., Speaker.—JOHN W. FORNEY, Pa., Clerk.

## ALABAMA.

- 1 Philip Phillips,
- 2 \*James Abercrombie,
- 3 \*Sampson W. Harris,
- 4 \*Wm. R. Smith,
- 5 \*Geo. S. Houston,
- 6 \*W. R. W. Cobb,
- 7 James F. Dowdell.

## ARKANSAS.

- 1 A. B. Greenwood,
- 2 Edwin A. Warren.

## CALIFORNIA.

- 1 Marcus C. Latham,
- 2 J. A. M'Dougal.

## CONNECTICUT.

- 1 James T. Pratt,
- 2 \*Colin M. Ingersoll,
- 3 Nathan Belcher,
- 4 \*Origen S. Seymour.

## DELAWARE.

- \*George Read Riddle.

## FLORIDA.

- Ang. E. Maxwell.

## GEORGIA.

- 1 James L. Seward,
- 2 Alfred H. Colquitt,
- 3 \*David J. Bailey,
- 4 Wm. B. W. Dent,
- 5 \*Elijah W. Chastain,
- 6 \*Junius Hillyer,
- 7 David A. Reese,
- 8 \*Alex. H. Stephens.

## ILLINOIS.

- 1 E. B. Washburne,
- 2 John Wentworth,
- 3 Jesse O. Norton,
- 4 James Knox,
- 5 \*W. A. Richardson,
- 6 \*Richard Yates,
- 7 James C. Allen,
- 8 \*Wm. H. Bissell,
- 9 \*Willis Allen.

## INDIANA.

- 1 Smith Miller,
- 2 Wm. H. English,
- 3 \*Cyrus L. Dunham,
- 4 James H. Lane,
- 5 \*Samuel W. Parker,
- 6 \*Thos. A. Hendricks,
- 7 \*John G. Davis,
- 8 Daniel Mace,
- 9 Norman Eddy,
- 10 E. M. Chamberlain,
- 11 Andrew J. Harlan.

## IOWA.

- 1 \*Bernhart Henn,
- 2 John P. Cook.

## KENTUCKY.

- 1 \*Linn Boyd,
- 2 \*Benj. E. Grey,
- 3 [Vacancy.]
- 4 James S. Chrisman,
- 5 Clement S. Hill,
- 6 John M. Elliot,
- 7 \*William Preston,
- 8 \*J. C. Breckenridge,
- 9 Leander M. Cox,
- 10 \*Rich. H. Stanton.

## LOUISIANA.

- 1 William Dunbar,
- 2 Theodore G. Hunt,
- 3 Jno. E. Perkins, Jr.,
- 4 Roland Jones.

## MAINE.

- 1 \*Moses M'Donald,
- 2 Samuel Mayall,
- 3 E. Wilder Farley,
- 4 Samuel P. Benson,
- 5 \*Israel Washburn, Jr.,
- 6 \*Thos. J. D. Fuller.

## MARYLAND.

- 1 John R. Franklin,
- 2 Jacob Shower,
- 3 Joshua Vansant,
- 4 Henry May,
- 5 \*Wm. T. Hamilton,
- 6 Augustus R. Sillers.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 Thomas D. Elliot,
- 2 Samuel L. Crocker,
- 3 J. Wiley Edmonds,
- 4 Samuel H. Walley,
- 5 \*William Appleton,
- 6 Chas. W. Upham,
- 7 Nath. P. Banks, Jr.,
- 8 Tappan Wentworth,
- 9 ALLEX. DE WITT,
- 10 Edward Dickinson,
- 11 \*John Z. Goodrich.

## MICHIGAN.

- 1 David Stuart,
- 2 David A. Noble,
- 3 Samuel Clark,
- 4 Hester L. Stevens.

## MISSOURI.

- 1 Thomas H. Benton,
- 2 Alfred W. Lamb,
- 3 James J. Lindley,
- 4 \*John G. Miller,
- 5 Mordecai Oliver,
- 6 \*John S. Phelps,
- 7 Samuel Currahers.

## MISSISSIPPI.

- 1 Daniel B. Wright,
- 2 William S. Barry,
- 3 O. R. Singleton,
- 4 Wiley P. Harris,
- 5 Wm. Barksdale.

## NEW-JERSEY.

- 1 \*Nathan T. Stratton,
- 2 \*Charles Skelton,
- 3 Samuel Lilly,
- 4 George Vail,
- 5 A. C. M. Pennington.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Henry M. Shaw,
- 2 Thomas Ruffin,
- 3 \*William S. Ashe,
- 4 Son H. Rogers,
- 5 John Kerr,
- 6 Richard C. Puryear,
- 7 Burton Craige,
- 8 \*Thos. L. Clingman.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 Geo. W. Kittredge,
- 2 Geo. W. Morrison,

## \*Harry Hibbard.

## NEW-YORK.

- 1 James Munroe,
- 2 Th. W. Cummings,
- 3 Hiram Walbridge,
- 4 Mike Walsh,
- 5 Wm. M. Tweed,
- 6 John Wheeler,
- 7 Wm. A. Walker,
- 8 Francis B. Cutting,
- 9 Jared V. Peck,
- 10 \*William Murray,
- 11 The. R. Westbrook,
- 12 Isaac Teller,
- 13 Russell Sage,
- 14 Rufus W. Peckham,
- 15 Charles Hughes,
- 16 Geo. A. Simmons,
- 17 Bishop Perkins,
- 18 Peter Rowe,
- 19 George W. Chase,
- 20 Ora. B. Matteson,
- 21 \*Henry Bennett,
- 22 Henry C. Goodrich,
- 23 Caleb Lyon,
- 24 \*Daniel T. Jones,
- 25 Edwin B. Morgan,
- 26 Andrew Oliver,
- 27 John J. Taylor,
- 28 George Hastings,
- 29 Davis Carpenter,
- 30 Benjamin Pringle,
- 31 Thos. T. Flagler,
- 32 \*Solomon G. Haven,
- 33 Reuben E. Fenton.

## RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 Thomas Davis,
- 2 \*Benj. B. Thurston.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 \*John M'Queen,
- 2 \*William Aiken,
- 3 L. M. Keltz,
- 4 Preston S. Brooks,
- 5 James L. Orr,
- 6 Wm. W. Boyce.

## TENNESSEE.

- 1 Nath'l G. Taylor,
- 2 \*W. M. Churchwell,
- 3 Samuel A. Smith,
- 4 \*William Cullom,
- 5 Charles Ready,
- \*6 Geo. W. Jones,
- 7 Robert M. Bugg,
- 8 Felix K. Zollkofer,
- 9 Emerson Etheridge,
- 10 \*Fred'k P. Stanton.

## TEXAS.

- 1 Geo. W. Smythe,
- 2 Peter H. Bell.

## VERMONT.

- 1 \*James Moscham,
- 2 Andrew Tracy,
- 3 Alvah Sabin.

## VIRGINIA.

- 1 \*Thomas H. Bayly,
- 2 John S. Milson,
- 3 \*John S. Caskey,
- 4 William O. Goode,
- 5 \*Thomas S. Bockock,
- 6 \*Paulus Powell,
- 7 William Smith,
- 8 Chas. J. Faulkner,
- 9 \*H. A. Edmundson,
- 10 \*John Letcher,
- 11 Z. Kidwell,
- 12 C. S. Lewis,
- 13 Fayette M'Allen.

## WISCONSIN.

- 1 Daniel Wells, Jr.,
- 2 \*Ben. C. Eastman,
- 3 John B. Macy.

## DELEGATES.

- Minnesota—H. M. Rice.
- Nebraska—T. Johnson.
- N. Mexico—J. M. Gallegos.
- Oregon—\*Joseph Lane.
- Utah—\*J. M. Bernhisel.

Whigs in *Italics*, 73; Democrats in Roman, 157; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPITALS, 3; Vacancy, 1; Total, 234.

There are also five Delegates from Territories, who participate in the debates, but cannot vote. \* Members of the XXXIII Congress.

## RECAPITULATION.

States.	W.D.	States.	W.D.	States.	W.D.	States.	W.D.	States.	W.D.				
Alabama.....	1	6	Illinois.....	4	6	Maryland.....	2	4	New-Jersey....	1	4	S. Carolina.....	6
Arkansas.....	2	10	Indiana.....	1	10	Massachusetts..	9	12	New-York.....	12	21	Tennessee.....	6
California.....	2	1	Iowa.....	1	1	Michigan.....	4	5	N. Carolina...	3	5	Texas.....	2
Connecticut...	4	1	Kentucky.....	4	6	Mississippi...	1	5	Ohio.....	8	13	Vermont.....	3
Delaware.....	1	1	Louisiana.....	1	3	Missouri.....	4	3	Pennsylvania..	9	16	Virginia.....	13
Florida.....	1	1	Maine.....	3	3	New-Hampshire	2	2	Rhode Island..	2	2	Wisconsin.....	5
Georgia.....	2	6											

In the above classification, Messrs. DA WITT of Massachusetts, and WADE of Ohio, are placed in the Democratic column, and GIDDINGS in the Whig.



XXXIV<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS—As FAR AS CHOSEN.

## SENATE.

<b>MAINE.</b> Hannibal Hamlin, Wm. P. Fessenden.	<b>DELAWARE.</b> James A. Bayard, John M. Clayton.	<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b> Stephen Adams, Albert G. Brown.	<b>ARKANSAS.</b> Robt. W. Johnson, Wm. K. Sebastian.
<b>VERMONT.</b> Solomon Foots, Jacob Collamer.	<b>MARYLAND.</b> James A. Pearce, Thomas G. Pratt.	<b>LOUISIANA.</b> Judah P. Benjamin,	<b>MICHIGAN.</b> Lewis Cass, Chas. E. Stuart.
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b> Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, k. n.	<b>VIRGINIA.</b> James M. Mason, Robt. M. T. Hunter.	<b>OHIO.</b> Benj. F. Wade, George E. Pugh.	<b>FLORIDA.</b> Stephen R. Mallory, David L. Yulee.
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b> Charles T. James, Philip Allen.	<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b> David S. Reid, Asa Biggs.	<b>KENTUCKY.</b> John J. Crittenden, John B. Thompson.	<b>TEXAS.</b> Thomas J. Rusk, Sam Houston.
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b> Isaac Toucey, Lafayette S. Foster.	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b> Josiah J. Evans, Andrew P. Butler.	<b>TENNESSEE.</b> John Bell, James C. Jones.	<b>IOWA.</b> George W. Jones, James Harlan, Rep.
<b>NEW-YORK.</b> Hamilton Fish,	<b>GEORGIA.</b> Robert Toombs, Alfred Iverson.	<b>INDIANA.</b> Jessa D. Bright,	<b>WISCONSIN.</b> Henry Dodge.
<b>NEW-JERSEY.</b> John R. Thomson, William Wright.	<b>ALABAMA.</b> Clement C. Clay, Jr.	<b>ILLINOIS.</b> Stephen A. Douglas,	<b>CALIFORNIA.</b> John B. Weller,
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b> Richard Brodhead,		<b>MISSOURI.</b> Henry S. Geyer,	

Whigs in *Italics*, 16; Democrats in Roman, 33; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 2. Total, 51.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

<b>MAINE.</b> 1 John M. Wood, r 2 John J. Perry, r 3 Ebenezer Knowlton, r 4 Sam'l Benson, r 5 Israel Washburn, Jr. r 6 Thos. J. Fuller, d*	<b>DELAWARE.</b> Elisha D. Cullen, k n	<b>ILLINOIS.</b> 1 E. R. Washburne, r 2 J. H. Woodworth, r 3 Jesse O. Norton, r 4 James Knox, r 5 Wm. A. Richardson, d 6 Thomas L. Harris, d 7 James C. Allen, d* 8 Lyman Trumbull, d 9 S. A. Marshall, d
<b>VERMONT.</b> 1 James Meacham, w 2 Justin S. Morrill, w 3 Alvah Sabin, w	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b> 1 John McQueen, d 2 William Aikin, d 3 Lawrence M. Keitt, d 4 Preston S. Brooks, d 5 James L. Orr, d 6 Wm. W. Boyce, a	<b>IOWA.</b> 1 Augustus Hall, d* 2 James Thurington, w
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b> 1 Robert B. Hall, k n 2 James Buffington, k n 3 William S. Damrell, k n 4 Linus B. Comins, k n 5 Anson Burlingame, k n 6 Timothy Davis, k n 7 Nath'l P. Banks, Jr. k n 8 Ch'cy L. Knapp, k n 9 Alex. De Witt, k n 10 Henry Morris, k n 11 Mark Trafton, k n	<b>NEW-JERSEY.</b> 1 Isaiah T. Clawson, w 2 Geo. R. Robbins, w 3 James Bishop, w 4 George Vail, d 5 A. C. M. Pennington, w	<b>MISSOURI.</b> 1 Luther M. Knapp, w 2 Gilchrist Porter, w 3 James J. Lindley, w 4 Mordcaai Oliver, w 5 John G. Miller, w 6 John S. Phelps, d 7 Sam'l Caruthers, w
<b>NEW-YORK.</b> 1 Wm. W. Falk, k n d 2 J. S. T. Stranahan, w 3 Guy R. Pelton, k n w 4 John Kelly, d* 5 Thos. R. Whitney, k n 6 John Wheeler, d 7 Thos. Childs, Jr. k n w 8 Abram Wakeman, w 9 Bayard Clarke, k n w 10 Ambrose S. Murray, w 11 Rufus H. King, w 12 Killian Miller, w 13 Russell Sage, w 14 S. H. Dickson, w 15 Edward Dodd, w 16 Geo. A. Simmons, w 17 Francis E. Spinner, d 18 Thomas R. Horton, w 19 Jonas Hughston, w	<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b> 1 Thos. B. Florence, d 2 Job R. Tyson, w 3 William Millward, w 4 Jacob Broom, k n 5 John Caldwell, d* 6 John Hickman, k n d 7 Sam'l O. Bradshaw, w 8 J. Glancy Jones, d 9 A. E. Roberts, k n w 10 John C. Kunkel, w 11 James H. Campbell, w 12 Henry M. Fuller, w 13 Asa Packer, d 14 Galusha A. Grow, r 15 John J. Pearce, r 16 Lemuel Todd, r 17 David F. Robinson, w 18 John R. Edie, w 19 John Covode, w 20 Jonathan Knight, w 21 David Ritchie, w 22 Sam'l A. Purviance, w 23 John Allison, w 24 David Barclay, d 25 John Dick, w	<b>ARKANSAS.</b> 1 Alfred B. Greenwood, d 2 Albert Rust, d
	<b>OHIO.</b> 1 Timothy C. Day, r 2 John S. Harrison, r 3 Lewis D. Campbell, r 4 Matthias H. Nichols, r 5 Richard Mott, r 6 Jonas E. Emrie, r 7 Aaron Harlan, r 8 Benjamin Stanton, r 9 Cooper K. Watson, r 10 Oscar F. Moore, r 11 V. B. Horton, r 12 Samuel Galloway, r 13 John Sherman, r 14 Philemon Bliss, r 15 William R. Sapp, r 16 Edward Ball, r 17 Charles J. Albright, r 18 Benjamin F. Leiter, r 19 Edward Wade, r 20 Joshua E. Giddings, r 21 John A. Bingham, r	<b>MICHIGAN.</b> 1 William A. Howard, r 2 Henry Waldron, r 3 David S. Walbridge, r 4 George W. Pack, d
	<b>INDIANA.</b> 1 Smith Miller, d 2 Wm. H. English, d 3 George G. Dunn, r 4 David P. Holloway, r 5 Will Cumbach, r 6 Lucien Barboar, r 7 Harvey D. Scott, r 8 Daniel Mace, r 9 Schuyler Colfax, r 10 Samuel Brenton, r 11 John U. Pettit, r	<b>FLORIDA.</b> Augustus E. Marnett, d
		<b>WISCONSIN.</b> Daniel Wells, Jr. d C. C. Washburn, r Charles Billingshirst, r
		<b>CALIFORNIA.</b> J. W. Denver, d Philip T. Harbert, d

Nebraska men in *Italics*, 35; Anti-Nebraska in Roman, 118. w. Whig; d. Democrat; r. Republican; k n. Know-Nothing. \* Seat contested.



## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE year 1853 ended with gloomy forebodings for the peace of Europe, indeed of the entire Old World. The year 1854 has seen those forebodings realised to a great extent, and according to all probability will transmit to its successor the bloody torch of war, still blazing and ready to inflame countries which have hitherto been preserved from conflagration.

The year 1853 closed with the destruction of the Turkish fleet in the harbor of Sinope, by the Russian Admiral Nachimeff. This catastrophe forced England and France, on behalf of their ally, to employ more decided measures. On the 4th of January, 1854, the allied fleets left the Bosphorus and entered the Black Sea. But as England and France still desired to mask their ulterior projects with a semblance of peaceful intentions, the commanding Admirals issued a proclamation, to the effect that this measure was resorted to for the sake of preserving the Turkish shores of the Euxine from further annoyance, and thus facilitating a pacific solution of the pending contest. Diplomacy was still busy with the same purpose. The so-called Conference at Vienna, composed of the representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, continued to hold its sittings. But early in the year 1854 the war was opened with redoubled energy. At Tchetae, on the left bank of the Danube, a bloody fight occurred between the Turks and the Russians. It was renewed for four consecutive days; during the first the Russians were successful, but finally they were repulsed with heavy losses, and the Turks maintained possession of the battle-field.

France and England strengthened their alliance, on the ground that the equilibrium of Europe and of the powers composing it was endangered by Russia. To this idea they have made and make still great efforts to win over the remaining sovereigns, and principally those of Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, and Stockholm. The spring and a part of summer was spent by the diplomats in drawing up protocols, notes, communications, explanations, and exchanging dispatches. The high roads between the European capitals were covered with couriers. But all these efforts ended in smoke, and the Vienna Conference was finally dissolved in June.

Previous to its closing, polite but trenchant letters were exchanged between Napoleon and Nicholas. The language of diplomacy also became more and more irritated and angry, and it

was clear that from words the sovereigns must now come to blows.

Early in the year the Christian populations of Turkey, and especially the Greeks of Epirus and Albania, believing that the quarrel between Russia and Turkey had a religious origin, and that the Eastern Church was menaced—these populations effected partial risings, which were backed principally from Greece with men, money and ammunition. This contest began successfully for the insurgents, and lasted for a few months. But the Western powers menaced the King of Greece with the loss of his throne, blockaded the shores of the Adriatic and the Egean, and French vessels finally entered the port of Piræus, occupied Athens, and forced the King to withhold all support from the insurgents, who after a spirited struggle succumbed to the Turks. The Turkish sway over them was restored by Christian powers, and thus ended one of the side episodes of the struggle between Turkey and Russia.

The great centre of action was the banks of the Danube. The Turks tried to cross it on other points beyond those already occupied, but were repulsed. During this pulling backwards and forwards in the East, matters came to an issue in the West, and the Russian envoys at Paris and London broke off further communications with these cabinets, and soon after left both the capitals. Nicholas, Napoleon, and Queen Victoria each respectively issued proclamations or declarations of war. England, France, and Turkey concluded a special defensive and offensive alliance. Austria, without declaring positively for the one or the other, began to cover with troops her frontiers toward Turkey and Russia, and her language toward the latter became more and more frigid and even hostile. Austria, as her Minister positively declared, was moved principally by the fear that the crossing of the Danube by Russia would be followed by a general insurrection of the Christian populations in Turkey, whose consequences would be incalculable; as the movement might extend to the Austrian provinces inhabited by Slavonic races, kindred by origin as well as by religion to those of Turkey, most of them being believers in the Greek Church. Prussia, on the contrary, tried to preserve a strict neutrality, and so far she has shown no hostile feeling whatever toward Russia.

After the declaration of war, and as soon as



the season allowed it, a powerful English and French fleet entered the Baltic for the purpose of blockading the Russian seaports, and attacking the principal strongholds. Russia, remaining on the defensive, shut up her fleets behind the stone walls of her two principal military harbors: that of Cronstadt, defending the entrance to St. Petersburg, and that of Sweaborg, in Finland. If the allied fleet should attack those two points, the question at issue would be between wooden and stone walls, or between men-of-war and land defences. The fleet of the Allies, having embarked about 30,000 French troops, wore rather a menacing aspect. But they limited their operations to attacking and partially destroying some small harbors on the coast of Finland. Their principal feat of arms was the bombarding by land and sea, and storming of the Russian fort of Bomarsund, on the island of Aland. The fortress was defended by 2,000 Russians, and as the attack on land was made by 12,000 French troops, the Russians capitulated and were taken prisoners of war. The fortress was blown up, the Islands abandoned by the Allies, and thus ended for the year 1854, in the North, the exploits of the formidable Baltic fleet, leaving undecided the question between the two sorts of walls, with however a strong preponderance in favor of the stone ones. The Allies tried hard to bring Sweden to join them, and to declare war against Russia, but their efforts in this respect proved unsuccessful.

Meanwhile England and France prepared to send armies to Turkey—France about 70,000, and England 80,000 men. During these preparations the fighting continued on the Danube. The Russians were wholly unable to force and expel the Turks from their strong position at Kalafat, on the left bank of the river, but they repelled an attempt of the Turks to establish themselves at Kalarash. Finally, about 70,000 of the Russian army crossed the Danube at three points, overpowered small Turkish forces defending the banks, took several small fortresses, and established a firm footing in the Turkish province of the Dobrodja, around Trajan's wall.

The Russians advanced into Bulgaria, and finally invested and besieged with their main army the fortress of Silistria, one of the principal defences before the entrance to the Balkan mountains. Various parties of Russian troops which remained in the Dobrodja were worsted in their encounters with the Turks. The siege of Silistria, commanded in person by Field Marshal Prince Paskiewitch, proved likewise unsuccessful. In vain the whole Russian force attempted

were always successfully repulsed, some of their Generals, including Paskiewitch, wounded, and Gen. Schilders slain. Finally, as Austria began to threaten an immediate occupation of the Principalities, and thus to cut off the Russian army from its communications with Russia, the siege of Silistria was abandoned, and the whole army retired behind the Danube. In June, the Russians wholly evacuated the Principalities, re-entered behind the Pruth, and the country forming the bone of contention was immediately occupied by either Austrian or Turkish forces. Thus ended for this year the war on the Danube.

On the Black Sea the struggle began by an attempt of the allied fleets to bombard Odessa. They destroyed a land battery, burnt some stores and vessels of transport, and then retired.

In Asia, the war was continued during the whole year, until the advanced season obliged both Turks and Russians to take to their winter quarters. The Russians were assailed in the north and in the south of their possessions. In the north by the Caucasian mountaineers, under the indefatigable and almost invincible Shamyl, in the south by the Turks. With the latter the Russians have been mostly successful, the Turkish army having suffered several heavy defeats. The great chieftain of the Circassians was more lucky in his rapid invasions of the plains, and his scouts even terrified Tiflis, the capital of the Russian possessions in this part of Asia. But still no general rising of all the tribes inhabiting the Caucasus has taken place; and even those living on the western slope toward the shores of the Euxine, refused lately to admit the envoys of Shamyl and of the Sultan, as well as English agents. This has crippled the force of Shamyl, and according to the last accounts he has retired into his inaccessible mountainous recesses.

In the autumn, the war acquired a more decided and bloody character, being transported to a new theatre, on Russian soil. The Allies, unable to get at the Russian fleet sheltered behind the walls and forts of Sevastopol, on the peninsula of the Crimea, and one of the strongest positions in the world, decided to attack the place by land as well as by sea. Great preparations having been made in the harbors of Varna and Constantinople, nearly 100,000 men were transported to the Crimea. The army consisted of more than 50,000 French, the rest of English, Turkish, and Egyptian troops. They landed in September near the small harbor of Eupatoria, without any opposition from the Russians. The Allies began their inland march, but next day



camped on the heights along the river Alma. A bloody encounter took place, and the Russians were finally obliged to retire, which they did in the best order, having lost only two cannons. The Allies lost, in killed and wounded, about 5,000, and the loss on the Russian side was about the same. Metchikoff, the chief commander of the Russian forces in the Peninsula, retired a little into the interior, while the Allies marched to the south of Sevastopol, took a small harbor called Balaklava, and therefrom began their besieging operations against the stronghold, which they assailed on the southern side only. The Russians had previously blocked up the entrance of the port by sinking several line-of-battle ships. In the beginning of the operations the Allies concentrated their action on two forts, which they bombarded by land and by sea, and seriously damaged, without either destroying or taking them. The assailing vessels were roughly treated, since which they have kept aloof from the stone walls.

As only a part of Sevastopol was invested, the Russian army outside of the forts was in continual communication with the town, and reinforcements were continually thrown in. Metchikoff's army was increased by considerable numbers of fresh troops from the interior of the Empire, and he soon became able to take the offensive against the besiegers. They were first attacked in the flank at Balaklava, and the attack was successfully carried out by the Russians. But this did not prevent the Allies from approaching their trenches nearer and nearer to the city, or from bombarding it successfully. Their shells set on fire and destroyed a hospital filled with two thousand sick and wounded men.

On the 5th of November, the Russian army in the field made an attack on the intrenchments of the Allies. The battle, known as that of Inkermann, lasted the whole day. The Russians were finally beaten off, having inflicted severe losses on the besieging army, and having suffered terribly themselves. England and France at once began to send new reinforcements to the Crimea, and Russia most probably did the same. While we write, the panting attention of the whole world is concentrated on the awful drama playing around Sevastopol. Whatever be its final fate, the war will probably not end there; this struggle, which began slowly, and so to say on both sides with reluctance, continually expands its bloody folds, and acquires step by step more gigantic and extensive proportions. It may next year embrace the whole of Europe, as Germany led by Austria, or even Austria alone, will no longer be able to preserve

its ambiguous position, and will be forced to take an active part in this duel of the West against the East.

Another episode of this great struggle, and an evidence of its extensive reach, was the attack by a combined Anglo-French squadron on the harbor of Petropauloffsk, situated in Kamchatka, on the northern shores of the Pacific. The Allies attempted to seize the place, but were beaten off and obliged to retire, with considerable losses.

If the military operations have relaxed, the diplomatic have been more active. Austria, Prussia, and the rest of Germany have been the cause of these negotiations. Russia wished to secure their neutrality; the western allies, on the contrary, constantly seek to bring these powers to their side, and entangle them in a war with the enemy. Russia finally accepted the four points laid down by the Western Powers as the basis of negotiations for peace. The points aim—First, to establish a joint protectorate over the Principalities subject to the existing Russian treaties; secondly, a like protectorate over the Principalities subject to the Russian treaties; thirdly, the revision of the treaty of 1841, to which Russia will assent if the Sultan will; and finally, the free navigation of the Danube. The Allies, apparently dissatisfied with this tardy concession, succeeded in bringing Austria more decidedly on their side, and a treaty was concluded on the 2d of December, between Austria, England and France. It secures to the Allies an invasion of Russian territory beyond the Pruth; and, in a word, allows as much as an open enemy of one of the belligerents could permit. A decided step this, and it would seem that hostilities between Russia and Austria, foreseen in another article of the treaty, ought to begin at once. Still this treaty, a work principally of Louis Bonaparte, is accepted with distrust by at least a portion of the British Cabinet, as may be inferred from the comments thereupon by Lord John Russell, which occasioned a fall in the funds. It appears that the English Ministry is confident in the force of the treaty. Austria is still wrapped in double-meanings, still facing both ways, and still likely to extricate herself at the last extremity. This uncertainty becomes more profound from the fact, that instantly after the conclusion of the treaty, the Austrian Emperor sent for the Russian Envoy, and during a long audience, explained personally to Prince Gorchakoff the meaning of the new alliance. The Emperor contended that there was nothing new in the treaty, and as the Russian Envoy did not quit Vienna, the mystery is increased.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.



## THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

THE Political events of the year 1854 are: 1. The passage of the Nebraska bill; 2. The Veto of the River and Harbor bill; 3. The defeat of the Federal Administration, through its supporters, in nearly all the Free States of the Union, mainly in consequence of the general opposition to so much of the Nebraska bill as repeals the Missouri Restriction on the westward progress of Slavery. 4. The rise and progress of the Know-Nothings. The Acts of Congress and the Election Returns herewith printed will shed light on most or all of these events, but the rise of the new power in our politics known as the Know-Nothings seems to require some further elucidation.

Congress is empowered by the Constitution to pass uniform laws of Naturalization; yet it has been legally decided that no law so passed can oblige a State to admit to or exclude, from the Political Franchises in accordance with its provisions. That is to say: Congress may extend the term of probation for immigrants seeking to become citizens to twenty or forty years, and yet any State may admit those same probationers to vote, to hold office, and even be elected to the lower House of Congress itself, before they shall have resided among us even one year. The exclusive power of Naturalization vested in Congress is thus practically of small account; the States being enabled to overrule or evade it as they may see fit. And in fact Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and perhaps other Free States, have extended the Right of Suffrage to immigrants who had not been naturalized nor lived long enough among us to be entitled to Naturalization.

The first act of Congress establishing the conditions of Naturalization was quite liberal—much like our present law. The great convulsion in Europe generated by the French Revolution of 1789-98, however, threw upon our shores a large body of exiles and refugees from the British Isles, from France, &c., of whom the younger and more energetic portion were eager to involve this country in a war with Great Britain and other Aristocratic Powers in favor of Democracy and revolutionary France. Their efforts were sternly resisted by the Federal Administrations of Washington and John Adams, and the refugees very naturally became the active and implacable adversaries of the Federal party. Hence, in 1798, Congress, under the Presidency of John Adams, passed an act requiring *fourteen years'* residence in this country prior to Naturalization—an act which did not prevent but probably aided the overthrow of Adams and the election of Jefferson in the heated and memorable Presidential con-

test of 1800. The Jeffersonian triumph insured a return to liberality in Naturalization; and the act was passed which still endures, reducing the term of probation to *five* years, and requiring a declaration of intention to become a citizen at least *two* years before that intention can be consummated.

The Naturalized citizens, improperly termed 'Foreigners,' continued, very naturally, to vote almost unanimously for the party which had thus lowered the barrier between their former estate and citizenship; and, as they were in the average notoriously less intelligent and more inclined to belligerent demonstrations at the polls than our native-born electors, they were often viewed with unfriendly regard by those whom, by throwing their whole weight into one of the scales nearly balanced without them, they pretty generally overbalanced at the polls. Accordingly we find the easy naturalization and great power of Foreigners enumerated among the chronic grievances complained of by the ultra-Federalists in the famous Hartford Convention of 1814-15. And when Albert Gallatin was nominated for Vice-President in 1824, as the 'Republican' or Congressional caucus candidate, it was objected to him that he, being of Foreign (Swiss) birth, and therefore constitutionally ineligible to the Presidency, ought not to be chosen to the second office, which might involve him at any moment in the discharge of the high responsibilities of the first. Still, no change in the law of Naturalization was made, or seriously urged in Congress, nor has there been down to this December, 1854.

In 1835-6-7, a 'Native American' organization—not very formidable nor yet very decided and definite in its purposes—was maintained in the city of New-York; but it dealt mainly with municipal affairs, and did not make head in the Fall or State Election of 1837. Nothing more was heard of it until 1843, when the Democrats, having regained control of the city at the Spring Election, in good part through the efforts of the Adopted Citizens, (and, as was stoutly alleged, by the aid of illegal voting to an enormous extent,) proceeded to parcel out the newly won offices, and gave so considerable a share of them to their partisans born in Europe as to excite very general dissatisfaction and disgust among their native-born compatriots. Hereupon Nativism sprang into new life, this time having its origin in the Democratic camp, but soon drawing in thousands from the opposite party. It polled 9,000 votes at the Fall Election of that year, and next spring carried the city, most of the Whigs



falling into its support as the only way of beating their old antagonists. James Harper (Native) was chosen Mayor, having some 25,000 votes to 20,000 for Coddington (Dem.) and 5,000 for Graham (Whig), and a strong Native ascendancy in every branch of the city government was secured. Thence the flame spread to Philadelphia, where it was swelled by repeated riots and fights between the Natives and the Irish, in the course of which several lives were destroyed and much property, including one or two Catholic churches. The cities of Philadelphia and New-York were both carried in the Fall by the Natives, with such help as the Whigs chose to give them in the expectation of securing in return the entire Native vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen, and thus electing those candidates. This expectation was disappointed; New-York city gave 2,900 majority against Clay at the same time that it chose Native Members of Congress and Assembly, and both this State and Pennsylvania voted for Polk and elected him. Next spring Nativism was beaten in our city, and prostrate or extinct everywhere.

But its spirit was not wholly dead. It gave rise to a secret society known as 'The Order of United Americans,' which has ever since existed, and though ostensibly taking no part in politics, has occasionally given a lift to a brother who was up for office, especially if a 'foreigner' or champion of foreigners were running against him. Very little attention, however, was excited by its doings.

In 1852, a new secret order was devised and started, having the same general object, but more subtle in its principles and operations. Its animating spirit is hostility to the exercise of political power in this country by 'Foreigners'—that is, men born in other lands—but more especially to Roman Catholics. Its members are popularly termed '*Know-Nothings*,' because they are required, when interrogated with respect to this Order, to declare that they know nothing about it, and to answer all manner of interrogatories in that spirit. The very name of the Order is not revealed to them until they are admitted to its higher degrees, so that they can conscientiously swear that they know no such society and do not belong to it. (It is understood to be 'The Sons of '76, or Order of the Star-Spangled Banner.') No badges are worn by the members at any time, no banners displayed; their meetings are held as privately as possible, and called by a signal understood only by the initiated. Each lodge is represented by delegates to a 'Council,' which nominates candidates whom the members are sworn to support and punished by expulsion when they fail to do so. And, so long as the Councils adhered to their original plan of

selecting the best men already in nomination from the tickets of the several parties and voting for them without giving public notice of their choice until the ballots were counted out of the box, they were well nigh invincible. For instance: suppose the Know-Nothings of this city to number 5,000 only, composed of 8,000 Whigs and 2,000 Democrats; the concentration of their entire vote on a ticket made up by selection from the regular Whig and Democratic tickets, would almost inevitably result in their complete triumph. Thus were won their earlier victories. More recently, however, they have seen fit in many cases to nominate tickets of their own, containing few or no names borne on other tickets. Thus they have succeeded in Delaware and Massachusetts, (two of the States which went strongest for John Adams against Jefferson;) while they have failed in New-York, where their State ticket ran below either its 'Whig' or its 'Soft' antagonist. In the local or municipal Elections, however, this secret organisation has often exhibited great strength, especially where the Whig party has declined to oppose it—witness Baltimore, New-Orleans, San Francisco, &c. It is now organizing and drilling to play an important part in the next Presidential contest, and among those severally mentioned as its probable nominee for President are Millard Fillmore of New-York, Sam Houston of Texas, John M. Clayton of Delaware, John Bell of Tennessee, Kenneth Raynor of North Carolina, and Jacob Broome of Pennsylvania. In case a Southern man should be taken for President, the Vice-Presidency is assigned by public rumor to Daniel Ullmann of New-York. But all such forecastings are subject to time and chance, and the powerful Order is already, as is reported, beset by jars and feuds which threaten its unity if not its existence. Unless past experience misleads, it is likely to run its career rapidly, and vanish as suddenly as it appeared. It *may* last through the next Presidential canvass, but hardly longer than that; or it may cast off its cloak of mystery and come into the field of open conflict a Native American and anti-Romanist party, and win two or three victories on that platform. But it would seem as devoid of the elements of persistence as an anti-Cholera or anti-Potato-Rot party would be, and unlikely long to abide the necessary attrition of real and vital differences of opinion among its members with respect to the great questions of Foreign and Domestic Policy which practically divide the country. These must soon dissolve its compact organisation, distract its councils,

"And like the baseless fabric of a vision,  
Leave not a wreck behind."



## STATISTICAL VIEW OF AMERICA.

(Compiled for the Whig Almanac.)

## I. COUNTRIES OF NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

COUNTRIES.	AREA : Sq. Miles.	Population est'd 1855.	CAPITALS.	CHIEF EXECUTIVE.
Greenland, North..... <i>Danish</i>	900,000	6,800	Godhavn	S. C. M. Olrik..... <i>Inspector.</i>
Greenland, South..... <i>do</i>			Godthaab	C. P. Holboell..... <i>do</i>
Russian America.....	394,000	66,000	N. Archangel	Z. Wenzel..... <i>Governor.</i>
Vancouver's Is., etc..... <i>British</i>	153,000	11,480	Fort Victoria	James Douglas..... <i>do</i>
New-Britain (H. B. Co's Ter.) <i>do</i>	1,880,000	150,000	York Factory	George Simpson..... <i>do</i>
Labrador..... <i>do</i>	170,000	5,000	(Attached politically to Newfoundland.)	
Canada West..... <i>do</i>	148,000	1,247,200		{ Edmund W. Head, <i>Gov. General</i>
Canada East..... <i>do</i>	210,000	984,800	{ Quebec.....	of Brit. N. A.
New-Brunswick..... <i>do</i>	28,000	213,200	Frederickton	J. H. T. M. Sutton..... <i>Lt. Governor.</i>
Nova Scotia, etc..... <i>do</i>	19,000	307,180	Halifax	J. G. LeMarchant..... <i>do</i>
Prince Edward's Isl'd..... <i>do</i>	2,200	68,070	Charlotte Town	Dominic Daly..... <i>do</i>
Newfoundland..... <i>do</i>	36,000	*107,100	St. John	Kerr B. Hamilton..... <i>Governor.</i>
St. Pierre & Miquelon..... <i>French</i>	118	1,420	St. Pierre	Gervais..... <i>do</i>
Bermuda Islands..... <i>British</i>	47	12,020	Hamilton	Freeman Murray..... <i>do</i>
United States of America.....	3,200,000	27,322,700	Washington City	Franklin Pierce..... <i>President.</i>
United States of Mexico.....	762,600	7,853,400	City of Mexico	Ant. Lopez de Santa Anna <i>do</i>
Belize..... <i>British</i>	62,740	11,770	Belize	{ William Stevenson..... <i>Governor.</i>
Bay Islands..... <i>do</i>	600	3,200	Port Royal	Trinidad-Cabanas..... <i>President.</i>
Honduras.....	72,000	315,000	Comayagua	Rafael Carrera..... <i>do</i>
Guatemala.....	28,000	981,000	N. Guatemala	Jose M. San Martin..... <i>do</i>
San Salvador.....	14,000	367,000	Cajutepeque	Juan Rafael Mora..... <i>do</i>
Costa Rica.....	17,000	132,000	San Jose	Fruto Chamorro..... <i>do</i>
Nicaragua.....	49,000	282,000	Leon	<i>Indian King.</i>
Mosquito Coast.....	23,000	4,000	Blewfields	<i>An Independent Municipality.</i>
San Juan del Norte.....	15	3,000	S. J. del N. (Graytown)	

## II. WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Hayti..... <i>San Domingo</i>	11,000	700,000	Cape Haytien	Faustin I..... <i>Emperor.</i>
Dominica..... <i>do</i>	18,000	200,000	San Domingo	Pedro Santana..... <i>President.</i>
Jamaica..... <i>British</i>	6,250	388,000	Kingston	Harry Barclay..... <i>Gov. Gen.</i>
Trinidad..... <i>do</i>	2,020	62,000	Puerto d'España	Charles Elliott..... <i>Governor.</i>
Barbadoes..... <i>do</i>	163	137,000	Bridgetown	W. M. G. Colebrook..... <i>do</i>
Grenada..... <i>do</i>	155	32,000	St. George	R. W. Keate..... <i>Lt. Gov.</i>
St. Vincent..... <i>do</i>	132	27,600	Kingstown	Rich'd G. McDonnell..... <i>do</i>
Tobago..... <i>do</i>	144	14,400	Scarboro'	Willoughby Shortland..... <i>do</i>
St. Lucia..... <i>do</i>	159	24,600	Castries	Maurice Power..... <i>Governor.</i>
Nevis..... <i>do</i>	20	9,600	Charlestown	Frederick Seymour, <i>Administrator.</i>
St. Kitts..... <i>do</i>	68	23,400	Basseterre	E. H. D. Hay..... <i>Lt. Gov.</i>
Antigua..... <i>do</i>	108	37,800	St. John's Town	Alfred Read..... <i>Governor.</i>
Montserrat..... <i>do</i>	47	7,400	Plymouth	Booth..... <i>President.</i>
Virgin Isles..... <i>do</i>	188	6,800	Tortola	John A. McGregor..... <i>Lt. Gov.</i>
Anguilla..... <i>do</i>	81	3,200	Anguilla	(App. to St. Kitt's.)
Dominica..... <i>do</i>	275	22,700	Roseau	S. W. Blackall..... <i>Lt. Gov.</i>
Bahama Islands..... <i>do</i>	3,962	28,000	Nassau	Alex. Baunermann..... <i>Governor.</i>
Turk's Is'd & the Caicos, <i>do</i>	434	6,300	Turk's Island	Robert Inglis..... <i>President.</i>
Cuba..... <i>Spanish</i>	42,383	1,307,000	Havana	Jose de la Concha..... <i>Gov. Gen.</i>
Porto Rico..... <i>do</i>	3,565	390,000	San Juan	Garcia Cambia..... <i>do</i>
Guadalupe, etc..... <i>French</i>	631	147,000	Grandebourg	Aubry Bailloul..... <i>Governor.</i>
Martinique, etc..... <i>do</i>	382	152,000	Fort Royal	Comte de Gueydon..... <i>do</i>
Dutch West Indies.....	369	28,500	Wilhelmstadt	J. J. R. Elselver..... <i>do</i>
Danish West Indies.....	192	59,700	Christianstadt	J. D. F. Feddersen..... <i>do</i>
Swedish West Indies.....	25	8,900	Gustavia	N. F. Wallensteen..... <i>do</i>

## III. COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Venezuela.....	426,700	1,522,000	Caracas	Jose Gregorio Monagas, <i>President.</i>
New-Granada.....	522,000	2,410,000	Santa Fe de Bogota	Jose Maria Obando..... <i>do</i>
Ecuador.....	320,000	664,000	Quito	Jose Maria Urbina..... <i>do</i>
Bolivia.....	450,000	1,729,000	Chuquisaca	Manuel Isidoro Belzu..... <i>do</i>
Peru.....	520,000	2,238,000	Lima	Jose Rufino Echarique..... <i>do</i>
Chili.....	250,000	1,406,000	Santiago	Manuel Monte..... <i>do</i>
Argentine Confederation.....	850,000	520,000	Santa Fe	Justo J. de Urquiza..... <i>do</i>
Buenos Ayres.....	76,000	240,000	Buenos Ayres	Pastor Obligado..... <i>Governor.</i>
Uruguay.....	120,000	60,000	Montevideo	Flores..... <i>President.</i>
Paraguay.....	84,000	320,000	Asuncion	Carlos Antonio Lopez..... <i>do</i>
Brazil.....	3,890,000	6,200,000	Rio de Janeiro	Pedro II..... <i>Emperor.</i>
Guiana..... <i>British</i>	96,000	132,000	Georgetown	Philip Wodehouse..... <i>Governor.</i>
Guiana..... <i>Dutch</i>	38,000	63,000	Paramaribo	J. G. O. S. de Schmidt..... <i>do</i>
Guiana..... <i>French</i>	23,000	22,500	Cayenne	Fouichon..... <i>do</i>
Patagonia.....	200,000	20,900		<i>Native Chiefs.</i>
Falkland Island..... <i>British</i>	13,000	560	Fort Louis	George Reunie..... <i>do</i>

## RECAPITULATION.

Grand Sections.	Area—Sq. Miles.	Population.
North and Central America.....	8,169,320	40,462,320
West India Islands.....	91,073	3,603,800
South America.....	7,848,700	17,647,000
Total.....	16,109,093	61,713,120



# SLAVERY LEGISLATION.

The following Acts of Congress mark the progress of the Slave Power in the Legislation of the American Government:

## FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW OF 1798.

*An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters.*

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the executive authority of any state in the Union, or of either of the territories, north-west or south of the river Ohio, shall demand any person, as a fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any such state or territory to which such person shall have fled, and shall, moreover, produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any state or territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded with having committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate of the state or territory from whence the person so charged fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the state or territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear. But if no such agent shall appear within six months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged. And all costs or expenses incurred in the apprehending, securing, and transmitting such fugitive to the state or territory making such demand, shall be paid by such state or territory.

Sec. 2. That any agent appointed as aforesaid, who shall receive the fugitive into his custody, shall be empowered to transport him or her to the state or territory from which he or she shall have fled. And, if any person or persons shall by force set at liberty, or rescue the fugitive from such agent while transporting as aforesaid, the person or persons so offending, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Sec. 8. That when a person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the territories on the northwest or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said states or territory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, residing or being within the state, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate,

either by oral testimony or affidavit taken before, and certified by, a magistrate of any such state or territory, that the person so seized or arrested, doth, under the laws of the state or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the state or territory from which he or she fled.

Sec. 4. That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, in so seizing or arresting such fugitive from labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given or declared, or shall harbor or conceal such person after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offences, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars. Which penalty may be recovered by and for the benefit of such claimant, by action of debt, in any court proper to try the same; saving, moreover, to the person claiming such labor or service, his right of action for or on account of the said injuries, or either of them.

Approved February 12, 1798.

## MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1820.

*An Act to authorise the people of the Missouri territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories.*

(All the previous sections of this Act relate entirely to the formation of the Missouri Territory in the usual form of territorial bills—the 8th section only relating to the slavery question.)

Sec. 8. That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited. Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Approved March 6, 1820.



## FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW OF 1850.

*An Act to amend, and supplementary to, the Act entitled "An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed Commissioners, in virtue of any Act of Congress, by the Circuit Courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SEC. 2. That the Superior Court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the Circuit Court of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the Superior Court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties, conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this Act.

SEC. 3. That the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of each organized Territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of Commissioners with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this Act.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories severally and collectively, in term-time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant, or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to

the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the Circuit or District Court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive, by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody, under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable, on his official bond, to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, Territory, or District whence he escaped; and the better to enable said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run, and be executed by said officers, anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized by power of attorney, in writing acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or Court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the Courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken forthwith before such Court, Judge or Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken, and certified by such Court, Judge, or Commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some Court, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy, or other authority as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper Court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity



of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this Act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first (fourth) section mentioned, shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any Court, Judge, Magistrate, or other person whatsoever.

Sec. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States, for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States, and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars, for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt in any of the District or Territorial Courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

Sec. 8. That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said District and Territorial Courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services

and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such Commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid in either case by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioner for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each, for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner, as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioners for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such Commissioner; and, in general, for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or Commissioner in the premises. Such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such Commissioner or not.

Sec. 9. That, upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or her possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants while so employed to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 10. That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor may be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply



in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory or district in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of the escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs, competent in law.

Approved September 18, 1850.

#### KANSAS AND NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854.

*An Act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point in the Missouri river where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the east boundary of the territory of Utah on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence on said summit northward to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the Territory of Minnesota; thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Nebraska: and when admitted as a state or states, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at

the time of their admission: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any other state or territory of the United States: Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the territory of Nebraska, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said territory of Nebraska, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. That the executive power and authority in and over said territory of Nebraska shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. That there shall be a secretary of said territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be deposited in the libraries of Congress; and, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the governor from the territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. That the legislative power and authority of said territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative



assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: Provided, That the whole number shall never exceed thirty-nine; an apportionment shall be made as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census, or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the governor shall designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of said house: Provided, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

SEC. 5. That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said ter-

ritory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: And provided further, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said territory, by reason of being on service therein.

SEC. 6. That the legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the said territory, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the governor of the territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

SEC. 7. That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the territory of Nebraska. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly; and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

SEC. 8. That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly: and no person holding a



commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said territory.

SEC. 9. That the judicial power of said territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the district which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decision of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decision of said supreme court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decisions of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to or affect the provisions of the "act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-

three, and the "act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Utah Territory now receive for similar services.

SEC. 10. That the provisions of an act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelve, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of said territory of Nebraska.

SEC. 11. That there shall be appointed an attorney for said territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present territory of Utah. There shall also be a marshal for the territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 12. That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge or some justice of the peace in the limits of said territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the



person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. The chief justice and associate justices shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route; and an additional allowance of three dollars shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and doorkeeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: Provided, That there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the usual sum, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

SEC. 18. That the legislative assembly of the territory of Nebraska shall hold its first session at such time and place in said territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct;

and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly.

SEC. 14. That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives, but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution, and all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the states and territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of sixth March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery.

SEC. 15. That there shall hereafter be appropriated, as has been customary for the territorial governments, a sufficient amount, to be expended under the direction of the said governor of the territory of Nebraska, not exceeding the sums heretofore appropriated for similar objects, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and for the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. That when the lands in the said territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in each township in said



territory, shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said territory, and in the states and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec. 17. That, until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said territory may define the judicial districts of said territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said territory to the several districts; and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Sec. 18. That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the territory of Nebraska, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursements, shall give such security, at such time and place, and in such manner as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 19. That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point on the western boundary of the state of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the east boundary of the territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the state of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said state to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and when admitted as a state or states, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any other state or territory of the United States: Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the territory of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be includ-

ed within the said territory of Kansas, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

[With the single exception of the location of the seat of government for KANSAS at Fort Leavenworth, provided for in section 31, the ensuing sixteen sections, relative to the organization and government of the territory, are precisely similar to the sections already recited, providing for the government of Nebraska territory. The final section of the act, which has a general reference to both territories, is as follows:]

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, that all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territories embraced within this act, shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, notwithstanding anything contained in this act; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the location of the office of superintendent.

This bill passed the House on the 22d day of May, 1854, and the following is a careful classification of the vote:

### YEAS—113.

#### FROM THE FREE STATES.

MAINE—Moses McDonald—1.  
NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Harry Hibbard—1.  
CONNECTICUT—Collin M. Ingersoll—1.  
VERMONT—None. MASSACHUSETTS—None.  
RHODE ISLAND—None.  
NEW-YORK—Thomas W. Cumming, Francis B. Cutting, Peter Rowe, John J. Taylor, William M. Tweed, Hiram Walbridge, William A. Walker, Mike Walsh, Theo. R. Westbrook—9.  
PENNSYLVANIA—Samuel A. Bridges, John L. Dawson, Thomas B. Florence, J. Glancy Jones, William H. Kurtz, John McNair, Asa Packer, John Robbins, Jr., Christian M. Straub, William H. Witte, Hendrick B. Wright—11.  
NEW-JERSEY—Samuel Lilly, George Vail—2.  
OHIO—David T. Disney, Frederick W. Green, Edson B. Olds, Wilson Shannon—4.  
INDIANA—John G. Davis, Cyrus L. Dunham, Norman Eddy, William H. English, Thomas A. Hendricks, James H. Lane, Smith Miller—7.  
ILLINOIS—James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Wm. A. Richardson—3.  
MICHIGAN—Samuel Clark, David Stuart—2.  
IOWA—Bernhart Henn—1. WISCONSIN—None.  
CALIFORNIA—Milton S. Latham, J. A. McDougall—2.  
Total—44.

#### FROM THE SLAVE STATES.

DELAWARE—George R. Riddle—1.  
MARYLAND—William T. Hamilton, Henry May, Jacob Shower, Joshua Vansant—4.  
VIRGINIA—Thomas H. Bayly, Thomas S. Boock, John S. Caskie, Henry A. Edmondson, Charles J. Faulkner, William O. Goode, Zezekiah Kid-



well, John Letcher, Paulus Powell, William Smith, John F. Snodgrass—11.

NORTH CAROLINA—William S. Ashe, Burton Craige, Thomas L. Clingman, John Kerr, Thomas Ruffin, Henry M. Shaw—6.

SOUTH CAROLINA—William W. Boyce, Preston S. Brooks, James L. Orr—8.

GEORGIA—David J. Bailey, Elijah W. Chastain, Alfred H. Colquitt, Junius Hillyer, David A. Reese, Alex. H. Stephens—6.

ALABAMA—James Abercrombie, Williamson R. W. Cobb, James F. Dowdell, Sampson W. Harris, George S. Houston, Philip Phillips, William R. Smith—7.

MISSISSIPPI—William S. Barry, William Barksdale, Otho R. Singleton, Daniel B. Wright—4.

LOUISIANA—William Dunbar, Roland Jones, John Perkins, Jr.—8.

KENTUCKY—John C. Breckenridge, James S. Chrisman, Leander M. Cox, Clement S. Hill, John M. Elliott, Benj. E. Grey, William Preston, Richard H. Stanton—8.

TENNESSEE—William M. Churchwell, George W. Jones, Charles Ready, Samuel A. Smith, Frederick P. Stanton, Felix K. Zollicoffer—6.

MISSOURI—Alfred W. Lamb, James J. Leadley, John G. Miller, Merdecas Oliver, John S. Phelps—5.

ARKANSAS—A. B. Greenwood, Edwin A. Warren—2. FLORIDA—A. E. Maxwell—1.

TEXAS—Peter H. Bell, Geo. W. Smyth—2.

Total—69.

Total, Free and Slave States—113.

## NAYS—100.

### NORTHERN STATES.

MAINE—Samuel P. Benson, E. Wilder Farley, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Samuel Mayall, Israel Washburn, Jr.—5.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—George W. Kittredge, George W. Morrison—2.

MASSACHUSETTS—Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., Samuel L. Crocker, Alex. De Witt, Edward Dickinson, J. Wiley Edmonds, Thomas D. Eliot, John Z. Goodrich, Charles W. Upham, Samuel H. Walley, Tuppen Wentworth—10.

RHODE ISLAND—Thomas Davis, Benjamin B. Thurston—2.

CONNECTICUT—Nathan Belcher, James T. Pratt, Origen S. Seymour—3.

VERMONT—James Meacham, Alvah Sabin, Andrew Tracy—3.

NEW-YORK—Henry Bennett, Davis Carpenter, Gilbert Dean, Caleb Lyon, Reuben E. Fenton, Thomas T. Flagler, George Hastings, Solomon G. Haven, Charles Hughes, Daniel T. Jones, Orasmus B. Matteson, Edwin B. Morgan, William Murray, Andrew Oliver, Jared V. Peck, Rufus W. Peckham, Bishop Perkins, Benjamin Pringle, Russell Sage, George A. Simmons, Gerrit Smith, John Wheeler—22.

NEW-JERSEY—Alex. C. M. Pennington, Charles Skelton, Nathan T. Stratton—8.

PENNSYLVANIA—Joseph R. Chandler, Carlton B. Curtis, John Dick, Augustus Drum, William Everhart, James Gamble, Galusha A. Grow, Isaac E. Hiestor, Thomas M. Howe, John McCulloch, Ner Mittenwarth, David Ritchie, Samuel L. Russell, Michael C. Trout—14.

OHIO—Edward Ball, Lewis D. Campbell, Alfred P. Edgerton, Andrew Ellison, Joshua R. Giddings, Aaron Harlan, John Scott Harrison,

H. H. Johnson, William D. Lindsley, M. H. Nichols, Thomas Ritchey, William R. Sapp, Andrew Stuart, John L. Taylor, Edward Wade—15.

INDIANA—Andrew J. Harlan, Daniel Maco Samuel W. Parker—3.

ILLINOIS—James Knox, Jesse O. Norton, E. J. Washburne, John Wentworth, Richard Yates—4.

MICHIGAN—David A. Noble, H. L. Stevens—2.

WISCONSIN—B. O. Eastman, Daniel Wells, Jr.—4.

IOWA—None. CALIFORNIA—None. Total—81.

### SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA—John S. Millson—1.

NORTH CAROLINA—Richard C. Puryear, Stoa H. Rogers—2.

TENNESSEE—Robert M. Bugg, Wm. Cullom Emerson Etheridge, Nathaniel G. Taylor—4.

LOUISIANA—Theodore G. Hunt—1.

MISSOURI—Thomas H. Benton—1.

OTHER SOUTHERN STATES—None. Total—9.

Total, Free and Slave States—100.

### ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING—21.

N. ENGLAND STATES—W. Appleton of Mass.—1.

NEW-YORK—Geo. W. Chase, James Maurice—2.

PENNSYLVANIA—None. NEW-JERSEY—None.

OHIO—George Bliss, Moses B. Corwin—2.

ILLINOIS—Wm. H. Bissell—1.

CALIFORNIA—None.

INDIANA—Eben. M. Chamberlain—1.

MICHIGAN—None. IOWA—John P. Cook—1.

WISCONSIN—John B. Macy—1.

Total from Free States—9.

MARYLAND—John R. Franklin, Augustus R. Sollers—2. VIRGINIA—Fayette McMullen—1.

NORTH CAROLINA—None. DELAWARE—None.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Wm. Aiken, Lawrence M. Keitt, John McQueen—3.

GEORGIA—Wm. B. W. Dent, James L. Seward—2.

ALABAMA—None.

MISSISSIPPI—Wiley P. Harris—1.

KENTUCKY—Linn Boyd, (Speaker,) Presley Ewing—2. MISSOURI—Samuel Caruthers—1.

ARKANSAS—None. FLORIDA—None.

TEXAS—None. TENNESSEE—None.

LOUISIANA—None.

Total from Slave States—12.

The bill having been amended in the House so as to allow Aliens to vote, was sent back to the Senate and ordered to a third reading by the following vote :

YEAS—Atchison (Mo.), Badger (N. C.), Benjamin (La.), Broadhead (Pa.), Brown (Mi.), Butler (S. C.), Cass (Mich.), Chyn (Ala.), Dawson (Ga.), Douglas (Ill.), Fitzpatrick (Ala.), Gwin (Cal.), Hunter (Va.), Johnson (Ark.), Jones (Iowa), Jones (Tenn.), Mallory (Pa.), Mason (Va.), Morton (Pa.), Norris (N. H.), Pearce (Md.), Pettit (Ind.), Pratt (Md.), Rusk (Texas), Sebastian (Ark.), Shields (Ill.), Sildeld (La.), Stuart (Mich.), Thompson (Ky.), Thomson (N. J.), Toombs (Ga.), Toucey (Cl.), Weller (Cal.), Williams (N. H.), Wright (N. J.)—85.

NAYS—Allen (R. I.), Bell (Tenn.), Chase (Ohio), Clayton (Del.), Fish (N. Y.), Foote (Vt.), Grille (Cl.), Hamlin (Me.), James (R. I.), Seward (N. Y.), Sumner (Mass.), Wade (Ohio), Walker (Wis.)—18.

Democrats in Roman ; Whigs in Italics ; Free Democrats in SMALL CAPS.



The bill was finally passed without a division, the Senate refusing to call the Yeas and Nays.

## SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The following speech was delivered by Hon. William H. Seward, in the Senate of the United States, on the night of the final passage of the Nebraska Bill, May 26, 1854.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I rise with no purpose of further resisting or even delaying the passage of this bill. Let its advocates have only a little patience, and they will soon reach the object for which they have struggled so earnestly and so long. The sun has set for the last time upon the guaranteed and certain liberties of all the unsettled and unorganized portions of the American continent that lie within the jurisdiction of the United States. To-morrow's sun will rise in dim eclipse over them. How long that obscurity shall last, is known only to the Power that directs and controls all human events. For myself, I know only this—that now no human power will prevent its coming on, and that its passing off will be hastened and secured by others than those now here, and perhaps by only those belonging to future generations.

Sir, it would be almost factious to offer further resistance to this measure here. Indeed, successful resistance was never expected to be made in this Hall. The Senate floor is an old battle ground, on which have been fought many contests, and always, at least since 1830, with fortune adverse to the cause of equal and universal freedom. We were only a few here who engaged in that cause in the beginning of this contest. All that we could hope to do—all that we did hope to do—was to organize and to prepare the issue for the House of Representatives, to which the country would look for its decision as authoritative, and to awaken the country that it might be ready for the appeal which would be made, whatever the decision of Congress might be. We are no stronger now. Only fourteen at the first, it will be fortunate if, among the ills and accidents which surround us, we shall maintain that number to the end.

We are on the eve of the consummation of a great national transaction—a transaction which will close a cycle in the history of our country—and it is impossible not to desire to pause a moment and survey the scene around us and the prospect before us. However obscure we may individually be, our connection with this great transaction will perpetuate our names for the praise or for the censure of future ages, and perhaps in regions far remote. If, then, we had no other motive for our actions but that of an honest desire for a just fame, we could not be indifferent to that scene and that prospect. But individual interests and ambition sink into insignificance in view of the interests of our country and of mankind. These interests awoken, at least in me, an intense solicitude.

It was said by some in the beginning, and it has been said by others later in this debate, that it was doubtful whether it would be the cause of Slavery or the cause of Freedom that would gain

advantages from the passage of this bill. I do not find it necessary to be censorious, nor even unjust to others, in order that my own course may be approved. I am sure that the honorable Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] did not mean that the slave States should gain an advantage over the free States, for he disclaimed it when he introduced the bill. I believe, in all candor, that the honorable Senator from Georgia, [Mr. TOOMBS,] who comes out at the close of the battle as one of the chiefest leaders of the victorious party, is sincere in declaring his own opinion that the slave States will gain no unjust advantage over the free States, because he disclaims it as a triumph in their behalf. Notwithstanding all this, however, what has occurred here and in the country, during this contest, has compelled a conviction that Slavery will gain something, and Freedom will endure a severe, though I hope not an irretrievable loss. The slaveholding States are passive, quiet, content, and satisfied with the prospective boon, and the free States are excited and alarmed with fearful forebodings and apprehensions. The impatience for the speedy passage of the bill manifested by its friends betrays a knowledge that this is the condition of public sentiment in the free States. They thought in the beginning that it was necessary to guard the measure by inserting the Clayton amendment, which would exclude unnaturalized foreign inhabitants of the Territories from the right of suffrage. And now they seem willing, with almost perfect unanimity, to relinquish that safeguard, rather than to delay the adoption of the principal measure for at most a year, perhaps for only a week or a day. Suppose that the Senate should adhere to that condition, which so lately was thought so wise and so important—what then? The bill could only go back to the House of Representatives, which must either yield or insist! In the one case or in the other, a decision in favor of the bill would be secured; for even if the House should disagree, the Senate would have time to recede. But the majority will hazard nothing, even on a prospect so certain as this. They will recede at once, without a moment's further struggle, from the condition, and thus secure the passage of this bill now, to-night. Why such haste? Even if the question were to go to the country before a final decision here, what would there be wrong in that? There is no man living who will say that the country anticipated, or that he anticipated, agitation of this measure in Congress, when this Congress was elected, or even when it assembled in December last.

Under such circumstances, and in the midst of agitation, and excitement, and debates, it is only fair to say that certainly the country has not decided in favor of the bill. The refusal, then, to let the question go to the country, is a conclusive proof that the slave States, as represented here, expect from the passage of this bill what the free States insist that they will lose by it, an advantage, a material advantage, and not a mere abstraction. There are men in the slave States, as in the free States, who insist always too pertinaciously upon mere abstractions. But that is not the policy of the slave States to-day. They are in earnest in seeking for and securing an object, and an important one. I believe they are going to have it. I do not know how long the advantage gained will last, nor how great or



comprehensive it will be. Every Senator who agrees with me in opinion must feel as I do—that under such circumstances he can forego nothing that can be done decently, with due respect to difference of opinion, and consistently with the constitutional and settled rules of legislation, to place the true merits of the question before the country. Questions sometimes occur, which seem to have two right sides. Such were the questions that divided the English nation between Pitt and Fox—such the contest between the assailant and the defender of Quebec. The judgment of the world was suspended by its sympathies, and seemed ready to descend in favor of him who should be most gallant in conduct. And so, when both fell with equal chivalry on the same field, the survivors united in raising a common monument to the glorious but rival memories of Wolfe and Montcalm. But this contest involves a moral question. The slave States so present it. They maintain that African Slavery is not erroneous, not unjust, not inconsistent with the advancing cause of human nature. Since they so regard it, I do not expect to see statesmen representing those States indifferent about a vindication of this system by the Congress of the United States. On the other hand, we of the free States regard Slavery as erroneous, unjust, oppressive, and therefore absolutely inconsistent with the principles of the American Constitution and Government. Who will expect us to be indifferent to the decisions of the American people and of mankind on such an issue?

Again: there is suspended on the issue of this contest the political equilibrium between the free and the slave States. It is no ephemeral question, no idle question, whether Slavery shall go on increasing its influence over the central power here, or whether Freedom shall gain the ascendancy. I do not expect to see statesmen of the slave States indifferent on so momentous a question, and as little can it be expected that those of the free States will betray their own great cause. And now it remains for me to declare, in view of the decision of this controversy so near at hand, that I have seen nothing and heard nothing during its progress to change the opinions which at the earliest proper period I deliberately expressed. Certainly, I have not seen the evidence then promised, that the free States would acquiesce in the measure. As certainly, too, I may say that I have not seen the fulfillment of the promise that the history of the last thirty years would be revised, corrected, and amended, and that it would then appear that the country, during all that period, had been resting in prosperity and contentment and peace, not upon a valid, constitutional, and irrevocable compromise between the slave States and the free States, but upon an unconstitutional and false, and even infamous, act of Congressional usurpation.

On the contrary, I am now, if possible, more than ever satisfied that, after all this debate, the history of the country will go down to posterity just as it stood before, carrying to them the everlasting facts that until 1820 the Congress of the United States legislated to prevent the introduction of slavery into new Territories whenever that object was practicable; and that in that year they so far modified that policy, under alarming apprehensions of civil convulsion, by a constitutional enactment in the character of a

compact, as to admit Missouri a new slave State; but upon the express condition, stipulated in favor of the free States, that Slavery should be forever prohibited in all the residue of the existing and unorganized Territories of the United States lying north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 m. north latitude. Certainly, I find nothing to win my favor toward the bill in the proposition of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. PHILLIPS] to restore the Clayton amendment, which was struck out in the House of Representatives. So far from voting for that proposition, I shall vote against it now, as I did when it was under consideration here before, in accordance with the opinion adopted as early as any political opinions I ever had, and cherished as long, that the right of suffrage is not a mere conventional right, but an inherent natural right, of which no Government can rightly deprive any adult man who is subject to its authority, and obligated to its support.

I hold, moreover, sir, that inasmuch as every man is, by force of circumstances beyond his own control, a subject of Government somewhere, he is, by the very constitution of human society, entitled to share equally in the conferring of political power on those who wield it, if he is not disqualified by crime; that in a despotic Government he ought to be allowed arms, in a free Government the ballot or the open vote, as a means of self-protection against unendurable oppression. I am not likely, therefore, to restore to this bill an amendment which would deprive it of an important feature imposed upon it by the House of Representatives, and that one, perhaps, the only feature that harmonizes with my own convictions of justice. It is true that the House of Representatives stipulates such suffrage for white men as a condition for opening it to the possible proscription and slavery of the African. I shall separate them. I shall vote for the former, and against the latter, glad to get universal suffrage of white men, if only that can be gained now, and working right on, full of hope and confidence, for the prevention or the abrogation of slavery in the Territories hereafter.

Sir, I am surprised at the pertinacity with which the honorable Senator from Delaware, mine ancient and honorable friend, [Mr. CLAYTON,] perseveres in opposing the granting of the right of suffrage to the unnaturalized foreigner in the Territories. Congress cannot deny him that right. Here is the third article of that convention by which Louisiana, including Kansas and Nebraska, was ceded to the United States:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion they profess."

The inhabitants of Kansas and Nebraska are citizens already, and by force of this treaty must continue to be, and as such to enjoy the right of suffrage, whatever laws you may make to the contrary. My opinions are well known, to wit: That Slavery is not only an evil, but a local one, injurious and ultimately pernicious to society, wherever it exists, and in conflict with the con-



stitutional principles of society in this country. I am not willing to extend nor to permit the extension of that local evil into regions now free within our empire. I know that there are some who differ from me, and who regard the Constitution of the United States as an instrument which sanctions Slavery as well as Freedom. But if I could admit a proposition so incongruous with the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution, and the known sentiments of its illustrious founders, and so should conclude that Slavery was national, I must still cherish the opinion that it is an evil; and because it is a national one, I am the more firmly held and bound to prevent an increase of it, tending, as I think it manifestly does, to the weakening and ultimate overthrow of the Constitution itself, and therefore to the injury of all mankind. I know there have been States which have endured long, and achieved much, which tolerated Slavery; but that was not the Slavery of caste, like African Slavery. Such Slavery tends to demoralize equally the subjected race and the superior one. It has been the absence of such Slavery from Europe that has given her nations their superiority over other countries in that hemisphere. Slavery, wherever it exists, begets fear, and fear is the parent of weakness. What is the secret of that eternal, sleepless anxiety, in the legislative halls, and even at the firesides, of the slave States, always asking new stipulations, new compromises and abrogation of compromises, new assumptions of power and abnegations of power, but fear? It is the apprehension that, even if safe now, they will not always or long be secure against some invasion or some aggression from the free States. What is the secret of the humiliating part which proud old Spain is acting at this day, trembling between alarms of American intrusion into Cuba on one side, and British dictation on the other, but the fact that she has cherished Slavery so long, and still cherishes it, in the last of her American colonial possessions? Thus far, Kansas and Nebraska are safe, under the laws of 1820, against the introduction of this element of national debility and decline. The bill before us, as we are assured, contains a great principle, a glorious principle; and yet that principle, when fully ascertained, proves to be nothing less than the subversion of that security, not only within the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, but within all the other present and future new Territories of the United States. Thus it is quite clear that it is not a principle alone that is involved, but that those who crowd this measure with so much zeal and earnestness must expect that either Freedom or Slavery shall gain something by it in those regions. The case, then, stands thus in Kansas and Nebraska: Freedom may lose, but certainly can gain nothing; while Slavery may gain, but as certainly can lose nothing.

So far as I am concerned, the time for looking on the dark side has passed. I feel quite sure that Slavery at most can get nothing more than Kansas; while Nebraska, the wider northern region, will, under existing circumstances, escape, for the reason that its soil and climate are uncongenial with the staples of slave culture—rice, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Moreover, since the public attention has been so well and so effectually directed toward the subject, I cherish a hope that Slavery may be prevented even from

gaining a foothold in Kansas. Congress only gives consent, but it does not and cannot introduce slavery there. Slavery will be embarrassed by its own overgrasping spirit. No one, I am sure, anticipates the possible re-establishment of the African slave trade. The tide of emigration to Kansas is therefore to be supplied there solely by the domestic fountain of slave production. But Slavery has also other regions besides Kansas to be filled from that fountain. There are all of New-Mexico and all of Utah already within the United States; and then there is Cuba, that consumes slave labor and life as fast as any one of the slaveholding States can supply it; and besides these regions, there remains all of Mexico down to the Isthmus. The stream of slave labor flowing from so small a fountain, and broken into several divergent channels, will not cover so great a field; and it is reasonably to be hoped that the part of it nearest to the North Pole will be the last to be inundated. But African slave emigration is to compete with free emigration of white men, and the source of this latter tide is as ample as the civilization of the two entire continents. The honorable Senator from Delaware mentioned, as if it were a startling fact, that twenty thousand European immigrants arrived in New-York in one month. Sir, he has stated the fact with too much moderation. On my return to the capital, a day or two ago, I met twelve thousand of these immigrants who had arrived in New-York on one morning, and who had thronged the churches on the following Sabbath, to return thanks for deliverance from the perils of the sea, and for their arrival in the land, not of Slavery, but of Liberty. I also thank God for their escape, and for their coming. They are now on their way westward, and the news of the passage of this bill, preceding them, will speed many of them towards Kansas and Nebraska. Such arrivals are not extraordinary—they occur almost every week; and the immigration from Germany, from Great Britain, and from Norway, and from Sweden, during the European war, will rise to six or seven hundred thousand souls in a year. And with this tide is to be mingled one rapidly swelling from Asia and from the islands of the South Seas. All the immigrants, under this bill as the House of Representatives overruling you have ordered, will be good, loyal, Liberty-loving, Slavery-fearing citizens. Come on, then, gentlemen of the slave States. Since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of the cause of Freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side which is stronger in numbers as it is in right.

There are, however, earnest advocates of this bill, who do not expect, and who, I suppose, do not desire, that Slavery shall gain possession of Nebraska. What do they expect to gain? The honorable Senator from Indiana [Mr. PERRY] says that by thus obliterating the Missouri Compromise restriction, they will gain a *tubula arca*, on which the inhabitants of Kansas and Nebraska may write whatever they will. This is the great principle of the bill, as he understands it. Well, what gain is there in that? You obliterate a Constitution of Freedom. If they write a new Constitution of Freedom, can the new be better than the old? If they write a Constitution of Slavery, will it not be a worse one? I ask the honorable Senator that! But the honorable Sen-



ator says that the people of Nebraska will have the privilege of establishing institutions for themselves. They have now the privilege of establishing free institutions. Is it a privilege, then, to establish Slavery? If so, what a mockery are all our Constitutions, which prevent the inhabitants from capriciously subverting free institutions and establishing institutions of Slavery! Sir, it is a sophism, a subtlety, to talk of conferring upon a country, already secure in the blessings of Freedom, the power of self-destruction.

What mankind everywhere want, is not the removal of the Constitutions of Freedom which they have, that they may make at their pleasure Constitutions of Slavery or of Freedom, but the privilege of retaining Constitutions of Freedom when they already have them, and the removal of Constitutions of Slavery when they have them, that they may establish Constitutions of Freedom in their place. We hold on tenaciously to all existing Constitutions of Freedom. Who denounces any man for diligently adhering to such Constitutions? Who would dare to denounce any one for disloyalty to our existing Constitutions, if they were Constitutions of Despotism and Slavery? But it is supposed by some that this principle is less important in regard to Kansas and Nebraska than as a general one—a general principle applicable to all other present and future Territories of the United States. Do honorable Senators then indeed suppose they are establishing a principle at all? If so, I think they egregiously err, whether the principle is either good or bad, right or wrong. They are not establishing it, and cannot establish it in this way. You subvert one law capriciously, by making another law in its place. That is all. Will your law have any more weight, authority, solemnity, or binding force on future Congresses, than the first had? You abrogate the law of your predecessors—others will have equal power and equal liberty to abrogate yours. You allow no barriers around the old law, to protect it from abrogation. You erect none around your new law, to stay the hand of future innovators.

On what ground do you expect the new law to stand? If you are candid, you will confess that you rest your assumption on the ground that the free States will never agitate repeal, but always acquiesce. It may be that you are right. I am not going to predict the course of the free States. I claim no authority to speak for them, and still less to say what they will do. But I may venture to say, that if they shall not repeal this law, it will not be because they are not strong enough to do it. They have power in the House of Representatives greater than that of the slave States, and, when they choose to exercise it, a power greater even here in the Senate. The free States are not dull scholars, even in practical political strategy. When you shall have taught them that a compromise law establishing Freedom can be abrogated, and the Union nevertheless stand, you will have let them into another secret, namely: that a law permitting or establishing Slavery can be repealed, and the Union nevertheless remain firm. If you inquire why they do not stand by their rights and their interests more firmly, I will tell you to the best of my ability. It is because they are conscious of their strength, and, therefore, unsuspecting, and slow to apprehend danger. The reason why you prevail in so many

There cannot be a convocation of Abolitionists, however impracticable, in Faneuil Hall or the Tabernacle, though it consists of men and women who have separated themselves from all effective political parties, and who have renounced all political agencies, even though they resolve that they will vote for nobody, not even for themselves, to carry out their purposes, and though they practice on that resolution, but you take alarm, and your agitation renders necessary such compromises as those of 1820 and of 1850. We are young in the arts of politics; you are old. We are strong; you are weak. We are, therefore, over-confident, careless, and indifferent; you are vigilant and active. These are traits that redound to your praise. They are mentioned not in your disparagement. I say only that there may be an extent of intervention, of aggression, on your side, which may induce the North, at some time, either in this or in some future generation, to adopt your tactics and follow your example. Remember now, that by unanimous consent, this new law will be a repealable statute, exposed to all the chances of the Missouri compromise. It stands an infinitely worse chance of endurance than that compromise did.

The Missouri compromise was a transaction which wise, learned, patriotic statesmen agreed to surround and fortify with the principles of a compact for mutual considerations, passed and executed, and therefore, although not irrepealable in fact, yet irrepealable in honor and conscience, and down at least until this very session of the Congress of the United States, it has had the force and authority not merely of an act of Congress, but of a covenant between the free States and the slave States, scarcely less sacred than the Constitution itself. Now, then, who are your contracting parties in the law establishing Governments in Kansas and Nebraska, and abrogating the Missouri compromise? What are the equivalents in this law? What has the North given, and what has the South got back, that makes this a contract? Who pretends that it is anything more than an ordinary act of ordinary legislation? If, then, a law which has all the forms and solemnities recognised by common consent as a compact, and is covered with traditions, cannot stand amid this shuffling of the balance between the free States and the slave States, tell me what chances this new law that you are passing will have?

You are, moreover, setting a precedent which abrogates all compromises. Four years ago, you obtained the consent of a portion of the free States—enough to render the effort at immediate repeal or resistance alike impossible—to what we regard as an unconstitutional act for the surrender of fugitive slaves. That was declared, by the common consent of the persons acting in the name of the two parties, the slave States and the free States in Congress, an irrepealable law—not even to be questioned, although it violated the Constitution. In establishing this new principle, you expose that law also to the chances of repeal. You not only so expose the fugitive slave law, but there is no solemnity about the articles for the annexation of Texas to the United States, which does not hang about the Missouri compromise; and when you have shown that the Missouri compromise can be re-



Texas are subject to the will and pleasure and the caprice of a temporary majority in Congress. Do you, then, expect that the free States are to observe compacts, and you to be at liberty to break them; that they are to submit to laws and leave them on the statute-book, however unconstitutional and however grievous, and that you are to rest under no such obligation? I think it is not a reasonable expectation. Say, then, who from the North will be bound to admit Kansas, when Kansas shall come in here, if she shall come as a slave State?

The honorable Senator from Georgia, [Mr. TOOMBS,] and I know he is as sincere as he is ardent, says if he shall be here when Kansas comes as a free State, he will vote for her admission. I doubt not that he would; but he will not be here, for the very reason, if there be no other, that he would vote that way. When Oregon or Minnesota shall come here for admission—within one year, or two years, or three years from this time—we shall then see what your new principle is worth in its obligation upon the slaveholding States. No; you establish no principle, you only abrogate a principle which was established for your own security as well as ours; and while you think you are abnegating and resigning all power and all authority on this subject into the hands of the people of the Territories, you are only getting over a difficulty in settling this question in the organization of two new Territories, by postponing it till they come here to be admitted as States, slave or free.

Sir, in saying that your new principle will not be established by this bill, I reason from obvious, clear, well-settled principles of human nature. Slavery and Freedom are antagonistical elements in this country. The founders of the Constitution framed it with a knowledge of that antagonism, and suffered it to continue, that it might work out its own ends. There is a commercial antagonism, an irreconcilable one, between the systems of free labor and slave labor. They have been at war with each other ever since the Government was established, and that war is to continue forever. The contest, when it ripens between these two antagonistic elements, is to be settled somewhere; it is to be settled in the seat of central power, in the Federal Legislature. The Constitution makes it the duty of the central Government to determine questions as often as they shall arise in favor of one or the other party, and refers the decision of them to the majority of the votes in the two Houses of Congress. It will come back here, then, in spite of all the efforts to escape from it.

This antagonism must end either in a separation of the antagonistic parties—the slaveholding States and the free States—or, secondly, in the complete establishment of the influence of the slave power over the free—or else, on the other hand, in the establishment of the superior influence of Freedom over the interests of Slavery. It will not be terminated by a voluntary secession of either party. Commercial interests bind the slave States and the free States together in links of gold that are riveted with iron, and they cannot be broken by passion or by ambition. Either party will submit to the ascendancy of the other, rather than yield the commercial advantages of this Union. Political ties bind the Union together—a common necessity, and not merely a common necessity, but the common

interests of empire—of such empire as the world has never before seen. The control of the national power is the control of the great Western Continent; and the control of this continent is to be in a very few years the controlling influence in the world. Who is there, North, that hates Slavery so much, or who, South, that hates emancipation so intensely, that he can attempt, with any hope of success, to break a Union thus forged and welded together? I have always heard, with equal pity and disgust, threats of disunion in the free States, and similar threats in the slaveholding States. I know that men may rave in the heat of passion, and under great political excitement; but I know that when it comes to a question whether this Union shall stand, either with Freedom or with Slavery, the masses will uphold it, and it will stand until some inherent vice in its Constitution, not yet disclosed, shall cause its dissolution. Now, entertaining these opinions, there are for me only two alternatives, viz: either to let Slavery gain unlimited sway, or so to exert what little power and influence I may have, as to secure, if I can, the ultimate predominance of Freedom.

In doing this, I do no more than those who believe the Slave Power is rightest, wisest, and best, are doing, and will continue to do, with my free consent, to establish its complete supremacy. If they shall succeed, I still shall be, as I have been, a loyal citizen. If we succeed, I know they will be loyal also, because it will be safest, wisest, and best for them to be so. The question is one, not of a day, or of a year, but of many years, and, for aught I know, many generations. Like all other great political questions, it will be attended sometimes by excitement, sometimes by passion, and sometimes, perhaps, even by faction; but it is sure to be settled in a constitutional way, without any violent shock to society, or to any of its great interests. It is, moreover, sure to be settled rightly; because it will be settled under the benign influences of Republicanism and Christianity, according to the principles of truth and justice, as ascertained by human reason. In pursuing such a course, it seems to me obviously as wise as it is necessary to save all existing laws and Constitutions which are conservative of Freedom, and to permit, as far as possible, the establishment of no new ones in favor of Slavery; and thus to turn away the thoughts of the States which tolerate Slavery from political efforts to perpetuate what in its nature cannot be perpetual, to the more wise and benign policy of emancipation.

This, in my humble judgment, is the simple, easy path of duty for the American Statesman. I will not contemplate that other alternative—the greater ascendancy of the Slave Power. I believe that if it shall ever come, the voice of Freedom will cease to be heard in these Halls, whatever may be the evils and dangers which Slavery shall produce. I say this without disrespect for Representatives of slave States, and I say it because the rights of petition and of debate on that are effectually suppressed—necessarily suppressed—in all the slave States, and because they are not always held in reverence even now, in the two Houses of Congress. When freedom of speech on a subject of such vital interest shall have ceased to exist in Congress, then I shall expect to see Slavery not only luxuriating in all new



Territories, but stealthily creeping even into the free States themselves. Believing this, and believing, also, that complete responsibility of the Government to the people is essential to public and private safety, and that decline and ruin are sure to follow, always, in the train of Slavery, I am sure that this will be no longer a land of Freedom and constitutional liberty when Slavery shall have thus become paramount. *Auferre tractaturo falsis nominibus imperium atque, ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.*

Sir, I have always said that I should not despond, even if this fearful measure should be effected; nor do I now despond. Although, reasoning from my present convictions, I should not have voted for the compromise of 1820, I have labored, in the very spirit of those who established it, to save the landmark of Freedom which it assigned. I have not spoken irreverently even of the compromise of 1850, which, as all men know, I opposed earnestly and with diligence. Nevertheless, I have always preferred the compromises of the Constitution, and have wanted no others. I feared all others. This was a leading principle of the great statesman of the South, [MR. CALHOUN.] Said he:

"I see my way in the Constitution; I cannot in a compromise. A compromise is but an act of Congress. It may be overruled at any time. It gives us no security. But the Constitution is stable. It is a rock on which we can stand, and on which we can meet our friends from the non-slaveholding States. It is a firm and stable ground, on which we can better stand in opposition to fanaticism than on the shifting sands of compromise. Let us be done with compromises. Let us go back and stand upon the Constitution."

I stood upon this ground in 1850, defending Freedom upon it as MR. CALHOUN did in defending Slavery. I was overruled then, and I have waited since without proposing to abrogate any compromises.

It has been no proposition of mine to abrogate them now; but the proposition has come from another quarter—from an adverse one. It is about to prevail. The shifting sands of compromise are passing from under my feet, and they are now, without agency of my own, taking hold again on the rock of the Constitution. It shall be no fault of mine if they do not remain firm. This seems to me auspicious of better days and wiser legislation. Through all the darkness and gloom of the present hour, bright stars are breaking, that inspire me with hope, and excite me to perseverance. They show that the day of compromises has passed forever, and that henceforward all great questions between Freedom and Slavery legitimately coming here—and none other can come—shall be decided, as they ought to be, upon their merits, by a fair exercise of legislative power, and not by bargains of equivocal prudence, if not of doubtful morality.

The House of Representatives has, and it always will have, an increasing majority of members from the free States. On this occasion, that House has not been altogether faithless to the interests of the free States; for although it has taken away the charter of Freedom from Kansas and Nebraska, it has at the same time told this proud body, in language which compels acquiescence, that in submitting the question of

interested citizens, but to the alien inhabitants of the Territories also. So the great interests of humanity are, after all, thanks to the House of Representatives, and thanks to God, submitted to the voice of human nature.

Sir, I see one more sign of hope. The great support of Slavery in the South has been its alliance with the Democratic party of the North. By means of that alliance it obtained paramount influence in this Government about the year 1800, which, from that time to this, with but few and slight interruptions, it has maintained. While Democracy in the North has thus been supporting Slavery in the South, the people of the North have been learning more profoundly the principles of republicanism and of free government. It is an extraordinary circumstance, which you, sir, the present occupant of the chair, [MR. STRAIGHT,] I am sure will not gainsay, that at this moment, when there seems to be a more complete divergence of the Federal Government in favor of Slavery than ever before, the sentiment of Universal Liberty is stronger in all free States than it ever was before. With that principle the present Democratic party must now come into a closer contest. Their prestige of Democracy is fast waning, by reason of the hard service which their alliance with their slaveholding brethren has imposed upon them. That party perseveres, as indeed it must, by reason of its very constitution, in that service, and thus comes into closer conflict with elements of true Democracy, and for that reason is destined to lose, and is fast losing the power which it has held so firmly and long. That power will not be restored until the principle established here now shall be reversed, and a Constitution shall be given, not only to Kansas and Nebraska, but also to every other national Territory, which will be not a *tabula rasa*, but a Constitution securing equal, universal, and perpetual Freedom.

## ABOLISH THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

SPEECH OF HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

THE following brief but stirring and sterling speech was delivered before the Massachusetts Whig State Convention on the 16th of August, 1854, by HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, Sen., a man venerable alike for his years, intelligence, integrity and genuine patriotism:

I came to this meeting *by invitation* as a citizen—not as a partisan; with no intention to *volunteer* a word on the occasion, but with a fixed purpose to respond if called upon, as became an individual who has in this world now little to hope, and, I thank God, nothing to fear;—who has behind him only the memory of the past, and before him the opening grave in which he must soon be deposited. From such an individual you have a right to expect words of truth, duty and soberness. I come not here to utter vituperative demonstrations against the slaveholders of the South. They have used the powers vested in them by the Constitution for their own interests, as every other selfish association of men would have done under the same circumstances with the same powers, and under



the same temptations. In every step of the progress of the slave power, they have had members of the free States as half workers. If the free States would regain their influence, they must *ultivate a higher standard of political morality among themselves*; they must discard the doctrine that "all is fair in politics," and regard him who has notoriously sold himself for place or for office as a traitor to principle and to his country. The Nebraska fraud, as it is called, is nothing more than the last act of a series of aggressions on the free States which slaveholders have practiced for more than fifty years, in none of which could they have been successful except through the divisions and corruptions of the free States themselves. So far from complaining of this Nebraska perfidy, I rejoice in it. It is said it is "the last straw that breaks the camel's back." I trust in heaven that this Nebraska perfidy will soon prove to be the last straw which will excite the camel of the North to rise in his strength and toss from his back one at least of the many burdens with which he is oppressed. The Nebraska fraud is not that burden on which I intend now to speak. There is one nearer home, more immediately present and more insupportable. Of what that burden is, I shall speak plainly. The obligation incumbent upon the free States to deliver up fugitive slaves is that burden—and it must be obliterated from that Constitution at every hazard. And such obliteration can be demonstrated to be as much the interest of the South as it is of the North. *The circumstances in which the people of Massachusetts are placed in consequence of that burden are undeniable, and they are also undeniably insupportable. What has been seen, what has been felt, by every man, woman and child in this metropolis and in this community, and virtually by every man, woman and child in Massachusetts? We have seen our Court-House in chains, two battalions of dragoons, eight companies of artillery, twelve companies of infantry, the whole constabulary force of the city police, the entire disposable marine of the United States, with its artillery loaded for action, all marching in support of a Prætorian band, consisting of one hundred and twenty friends and associates of the United States Marshal, with loaded pistols and drawn swords, and in military costume and array—for what purpose? To escort and conduct a poor TRAVELLING SLAVE from a BOSTON COURT-HOUSE to THE FETTERS and LASH of HIS MASTER! This display of military force the Mayor of this city officially declared to be necessary on the occasion. Nay, more, at a public festival he openly took to himself the glory of this display, declaring that by it life and liberty had been saved, and the honor of Boston vindicated! I make no comments. I state facts as the ground out of which spring the duties of the people of Massachusetts. I state another fact still more conclusive and illustrative of these duties. This scene, (thus awful, thus detestable,) every inhabitant of this metropolis, nay, more, every inhabitant of this Commonwealth, may be compelled again to witness at any and every day of the year, at the will or the whim of the meanest and basest slaveholder of the South. This also is undeniable. Now, is there a man in Massachusetts, with a spirit so low, so debased, so corrupted by his fears or his fortune, that he*

is prepared to say that *this is a condition of things to be endured*, in perpetuity, by us, and that this is an inheritance to be transmitted by us to our children for all generations? For so long as the fugitive slave clause remains in the Constitution of the United States, unobliterated, it is an obligation perpetual upon them, as well as upon us. And is this inheritance we are about to transmit to our children an inheritance of freedom? No, fellow-citizens—it is an inheritance worse than that of slavery. There is *not a negro* in the South that *can be compelled*, even by his master, to cut the throat, or blow out the brains of his brother negro. Yet, so long as the fugitive slave obligation remains in the Constitution, there is not a militia man in Massachusetts, who may not be compelled, to-morrow, to cut the throat or blow out the brains of a fellow-citizen, at the will of the basest Southern slaveholder. My fellow-citizens, believe me—the time has come for the people of Massachusetts to look upon this slave clause no longer in the ever shifting, ever dubious, ever suspicious light of party spirit, but under the influence of an enlightened patriotism, watchful of the signs of the times and anxious concerning their duties to themselves and their posterity. But I hear some timid brother exclaim—"Why, this is, in effect, a dissolution of the Union. Did not the Southern slaveholders tell us before the adoption of the Constitution, that without the fugitive slave clause they would not come into the Union, and have they not told us every day since its adoption that whenever that clause is obliterated they will go out of it?" And do you believe them any the more for this reiterated threat and eternal outcry? Does not the nature of things speak a louder language than that of these threateners? Are the slaveholders fools or madmen? They go out of this Union for the purpose of maintaining the subjection of their slaves? Why, the arm of the Union is the very sinew of that subjection! It is the slaveholder's main strength. Its continuance is his forlorn hope. But I go further, fellow-citizens. I believe that in the nature of things, by the law of God and the law of man, that clause is at this moment abrogated so far as respects moral obligation. There is a principle of common law, which, if not strictly applicable, is sufficiently analogous to the obligations resulting from that clause. It is, *cessante ratione cessat et ipsa lex*. Now what was the understanding and what was the state of things under which that contract was made? The free States agreed in 1789 to be field-drivers and pound-keepers for the black cattle of the slaveholding States, within the limits and according to the fences of the old United States. Between that year and this, Anno Domini 1854, those slaveholders have broken down the old boundaries, and opened new fields of unknown and indefinite extent. They have multiplied their black cattle by millions; and are every day increasing their numbers, and extending their cattle field into the wilderness. Under these circumstances, are we bound to be their field-drivers and pound-keepers any longer? Answer me, people of Massachusetts. Are you the sons of the men of 1776? or do you "lack gall to make oppression bitter?" I would willingly dwell upon this topic and others which are in my mind, but I have already occupied more than my proportion of



this debate. I have pointed out your burden. I have shown you that it is insupportable. I shall be asked, how shall we get rid of it? I answer, it is not for a private individual to point the path which a State is to pursue to cast off an insupportable burden—it belongs to the constituted authorities of that State. But this I will say, that if the people of Massachusetts adopt, in the spirit of their fathers, as one man, solemnly the resolve that they will no longer submit to this burden, and call upon the free States to concur in, and carry into effect, this resolution, this burden will be cast off, the fugitive slave cause obliterated, not only without the dissolution, but with a newly acquired strength to the Union.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

THE following are among the acts of the XXXIIIrd Congress, 1st Session.

*An Act to graduate and reduce the price of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers and Cultivators.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all of the public lands of the United States which shall have been in market for ten years or upward, prior to the time of application to enter the same under the provisions of this act, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at the price of one dollar per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for fifteen years or upward, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at seventy-five cents per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty years or upward, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at fifty cents per acre; and all lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty-five years or upward, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at twenty-five cents per acre; and all lands of the United States that shall have been in market for thirty years or more shall be subject to sale at twelve and a half cents per acre: *Provided*, This section shall not be so construed as to extend to lands reserved to the United States, in acts granting land to States for railroad or other internal improvements, or to mineral lands held at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,* That upon every reduction in price under the provisions of this act the occupant and settler upon the lands shall have the right of preemption at such graduated price, upon the same terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations upon which the public lands of the United States are now subject to the right of preemption, until within thirty days preceding the next graduation or reduction that shall take place; and if not so purchased shall again be subject to right of preemption for eleven months as before, and so on from time to time, as reductions take place: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any right which has or may accrue by virtue of any act grant-

ing preemption to actual settlers upon public lands.

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,* That any person applying to enter any of the aforesaid lands shall be required to make affidavit before the Register or Receiver of the proper land office that he or she enters the same for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, or for the use of an adjoining farm or plantation, owned or occupied by him or herself, and together with said entry he or she has not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of this act, more than three hundred and twenty acres, according to the established surveys; and if any person or persons taking such oath or affidavit shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

*An Act to establish the offices of Surveyor-General of New-Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes.*—This act authorizes the President to appoint a Surveyor-General of New-Mexico, with powers and duties similar to those of the Surveyor-General of Oregon; and authorizes the donation of one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land, to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and was residing in the territory prior to 1st January, 1858, and is still residing there; and to every white male over twenty-one, who shall have removed or shall remove to and settle in said territory between 1st January, 1858, and 1st January, 1868, one quarter section shall also be given, on condition of actual settlement and cultivation for not less than four years—said donations to include the actual settlement and improvement of the donee, and to be selected by legal subdivisions within three months after the survey of the land, if the settlement was made before the survey; if made after the survey, then within three months after the settlement—all claims not conforming to these requirements to be forfeited. Proof of settlement and cultivation to be made to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General, on which a certificate shall be issued to the occupant; and the heirs at law of any settler who dies before his four years' term is expired, shall lose no part of their rights thereby, but shall be entitled to a certificate and patent, on proof of continued occupancy for the required term—but patents will be issued to no foreigners till they become citizens. The usual reservation is made of military, mineral, school and salt lands, and due provision for the security of preemption rights; and the Surveyor-General is required to ascertain and report the nature, origin and extent of all claims to lands under the laws and usages of Spain and Mexico.

The act also requires the appointment, by the President, of a Surveyor-General of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas—the office to be located where the President shall direct—and the powers, duties and responsibilities of the post to be similar to those of the same office in Wisconsin and Iowa; provides that all lands to which the Indian title has been or may be ex-



tinguished in said territories, shall be subject to the operation of the preemption act of September 4, 1841—provided that where unsurveyed lands are claimed by preemption, notice of the tracts claimed must be filed within three months after the survey; and failure to file notice or pay for the tracts claimed, prior to the day fixed for public sale by President's proclamation, works a forfeiture. Public lands in Nebraska, where the Indian title shall have been extinguished, to form a new district, called the Omaha district; and those in Kansas, with the Indian title cancelled, to be called the Pawnee district. A Register and Receiver of public moneys to be appointed for each district, and the surveyed lands to be exposed for sale from time to time, the same as other public lands.

## RECIPROCITY TREATY.

THE following is a copy of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty negotiated by Lord Elgin and Secretary Marcy, extending the right of fishing and regulating the commerce and navigation between the British North American Provinces and the United States:

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention of 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those colonies and the islands thereof, and upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish. *Provided*, That in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coast in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and that salmon and shad-fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen. And it is further agreed, that in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen, contained in this article, and that of fishermen of the United States, contained in the next succeeding article, apply, each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall, within six months thereafter, appoint a Commissioner. The said Commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration, that they will impartially and carefully decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the

common liberty of fishing under this and the next succeeding article, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. The Commissioners shall name some third person to act as arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree with the name of such person, they shall each name a person, and it shall be determined by a lot which of the two persons so named shall be arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference or disagreement between the Commissioners. The person so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration, in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the Commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of either the Commissioners, or the arbitrator, or umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining, or ceasing to act as such Commissioner, arbitrator, or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named, as aforesaid, to act as such Commissioner, arbitrator or umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid. Such Commissioners shall proceed to examine the coasts of the North American Provinces and of the United States embraced within the provision of the first and second articles of this treaty, and shall designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein. The decision of the Commissioners, and of the arbitrator and umpire, shall be given in writing in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively. The high contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively.

ART. 2. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell-fish on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the said sea, the coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shores, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts, in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and that salmon and shad-fisheries and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for the fishermen of the United States.

ART. 3. It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedule, hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies or of the United States, shall be ad-



mitted into each country respectively free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds.  
 Fresh, smoked and salted meats.  
 Cotton; Wool.  
 Seeds and vegetables.  
 Undried fruits.  
 Fish of all kinds.  
 Products of fish and all other creatures living in the water.  
 Poultry; Eggs.  
 Hides, furs, skins or tails undressed.  
 Dyestuffs.  
 Fish oil.  
 Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.  
 Slate; Coal.  
 Butter, cheese, tallow.  
 Lard, horns, manures.  
 Ores or metals of all kinds.  
 Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.  
 Timber, and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, manufactured in whole or in part.  
 Firewood.  
 Plants, shrubs and trees.  
 Pelts, wool.  
 Rice, broom-corn and bark.  
 Gypsum, ground and unground.  
 Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstone.  
 Flax, hemp and tow unmanufactured.  
 Unmanufactured tobacco.  
 Rags.

ART. 4. It is agreed that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the Canals in Canada, used as the means of communicating between the great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats and crafts, as fully as the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now or may hereafter be exacted of her Majesty's said subjects; it being understood, however, that the British Government retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving due notice thereof to the Government of the United States. It is further agreed, that if at any time the British Government should exercise the said reserved right, the Government of the United States shall have the right of suspending, if it think fit, the operation of Article III. of the present treaty, in so far as the Province of Canada is affected thereby, for so long as the suspension of the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence or the canals may continue. It is further agreed that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats and crafts, so long as the privilege of navigating the River St. Lawrence, secured to Americans by the above clause of the present article, shall continue, and the United States further engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several canals on terms of equity with the inhabitants of the United States. And it is further agreed, that no export duty, or other duty, shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine, watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to sea, when

the same is shipped to the United States from the Province of New-Brunswick.

ART. 5. The present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other; such assent having been given, the treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any time afterward. It is clearly understood, however, that this stipulation is not intended to affect the reservation made by Art. IV. of the present treaty with regard to the right of temporarily suspending the operation of Articles III. and IV. thereof.

ART. 6. And it is hereby further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of the foregoing articles shall extend to the Island of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable to that colony. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Provincial Parliament of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace in their laws, enacted for carrying this treaty into effect, the colony of Newfoundland, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the Legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair the remaining articles of this treaty.

ART. 7. The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible. In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate, at Washington, the fifth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

W. L. MARCY. [L. S.]  
 ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. [L. S.]

## TREATY WITH MEXICO.

THE following are the essential items in the late treaty with Mexico, generally known as the Gadsden Treaty:

ARTICLE 1. The Mexican Republic agrees to designate the following as her true limits with the United States for the future: retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established, according to the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two republics shall be as follows: Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31 deg. 47 min. north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to



the parallel of 81 deg. 20 min. north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 81 deg. 20 min. to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers; thence up the middle of the said river Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico.

For the performance of this portion of the treaty, each of the two governments shall nominate one commissioner, to meet in the city of Paso del Norte, three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, to survey and mark the dividing line stipulated by this article, where it shall not have already been surveyed and established by the mixed commission, according to the treaty of Guadalupe.

The line established by this commission shall be final, and be considered an integral part, without the necessity of ulterior ratification or approval, and without room for interpretation of any kind by either of the parties contracting.

In consequence, the stipulation in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe upon the boundary line therein described is no longer of any force, wherein it may conflict with that here established.

ART. 3. The government of Mexico hereby releases the United States from all liability on account of the obligations contained in the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; and the said article and the thirty-third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the United Mexican States concluded at Mexico, on the fifth day of April, 1881, are hereby abrogated.

ART. 3. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, the government of the United States agrees to pay to the government of Mexico, in the city of New York, the sum of ten millions of dollars, of which seven millions shall be paid immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and the remaining three millions as soon as the boundary line shall be surveyed, marked and established.

ART. 4. The provisions of the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo are hereby abrogated, and the provisions as herein expressed substituted therefor. The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all time, have free and uninterrupted passage through the Gulf of California, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line of the two countries. It being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the river Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican government; and precisely the same provisions, stipulations and restrictions, in all respects, are hereby agreed upon and adopted, and shall be scrupulously observed and enforced by the two contracting governments in reference to the Rio Colorado, so far and for such distance as the middle of that river is made their common boundary line by the first article of this treaty.

The several provisions, stipulations and restrictions contained in the 7th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo shall remain in force only so far as regards the Rio Bravo del Norte, below the initial of the said boundary provided in the first article of this treaty;

that is to say, below the intersection of the 81 deg. 47 min. 30 sec. parallel of latitude, with the boundary line established by the late treaty dividing said river from its mouth upwards, according to the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe.

ART. 5. All the provisions of the eighth and ninth, sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, shall apply to the territory ceded by the Mexican Republic in the first article of the present treaty.

ART. 6. No grants of land within the territory ceded by the first article of this treaty bearing date subsequent to the day—twenty-fifth of September—when the minister and subscriber to this treaty on the part of the United States proposed to the Government of Mexico to terminate the question of boundary, will be considered valid or be recognized by the United States, nor will any grants made previously be respected or be considered as obligatory which have not been located and duly recorded in the archives of Mexico.

ART. 7 reaffirms articles 21 and 22 of the treaty of Guadalupe in reference to any future disagreement between the two nations.

ART. 8. The Mexican Government having on the 5th of February, 1853, authorised the early construction of a plank and railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and, to secure the stable benefits of said transit way to the persons and merchandise of the citizens of Mexico and the United States, it is stipulated that neither government will interpose any obstacle to the transit of persons and merchandise of both nations; and at no time shall higher charges be made on the transit of persons and property of citizens of the United States, than may be made on the persons and property of other foreign nations, nor shall any interest in said transit way, nor in the proceeds thereof, be transferred to any foreign government.

The United States shall have the right to transport across the isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of communication; also the effects of the United States government and its citizens, which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the isthmus, free of custom-house or other charges by the Mexican government. Neither passports nor letters of security will be required of persons crossing the isthmus and not remaining in the country.

When the construction of the railroad shall be completed, the Mexican government agrees to open a port of entry in addition to the port of Vera Cruz, at or near the terminus of said road on the Gulf of Mexico.

The two governments will enter into arrangements for the prompt transit of troops and munitions of the United States, which that government may have occasion to send from one part of its territory to another, lying on opposite sides of the continent.

The Mexican government having agreed to protect with its whole power the prosecution, preservation and security of the work, the United States may extend its protection as it shall judge wise to it when it may feel sanctioned and warranted by the public or international law.

ART. 9 provides for the exchange of ratifications within six months.



## TREATY WITH JAPAN.

In our Almanac for 1854 we gave a historical account of the operation of the Japanese Expedition under Com. Perry. We now have the pleasure of announcing the entire success of Com. Perry in opening commercial and friendly relations between the Empire of Japan and the Republic of the United States. On the 31st of March, 1854, a treaty was signed at Yedo which opens the port of Simodi, near the entrance to the Bay of Yedo, and the port of Hakodadi (near Matsumai) on the Straits of Sangad, to our commerce. The treaty secures assistance to our vessels in case of distress, provides that they shall be furnished with wood, water, coal, provisions, &c., at fixed and reasonable prices; establishes a scale of the value of coin, a standard of weights and measures, and provides for the carrying on of commerce with Japan by the citizens of the United States. The treaty arranges for the residence of American citizens at these ports, and also for the residence of consuls, if, in future, either party should desire it. It also stipulates that Americans residing in or visiting these ports, shall be free to visit the interior to the distance of ten or twelve miles without molestation.

## NATIONAL FINANCES.

From the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury we learn that the receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, were as follows:

1st quarter—from customs.....	\$19,718,892 00
from lands.....	1,489,562 05
miscellaneous.....	147,994 87
	<hr/>
	\$21,356,378 42
2d quarter—from customs.....	\$18,587,821 27
from lands.....	2,228,076 89
miscellaneous.....	101,968 64
	<hr/>
	\$15,912,861 80
3d quarter—from customs.....	\$16,896,724 88
from lands.....	2,012,908 86
miscellaneous.....	486,091 98
	<hr/>
	\$19,395,725 12
4th quarter—from customs.....	\$14,020,822 17
from lands.....	2,745,251 59
miscellaneous.....	118,666 10
	<hr/>
	\$16,884,739 86
Making.....	\$73,549,705 20
Balance in the treasury 1st of July, 1855.....	21,942,892 56

Total sum for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854..... \$95,492,597 76

Expenditures for said year were:

Civil list.....	\$4,649,884 98
Foreign intercourse.....	7,726,677 18
Miscellaneous.....	18,581,810 88
Interior department.....	2,609,054 79
War department.....	11,788,629 48
Navy department.....	10,768,192 89
Redemption of public debt, interest and premium.....	24,886,380 66

Total expenditure.....	\$75,354,680 26
Balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1854.....	\$20,187,967 50

The receipts of the first quarter of the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1854, were as follows:	
From customs.....	\$18,689,798 45
From lands.....	2,781,654 12
Miscellaneous.....	149,850 28

Total.....	\$21,521,302 85
The expenditures for the same first quarter were:	

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse.....	\$6,241,749 81
Interior Department.....	2,175,787 18
War Department.....	8,867,089 92
Navy Department.....	2,508,791 09
Redemption of public debt, interest and premium.....	1,876,618 17

Total expenditures.....	\$16,169,880 62
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The receipts of the remaining three quarters of the year are estimated as follows:

From customs.....	\$86,000,000 00
From lands.....	6,000,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	500,000 00

Total.....	\$42,500,000 00
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The receipts for the first quarter, the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, and the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July, 1854, make a total sum of \$84,107,967 50 for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

The estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the year are as follows:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous.....	\$15,066,981 18
Deficiency in the Post-Office Department.....	2,719,464 00
Interior Department.....	3,183,655 25
War Department.....	18,628,350 90
Navy Department.....	11,258,095 71
Interest on the public debt.....	2,870,098 60

Making.....	\$48,176,590 59
Total estimated expenditures for the year 1855.....	\$64,845,921 21

The expenditures of the first quarter, and the estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters, are \$64,845,921 21, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of July, 1855, of \$19,762,046 29.

The amount of the public debt outstanding on the 1st of July, 1855, was.....	\$67,840,628 78
And on the 1st day of July, 1854.....	47,180,506 05



The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, are as follows:

From customs.....	\$56,000,000 00
From lands.....	6,000,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	500,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$62,500,000 00

Add estimated balance in the Treasury July 1, 1855..... 10,762,046 29

Making the estimated sum of \$73,262,046 29 for the service of the fiscal year 1855.

Estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1855: Balance of former appropriations, to be expended this year..... \$11,212,905 20

Permanent and indefinite appropriations, to be expended this year..... 7,984,411 70

Appropriations asked for and to be expended this year..... 41,733,516 47

Total..... \$60,930,838 87 leaving the sum of \$21,392,212 92 on the 1st of July, 1855.

#### REPORT OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

THE general facts contained in this document are as follows: During the year ending June 30, there were 7,085,000 acres sold for cash; 8,402,900 located by land warrants, and 14,000 by other certificates; 11,000,000 reported as swamp lands, and 1,751,000 for internal improvement—making a total of 23,238,818 acres. For the last quarter, 4,780,000 acres were disposed of, being all together an increase of sales amounting to 5,600,000 acres over the previous year, though there is a diminution of 3,000,000, including land warrant and swamp transactions—the difference being caused by the fact that the most of the grants for bounty lands, swamps, railroads, etc., had previously been disposed of. The sales for the third quarter of the current calendar year are more than twice as heavy as those for the corresponding quarter of the previous year, though the locations are less numerous. From the 30th of September, 1853, to the 30th of September, 1854, 9,884,464 acres were surveyed, chiefly in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Florida, and 8,190,917 acres were brought into market. This is exclusive of the surveys in California, Oregon and Washington, amounting to 1,686,471 acres, which have not yet been proclaimed for sale. The Commissioner says, on an average, full one-third more business has been done in the office during the past year than in the preceding; of the 26,548,760 acres embraced by the land warrants now issued, 23,238,880 acres have been located—leaving only 4,807,880 acres to be satisfied. The report gives a minute detail of the labors of the Department, and recommends more secure deposits for the books and papers; and then presents the operations of the various State and Territorial Surveyors. With regard to railroad lands, it is stated that at the instance of several Members of Congress and others, about 31,600,000 of acres in several of the land States had been withdrawn from market, in anticipation of grants for railroad and other internal improvements. As such grants were not made, it was deemed expedient to restore these masses of land to market, especially in view of the passage of the bill graduat-

ing the price of public lands, and this has been done, except where the reservation was for a fixed period, or have already been made. In view of the increase of business consequent on the operations of the law graduating the price of the public lands, and the decrease in the compensation of the land offices, caused by that reduction, the Commissioner recommends better provision for remunerating land officers, with allowances for clerk hire and office rent. Of the operation of the graduation law, the report says: "Judging from the reports received, it has been productive of much fraud and perjury, and proved seriously injurious to the actual settlers on the public domain. As far as practicable, these evils have been remedied by construction and instructions; but the law is inherently defective. If it be designed to engraft this feature permanently on our land system, the privilege of purchasing at the graduated price should have been limited to preëmptors or made general to all. Now, it is alleged, that persons take the oath required by the law with the mental qualification that the land will be required for actual settlement and cultivation at some future time. Others, it is stated, have employed men to go forward and make the affidavit, paying all their expenses, and also paying for the land—the employer agreeing to give his employees, in fee simple, a portion, say an eighth or a quarter of the land so entered, retaining the balance." The difficulties are further explained, as will be seen in the report. The Commissioner discusses at length the granting of land to the States, and for railroad and other improvements. With regard to the Pacific Railroad, he says, the necessity of such a mode of communication becomes daily more apparent, and that the only way it can be secured is by grants of land; and adds, that should the land system be crippled, this work, and all others of like character, will be rendered impracticable. If the object sought in the Graduation Act was to get rid of the lands as soon as practicable, he says, there is but little doubt that object will be attained by it. If, on the contrary, the supposition was that the lands would not sell for more, his statements, he presumes, will satisfactorily show that supposition to be erroneous. The sales have always been equal to the demand; the supply far, very far beyond it. The demand at the reduced prices will be increased, but chiefly for purposes of speculation, and the hardy and enterprising settler, instead of dealing with a kind and paternal Government in the purchase of his lands, and securing a perfect title, will have to look to the wealthy monopolist, and trust to his tender mercies, with the risk that his title is encumbered by prior liens and mortgages. With such views, the Commissioner says the natural suggestion is, that the graduation law be radically amended, if it be the pleasure of Congress to engraft it permanently on the land system; and, in that event, it is further suggested that the 12 1-2 cent class be abolished, or rather donated to the States respectively in which they lie, as the profit will scarcely defray the expense of disposing of them.

#### REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

THE whole number of Post-Offices in the United States on the 30th June, 1854, was 28,548; not



increase for the year ending that date, 1,228. The total number of offices on the first of December, 1854, was 23,925. On the 30th June last there were in operation 6,697 mail routes. The number of contractors was 5,161. The length of these routes is estimated at 219,965 miles. The total annual transportation of mails was 68,387,005 miles, costing \$4,630,676, and divided as follows, viz: 21,267,608 miles by modes not specified, at \$1,092,838, about 5 cents per mile; 20,890,530 miles by coach, at \$1,290,095, about 6 cents per mile; 15,438,389 miles by railroad, at \$1,758,610, about 11 cents 4 mills per mile; 5,795,483 miles by steamboat, at \$489,188, about 8 cents 4 mills per mile. Compared with the services of the year ending 30th June, 1853, there is an increase of 1,494,468 miles of transportation, or about 21-2 per cent., and of \$184,708 cost, being about 8 per cent. The increase of railroad service is 2,446,684 miles, and the expense \$157,281, being 19 per cent. in transportation, and not quite 1 per cent. in cost. The increased transportation by modes not specified is 377,157 miles, or about 1 per cent., at a cost of \$37,520, or 8 35-100 per cent. The transportation by coaches is less by 439,796 miles, or about 2 per cent., though at an increased cost of \$33,137, or 6 88-100 per cent. The steamboat transportation during the past year was reduced 839,532 miles, or 15 8-8 per cent., at a reduced cost of \$143,230, or 29 7-10 per cent. There were in service on the 30th June last, 236 route agents, at a compensation of \$181,600 per annum; 21 local agents at \$15,490 per annum; and 968 mail messengers, at \$92,131 60 per annum; making a total cost of \$289,221 80 per annum to be added to the other cost of transportation.

The Auditor reports the expenditure of the Department for the last fiscal year at \$9,577,424 13, and the gross revenue, including foreign postages, etc., at \$6,955,586 22. This revenue includes the balance against the Department of \$138,565 61, resulting from our postal accounts with Great Britain, Prussia and Bremen. One of the results of the great activity and expansion which have prevailed in the general business operations of the country during the past year, is manifest in an extraordinary increase in the Post-Office revenue, amounting to nearly one million of dollars.

Revenue of 1854.....\$6,955,586 22

Revenue of 1853.....5,940,724 70

Difference.....\$1,014,861 52

Deduct the balance in each year, resulting from our postal accounts with England, etc., viz: in 1853, \$94,466 27, and in 1854, \$138,928 81, and the total increase in 1854 is \$970,399 48, or 18 85-100 per cent. In view of the trivial increase of the postage on printed matter, and of the extremely low rates, particularly for newspapers and periodicals, the Postmaster-General recommends that the law be so changed as to omit the clause referred to, leaving the department to fall back upon the act of 1835, under which quarterly payments in advance on newspapers and periodicals have heretofore always been required.

The Postmaster-General states, that the expenditure of the current year, ending June 30, 1855, owing to causes not within the control of the Department, will greatly exceed those of the last year. Among the causes of this increase, Mr. Campbell names the increased compensation

of Postmasters, under the act of Congress, passed June 23, 1854, and to another law of Congress, making provision for the postal service in the State of California, and the Territories of Oregon and Washington. The following figures, however, are made. Estimated expenditures for the year 1855, exclusive of payments for foreign postages accruing within the year, \$9,841,921 23. The means of the year, Mr. Campbell states, will probably amount to \$9,989,944 96. Estimated surplus, June 30, 1855, \$148,028 68. Mr. Campbell recommends the passage of a law authorizing the establishment of a system of registration of all valuable letters, at the option of the correspondents—five cents additional postage being charged for registration, and all registered letters to be made up under the special Post bill, and sent under a special envelop to the Postmasters. A system of checks and accounts is also suggested, in order the more readily to ascertain when valuable letters are missing, and to give an easier clue to mail robberies. The Postmaster compliments the Collins' line of steamers highly, and thinks the original allowance made to it by the Government was too low, but that the present pay is too high. He does not, however, recommend any decided course with reference thereto. He thinks the California mail steamers' service costs too much, and suggests that unless contractors will give weekly service for the present contract price, the Government had better exercise their right and abrogate the contract by a purchase of the company's ships.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

THE Secretary of the Navy recommends an additional but gradual increase of the Navy; its reorganization, and the enactment of new regulations for the discipline and improvement of seamen. The movements of the various squadrons are reported in detail. The sloop-of-war Albany was last heard from at Aspinwall on the 28th September, when she left for New-York. Painful anxiety is felt touching her fate. The steamer Princeton was sent in search of her several days since. Lieut. Strain and party are complimented for enterprise, and exhibition of powers of endurance and generous devotion to duty in the exploration of the Darien Ship Canal route. The result arrived at is that the proposed Canal is totally impracticable; and this, the Secretary apprehends, settles the question forever. The bombardment of Greytown by the sloop-of-war Cyane is narrated, and indirectly approved. Commodore Perry is highly complimented for his success in Japan. The Secretary does not propose to increase the number of officers nor materially enlarge the squadrons, and thereby largely increase the current expenses, nor have a navy of the immense size and extent of some of the navies of European powers, but to increase the material of our Navy so as at least to approximate to a state of readiness for emergencies, which wise statesmen strive to avoid, but wiser statesmen prepare to meet.

The Secretary renews his recommendations of last year for the reorganization of the Navy; the creation of a retired list for infirm officers; the discharge of the inefficient, and to have promotions regulated by capacity and merit in some degree, instead of by seniority of com-



mission and pay to some extent controlled by sea service. So far as he has authority these views will guide his action, even without legislation. The Secretary is far from recommending the restoration of flogging. The experience of the Navy justifies its abrogation. There is, however, urgent necessity for some substitute, accompanied with a plan of reward as well as punishment—a substitute which would be prompt and sure—in order to restrain the offender and deter the inconsiderate; to reward, equally sure, the generous; to encourage fidelity and promote respectability. It is not the severity, but the certainty and promptness of punishment, which promote discipline. He recommends that the commander of any vessel be authorized by law to order a summary court-martial for the trial of petty officers and those below them; that they have power to punish by dishonorable discharge in any port, or by confinement on reduced rations, and without pay, with extra labor and a denial of shore privileges. It is the Secretary's purpose to immediately adopt, in modified form, the apprentice system, and to encourage the enlistment of American boys from 14 until 21 years of age; to train them first on a receiving-ship, then on cruisers, in practical seamanship. He is clearly of the opinion, also, that the number of men in the service should be increased at least 2,500. The number of the marine corps is deemed entirely too small, and an indefinitely stated increase is earnestly recommended. The corps would be improved and elevated in character by adopting some system of appointing officers of military education and training. Prof. Maury's achievements in developing his theory of winds and currents, and his preparation of charts, are noticed most flatteringly. It is estimated that the saving to our commerce by the use of his charts would amount to several millions per annum. Robert L. Stevens's iron war-steamer, shot and shell proof, for harbor defense, is rapidly progressing. The boilers will be ready to put on board in about three weeks.

#### REPORT FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The actual strength of the Army is only 10,345. The whole authorized strength is 14,316. The deficiency is fast decreasing by more rapid enlistments. A statement is given of the changes made in the distribution of the army during last year. The removal from Florida of the remnant of the Seminoles, has received the attention of the Department; but its efforts have not been very successful. The Indian difficulties elsewhere are alluded to. The massacre of Lieut. Gratton and men by the Sioux is narrated, and the fact stated that the army force is quite inadequate to the protection of our frontier and to punish Indian aggressions. Our entire loss in Indian actions during the year is four officers and sixty-three men killed, and four officers and forty-two men wounded. The occurrences on the frontier furnish deplorable proofs of the insufficiency of our military force, and of the absolute necessity for its increase, which was urged by the Secretary last year. Our effective force does not exceed 11,000 men, which is entirely inadequate for the purposes for which we maintain a standing army. Its immediate increase is urged, at a

cost sufficient to give some degree of security to the Indian frontier, for which purpose the regular force is the most efficient, cheap, proper and constitutional means. The increased pay to enlisted men induced the enlistment of 1,005 men in October and September last, against 300 men during the corresponding months last year. The number of recruits required for the service of the ensuing year will, probably, not be less than 6,000. He recommends the use of camels and dromedaries for military purposes again, and asks an appropriation to test their usefulness. An increased pay for officers is urged as an act of justice and necessity. Additional legislation is asked to place the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers of the Army on an equality with the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers of the Navy. The necessity of a revision of our military legislation in some important particulars is pointed out, in order to prevent conflicting claims in regard to rank and command which now give rise to much inconvenience and trouble. One great source of difficulty is the double rank recognized by our laws; to remedy this, it is proposed to give effect to brevet rank only when the President may see fit, and forbid the exercise of brevet commissions in the regiment, troop, or company, where officers are mustered. Elaborate suggestions for reorganization of the staff corps are presented, and compared with European systems. It is proposed that there be nine Brigadier Generals, one for each department; one for Quartermaster-General, one for Adjutant-General, and two for Inspectors-General; being an addition of three to those who now, by brevet or otherwise, have rank and command as Brigadier-Generals. Other marked changes in staff appointments, rank and duty, are proposed. Reforms in the organization of regiments are also suggested. The expediency of general promotions by seniority instead of merit is doubted by the Secretary, and the establishment of a retired list again urged. Professorships of Ethics and of English studies at the Military Academy are recommended.

#### REPORT OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

The whole number of pensioners, June 30, 1853, was 11,867. Annual amount payable to them, \$1,070,679. Same, June 30, 1854, 14,065, and annual amount payable to them, \$1,172,651 63. Number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1853, 1,395; number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1854, 1,069. There have been taken from the rolls of the Army Pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1854, by death, 648; by transfer to the Treasury Department as unclaimed pensions, 838—total 1,526. Of the Navy Pensioners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1854, 24 are reported dead, and 88 transferred to the Treasury Department as unclaimed pensions. Of those transferred to the Treasury Department, but few are again restored to the roll.

#### REPORT OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

ACCORDING to the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, the arrearages in business in that office have been well pushed forward by la-



creasing the number of examiners. Since the 1st of January 1,600 patents have been issued, and the whole number for the year will reach 1,900, or double that of 1853. The principal recommendations of Mr. Mason are that the examining force be permanently augmented, that better provision be made for taking testimony in cases of appeal, and a new rate of fees established.

## REPORT ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

From this report it appears that there have been built within the present year 364 ships and barks, 69 brigs, 485 smaller vessels, and 121 steamboats, registering an aggregate of over 840,000 tons. There were built in the New-York District, 40 ships and barks, 7 brigs, 185 smaller vessels, and 86 steamboats—63,496 tons. The total registered tonnage of the United States, on the 30th of June, was 5,661,416; of which 2,883,819 was employed in foreign trade; 2,622,114 in coasting; 146,965 in cod-fishing; 181,901 in whaling, and 677,618 in steam navigation.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### FACTS FOR FARMERS.

It is a fact that during the late drouth, which was the most serious ever experienced in America, upon all deeply plowed land crops suffered least. On all subsoil-plowed land they suffered but little. Upon land underdrained, subsoiled, deep plowed, and frequently stirred upon the surface, the growing plants kept as green and vigorous as in a wet season.

It is a fact, then, that all clay lands, or lands with a stiff subsoil, would be vastly improved by deep surface plowing, subsoil plowing, and underdraining, in drouth as well as wet seasons.

It is a fact that one of the most neglected agricultural improvements in this country is irrigation. If all the running streams that might easily be used for that purpose were turned upon the cultivated fields, to add moisture and fertility to the soil, it would increase the products of this country at least five hundred millions of dollars annually.

The actual *bona-fide* loss to farmers from the drouth of 1854, by lessening the products of the soil, is more than two hundred millions of dollars, besides the loss of property destroyed by fire.

The corn crop of 1849, according to the census report, was in

Ohio.....	50,073,695 bushels.
Indiana.....	52,964,363 "
Illinois.....	57,646,984 "
Kentucky.....	58,672,591 "
Tennessee.....	52,276,328 "

Aggregate.....280,636,856 "

Now, 26 per cent. on this amount is *fifty-six millions of bushels*, for the loss in these five states. In our opinion, the real loss was more than double, as none of the estimates make the

ber of acres planted is certainly one third more than it was in that year. If the failure of the corn crop be as large as we suppose, there will be a reduction of 1,000,000 in the number of fatted hogs in the United States, and of cattle in proportion. The number of hogs fatted in the West, according to the Cincinnati *Price Current*, is nearly or quite 2,500,000. In the United States, 3,000,000, at least.

One effect of this reduction will be, that there will be little or no export. There can not be any considerable export without at once raising the price beyond what meat can be exported at profitably.

The number of cattle and hogs brought to market depends so much on the corn crop, that the diminution of the crop by a partial failure is likely to produce very important results on the trade in domestic produce.

Though the scarcity of corn may not raise the price of pork correspondingly with the increased price of the grain, it will lessen the quantity sent to market.

As the manufacture of whisky never ceases, the consumption of corn will go on, increasing the price of food, without producing one single corresponding benefit to the laborer.

Hundreds, yes, thousands of farmers, have suffered great loss for the want of water, for family use and for stock, because wells, springs, brooks, and ponds have dried up; all of which could have been avoided.

Do you wish to know how?

By building capacious cisterns. From two to three feet in depth of water falls in rain and snow all over the surface of the earth in the course of a year. From your roofs you can always fill cisterns if you have them, and there lay up a store-house of water for a dry time.

It is estimated that a barn thirty by forty feet supplies annually from its roof 864 barrels, or enough for more than two barrels a day for every day in the year. Many farmers have in all five times this amount of roof, or enough for twelve barrels a day yearly. If, however, this water was collected, and kept for the dry season only, twenty or thirty barrels daily might then be used.

A cistern 10 feet diameter, 9 feet deep, will hold 168 barrels. That is a very good size to make barn cisterns. If you want more capacity, make two. A cistern 5 feet diameter will hold 5 2-3 barrels to each foot in depth. One 6 feet diameter 6 3-4 nearly of barrels to each foot. And 7 feet diameter 9 1-8 barrels per foot; 8 feet nearly 12 barrels; 9 feet 15 1-8 barrels; 10 feet 15 2-3 barrels per foot.

How to *build* a cistern. Dig your hole about four inches larger than the determined size. If the earth is compact, you need no brick-work. If it is loose, allow a foot increase of excavation for the wall. When you are ready, mix water lime with twice its bulk of coarse, clean sand, and plaster two or three coats over bottom and sides. Use the mortar as fast as mixed. Finish the top from eighteen inches below the surface with a double row of bricks as "headers," to support a four-inch plank covering, and over that earth, to prevent freezing. Every such cistern is worth its cost every year.

It is a fact that all domestic animals can be improved in size and value. One hundred and fifty years ago, the average weight of cattle at



and that of sheep 36 pounds. Now, the average weight of the former is over 800 pounds, and of the latter 80 pounds.

The average weight of cattle, properly termed beeves, in the New-York market, is about 700 pounds, and sheep 50 pounds.

The average live weight of the heaviest drove of beeves of 100 in number ever brought to this market was 2,067 pounds, weighed from dry feeding, in Illinois, last spring.

The mode of selling cattle in New-York is at so much per pound for the estimated weight of meat contained in the four quarters. The estimation is made upon the live weight of cattle as follows :

A drover in buying a lot of grass-fed, common stock in Illinois should never calculate to get an estimate of over one half here of the live weight there. That is, if the drove average 12 cwt. they will make 6 cwt. of meat each.

Medium beeves may be estimated at 54 or 55 pounds per cwt. Good beeves at 56 or 57 pounds. Extra good, large, and fat, from 58 to 63 pounds per cwt.

In the Boston market, the weight is generally estimated upon "five quarters," that is, the product of meat, fat, and skin. There the cattle are generally weighed, and the product estimated upon an average, 64 pounds per cwt.

In New-York not one bullock in ten thousand goes upon the scales to determine his price to the butcher.

It is a fact that cattle of a large breed or variety are the most profitable to the grazier who feeds for beef. It is doubtful whether that rule will hold good with poultry. Dorking fowls are medium size, and a much esteemed variety. They have five toes.

WHEAT in California has been grown at the rate of sixty-six and two thirds bushels, of 60 pounds, per acre. That is more than three times the average of the Atlantic States, and higher than we have ever known grown upon the best wheat fields of the old States, or fertile lands of the Western prairies.

TIMBER should be cut while the tree is in its most rapid season of growth, and near the close of the growing season, when the terminal bud of each limb is fully formed. Saw logs cut in winter always decay on the outside more or less if left over, while summer cut logs keep sound for years. Hickory cut in winter soon suffers with "powder-post." If cut in August it will keep for ever.

PODS should always be set top end down. They will last twice as long. Put six inches of broken stone in the bottom of the hole.

LOCUST trees make most valuable timber, and grow quick and easy from the seed, if it is soaked with boiling water, or still better, lye, and then planted as you would beets or onions, and the plants are about as sure as those vegetables to live when transplanted.

SALT applied at the rate of four quarts to a ton of hay will aid materially in its preservation, and make it more nutritious and wholesome for stock, and is just about the amount usually fed by a good farmer to an ox while eating that quantity of hay.

COMPOSITION ROOFS are cheaper than tin, better than shingles, are perfectly tight, and almost fire-proof against sparks, when made as follows :

Sheet the rafters with close boarding up and

down. Cover this with felting paper, laying the sheets to break joints, with one third exposed, just as you would courses of shingles. Fasten the courses to the boards by nailing thin strips of lath, and also upon the eaves, sides, and all exposed edges. The whole is now covered by the "composition," which we believe is just such as caulkers use, that is, boiling pitch. It saturates the paper and sticks the sheets all together and to the boards. As fast as one man puts on pitch enough, another must cover it with clean gravel, dried by heating in a very hot sun, or an iron pan over the fire. Make a complete gravel surface in the hot pitch, and your roof will be very tight and durable.

KING BIRDS.—It is a fact that they do eat bees. That is settled. And it is almost indisputably settled that the birds never touch a working bee. They pick out the drones and destroy them, as all *drones* should be. These are beautiful birds, and should never be destroyed, because they are both ornamental and useful to the farmstead.

WHEAT sown in drills will yield ten per cent. more than broadcast sowing, and it requires one fourth less seed. That wheat seed will produce chaff, is just about as clear as that the earth is globular, notwithstanding *science* told Galileo "it can not be so." It says the same of chaff.

MUCK.—Many farms contain mines of gold in their deposits of swamp muck—the sweepings and scrapings of ages washed down and buried in some valley. To extract the gold, it must be dug in a dry time, and carted up to the high land fields, and converted into grains of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, and thence, by an easy transmutation, into grains of gold.

Before using muck, it should be mixed with alkaline substances, such as ashes, lime, soda, etc., to neutralize the acid, which is the antiseptic that has preserved the vegetable fibres of its composition almost as unchanged as though they had been mineral instead of vegetable substances.

Perhaps the best way to correct this acidity and decompose the muck is the following :

Take a tub or barrel of water and set a basket of salt in it, so that the water just comes up to wet the bottom of the salt, and let it dissolve as long as it will. When it will take no more, the water is saturated. Use that to slake lime, and use that lime in the formation of your muck pile, at the rate of a bushel to a cart load, and the muck will soon become as fine as loamy earth, and may be used as a top dressing for grass or grain, or, better still, be mixed with manure to form a compost. It should always be used in stables to absorb all the urine, and keep the place as free from offensive smell as a clean house.

MANURE should never be hauled to the field and dropped in little piles to await the time when it is wanted—often from fall till spring. It loses half its value. Manure should never be exposed to the weather; and we think it should never be kept in a cellar under the barn, unless it is absolutely perfectly disinfected by the use of muck, charcoal, peat, plaster, copperas, or something else.

In the farm yard, manure should be stacked every day, and made to shed rain, or piled under a roof. It is nonsense to talk of making manure by letting cattle tramp clean straw in the mud. The straw is worth more clean than dirty. The chemistry of the dung heap ought to be taught



in every country school. It is not "a dirty subject."

**WHAT IS DIRTY?** The grain, meat, fruit you eat are all dirt. You sit in the dirt and sleep in the dirt. The white linen table cloth before you is dirt. The beautiful clean porcelain plate, upon which you place your food, was dug out of a clay-bank last week. That bright steel blade, with which you are now lifting the salt out of that crystal cup, if left in contact with that salt a little space—a very short fraction of eternity—would turn to dirt—very dirty dirt. Even the crystal cup, reduced to powder and mixed with water, would change into the potato you are eating. And if crystal is dirt—nothing but dirt, what are you yourself? Dust thou art. You need not be ashamed to talk about yourself or your fellow—what you are or he will be, in the course of nature's eternal changes—for by her immutable laws we are but dirt purified from its most offensive particles for a little season, and shall return again to our original condition.

APPLES intended for winter keeping should not be shaken or beaten from the trees, nor suffered to remain until ripe enough to fall of their own propensity. Just before the time when apples would be liable to freeze upon the trees, they should be picked by hand, as carefully as though they were eggs, and handled so as hardly to dull the bloom upon the surface. They should never be packed in barrels under the trees, but taken under shelter, and piled upon and covered with clean straw, to undergo the sweating which they will do wherever they are placed. The longer they can lie unharmed by frost in this pile, the better will they keep, after being packed for sale, or in bins, in a dry, clean, cool cellar for winter use. If they are to be barreled for sale, make three sorts, and mark the barrels No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and be very careful that not a single one of No. 3 gets into a No. 1 barrel. Never handle your apples on a wet day. Pick them dry, and pack them dry, and keep them dry.

## VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The officers marked thus (\*) have the rank of *Commanders*; thus (†) *Lieutenants*; the rest are *Captains*.

Name and Rate.	Guns.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where stationed.
<i>Ships of the Line, 11.</i>				
Pennsylvania.....	120	Philadelphia.....1837	*John Manning.....	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.
Columbus.....	80	Washington.....1819	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
Ohio.....	84	New-York.....1820	*Andrew K. Long.....	Receiving Ship, Boston.
North Carolina.....	84	Philadelphia.....1820	*Elisha Peck.....	" " N. York.
Delaware.....	84	Norfolk, Va.....1820	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
Alabama.....	84			On stocks, Portsmouth.
Vermont.....	84	Boston.....1848	In ordinary.....	Boston.
Virginia.....	84			On stocks, Boston.
New-York.....	84			Norfolk.
New-Orleans.....	84			" Sac. Harbor.
<i>Frigates, 13.</i>				
Independence.....	56	Boston.....1814	Joshiah Tatnall.....	Pacific Ocean.
United States.....	50	Philadelphia.....1797	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
Constitution.....	50	Boston.....1797	*John Rudd.....	Coast of Africa.
Potomac.....	50	Washington.....1821	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
Brandywine.....	50	".....1825	In ordinary.....	New-York.
Columbia.....	50	".....1836	*Stephen B. Wilson.....	Home Squadron.
Congress.....	50	Portsmouth.....1841	In ordinary.....	New-York.
Cumberland.....	50	Boston.....1842	*A. A. Harwood.....	Mediterranean.
Javannah.....	50	New-York.....1842	*Samuel Mercer.....	Coast of Brazil.
Taritan.....	50	Philadelphia.....1843	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
Santee.....	50			On stocks, Portsmouth.
Sabine.....	50			New-York.
St. Lawrence.....	50	Norfolk.....1847	*W. W. Hunter.....	Pacific Ocean.
<i>Sloops of War, 20.</i>				
Constellation.....	22	Norfolk.....1854	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
Jasonian.....	22	Captured 1812, rebuilt 1836	Joel Abbot.....	East Indies.
Araucana.....	20	Portsmouth.....1842	In ordinary.....	Boston.
John Adams.....	20	Charleston, S. C.†.....1799	*Edw. B. Boutwell.....	Pacific Ocean.
Incennes.....	20	New-York.....1826	*Henry Rolando.....	North Pacific Expedition.
Albion.....	20	Boston.....1827	*T. D. Shaw.....	Home Squadron.
Andalia.....	20	Philadelphia.....1826	*John Pope.....	East Indies.
St. Louis.....	20	Washington.....1826	*Henry W. Morris.....	Mediterranean.
Lyane.....	20	Boston.....1837	In ordinary.....	Boston.
Levant.....	20	New-York.....1837	*C. C. Turner.....	Mediterranean.
Portsmouth.....	22	Portsmouth.....1843	*T. A. Dornin.....	Pacific Ocean.
Lymouth.....	22	Boston.....1843	*John Kelly.....	East Indies.
St. Mary's.....	22	Washington.....1844	*T. Bailey.....	Pacific Ocean.
Amestown.....	22	Norfolk.....1844	In ordinary.....	Philadelphia.
Libany.....	22	New-York.....1846	*James T. Gerry.....	Home Squadron.
Merimantown.....	22	Philadelphia.....1846	*Wm. F. Lyneth.....	Coast of Brazil.
Ecatur.....	16	New-York.....1839	*Isaac S. Sterett.....	Pacific Ocean.
Reble.....	16	Portsmouth.....1839		Naval School Ship.
Arion.....	16	Boston.....1839	*Hugh V. Purviance.....	Coast of Africa.
Alc.....	16	Philadelphia.....1839	*William C. Whittle.....	Coast of Africa.

† Rebuilt at Norfolk, in 1831.



Name and Rate.	Guns.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where stationed.
<i>Brigs, 4.</i>				
Dolphin.....	4	New-York.....1836	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
Porpoise.....	4	Boston.....1836	+A. B. Davis.....	North Pacific Expedition.
Sainbridge.....	6	Boston.....1842	+C. G. Hunter.....	Coast of Brazil.
Ferry.....	6	Norfolk.....1843	In ordinary.....	Norfolk.
<i>Schooner, 1.</i>				
Centmore Cooper.....	3	Purchased.....1853	+H. K. Stevens.....	North Pacific Expedition.
<i>Steam Frigates, 5.</i>				
Franklin.....	51		Rebuilding.....	Portsmouth.
Mississippi.....	10	Philadelphia.....1841	*S. S. Lee.....	East Indies.
Massachusetts.....	9	Philadelphia.....1850	*F. Buchanan.....	East Indies.
Howatan.....	9	Norfolk.....1850	Wm. J. McCluney.....	East Indies.
Maranac.....	6	Portsmouth.....1845	John C. Long.....	Mediterranean.
San Jacinto.....	6	New-York.....1850	C. K. Stribling.....	Baltic.
<i>Steamers, 1st Class, 4.</i>				
Princeton.....	10	{ New-York.....1843	{ *H. Eagle.....	Home Squadron.
		{ Boston, rebuilt.....1861		
Fulton.....	5	New-York.....1837	+John K. Mitchell.....	Home Squadron.
Michigan.....	1	Erie, Pa.....1843	*J. S. Nicholas.....	Lakes.
Allegany.....	10	Pittsburgh, Pa.....1845	In ordinary.....	Washington.
<i>Less than 1st Class, 5.</i>				
Vixen.....		Purchased.....1846	In ordinary.....	New-York.
Water-Witch.....	2	Washington.....1845	+Thomas J. Page.....	River La Plata.
Massachusetts.....		Transferred from W. D.	+R. W. Mead.....	Pacific Ocean.
Engineer.....		Purchased.....1846	Tender.....	Norfolk.
John Hancock.....	2	Boston.....1850	+John Rogers.....	North Pacific Expedition.
<i>Storeships, 7.</i>				
Warren.....		Boston.....1836	+D. McDougal.....	San Francisco.
Relief.....	6	Philadelphia.....1838	+S. C. Rowan.....	Brazil.
Lexington.....	6	New-York.....1835	+Jno. J. Glasson.....	East Indies.
Southampton.....	4	Norfolk.....1845	+J. J. Boyle.....	East Indies.
Supply.....	4	Purchased.....1846	+Arthur Sinclair.....	East Indies.
Fredonia.....	4	Purchased.....1846	+T. D. Johnston.....	Valparaiso.
John P. Kennedy.....		Purchased.....1853	+N. Collins.....	North Pacific Expedition.
<i>Permanent Rec'g Vess. 2.</i>				
Ontario.....	18	Baltimore.....1813	*Robert G. Robb.....	Baltimore.
Union (Steamer).....	4	Norfolk.....1842	*Frederick Engle.....	Philadelphia.

§ Under the act of the late session of Congress, authorizing the construction of six steam frigates, they are building as follows:—the Merrimack at Boston; the Niagara at New-York; the Wabash at Philadelphia; the Minnesota at Washington; the Roanoke and the Colorado at Norfolk; each to carry 50 guns.

## STATES AND TERRITORIES—38.

**Alabama**—Formed out of territory ceded to the U. S. by S. C. and Ga. Admitted into the Union Dec. 14, 1819.

**Arkansas**—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France. Admitted June 15, 1836.

**California**—Formed of territory ceded by Mexico. Admitted September 9, 1850.

**Carolina, North**—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Nov. 21, 1789.

**Carolina, South**—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. May 23, 1788.

**Connecticut**—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Jan. 9, 1788.

**Delaware**—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Const. of the U. S. Dec. 7, 1787.

**Florida**—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Spain. Admitted March 3, 1845.

**Georgia**—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Jan. 2, 1788.

**Illinois**—Formed out of territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia. Admitted Dec. 3, 1818.

**Indiana**—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia. Admitted Dec. 11, 1816.

**Iowa**—Formed from part of the territory of Wisconsin. Admitted Dec. 28, 1846.

**Kentucky**—From Va. Admitted June 1, 1792.

**Kansas**—Part of Louisiana cession by France. Organized as a territory July, 1854.

**Louisiana**—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France. Admitted April 8, 1812.

**Maine**—From Mass. Admitted March 15, 1820.

**Maryland**—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. April 28, 1788.

**Massachusetts**—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution Feb. 6, 1788.

**Michigan**—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia. Admitted Jan. 26, 1837.

**Minnesota Ter.**—Ter. Gov. established in 1849.

**Mississippi**—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Georgia. Admitted Dec. 10th, 1817.

**Missouri**—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France. Admitted August 10, 1821.

**Nebraska**—Part of Louisiana cession by France. Organized as a territory July, 1854.

**New-Hampshire**—One of the thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. June 21, 1788.

**New-Mexico Territory**—From Ter. ceded by Mexico and Texas. Ter. Gov. estab. 1850.

**New-York**—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. July 25, 1788.

**New-Jersey**—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Dec. 18, 1787.

**Ohio**—Formed out of territory ceded to the U. S. by Va. Admitted November 29, 1802.

**Oregon Territory**—Territorial Gov. established August 14, 1848.

**Pennsylvania**—One of the thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Dec. 12, 1787.

**Rhode Island**—One of the thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. May 29, 1790.

**Tennessee**—Formed of territory ceded to the U. S. by N. C. Admitted June 1, 1796.

**Texas**—Ind. Republic. Admitted Dec. 29, 1845.

**Utah Territory**—Ter. gov. estab. Sep. 9, 1850.

**Virginia**—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. June 26, 1788.

**Vermont**—From New-York. Admitted, 1791.

**Wisconsin**—Formed from part of the territory of Michigan. Admitted May 29, 1848.



## ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

## MAINE.

GOVERNOR, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.

	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
Morrill	Cary	Reed	Parria	Scott	P'ree	Hale
Androscoggin	2238	170	851	1593		(New County.)
Aroostook	325	447	579	564	724	787
Cumberland	5789	673	1247	3121	4471	6504
Franklin	1998	193	351	930	997	1310
Hancock	3052	9	317	1121	1899	2619
Kennebec	4617	498	1657	1357	4489	2703
Lincoln	2791	242	2175	1956	5224	5168
Oxford	3122	186	432	3045	1560	4049
Penobscot	5304	156	1619	3221	3132	4513
Sagadahock	1208	13	327	953	693	851
Saco	2258	68	524	546		(New County.)
Somerset	2024	50	1671	1931	2294	2019
Waldo	3376	104	708	2156	1379	3125
Washington	2174	99	691	2176	2278	2690
York	4565	516	1068	3426	3393	5270

Total... 44852 3424 14017 28396 32543 41609 8030

LEGISLATURE.—Large Republican majority.

## CONGRESS.

I. John M. Wood, r 9227	IV. S. P. Benson, r 11610
Sam'l Wells, d., 6196	George Rogers, d 5467
Maj. for Wood, 3031	Maj. for Benson, 8143
II. John J. Perry, r 10007	V. Is'l Washburn, r 10224
Wm. Kimball, d 7313	Sam'l H. Blake, d 6010
Maj. for Perry, 2694	Maj. for Washburn, 4214
III. Ebn'r Knowlton, r 5995	VI. J. A. Milliken, r 4307
J. G. Dickerson, d 4072	T. J. D. Fuller, d 4713
B. W. Farley, r 3587	N. Smith, Jr., r 2019
Plur. for Knowlton, 1923	Plu. for Fuller, 406

## VERMONT.

GOVERNOR, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.  
Whig. Dem. F.S. Whig. Dem. F.S.  
Royce, Clark, Brainard, & Scott, Pierce, Hale.

Addison	2369	478	59	2041	378	642
Bennington	1568	1323	19	1388	1150	181
Caledonia	1920	1631	146	1673	1480	487
Chittenden	2369	789	19	1672	803	908
Essex	458	353	7	467	382	16
Franklin	2207	1294	23	1675	1211	526
Grand Isle	580	334	4	205	186	31
Lamoille	1270	635	19	393	462	689
Orange	2426	2114	213	1799	1555	752
Orleans	1469	920	21	1199	850	308
Rutland	3036	1010	89	2758	938	773
Washington	2153	1738	166	1402	1231	1217
Windham	2752	827	101	2053	881	986
Windsor	3309	1638	176	3338	1285	1105

Total... 27926 15084 1052 22173 13044 8621

Maj. for Royce, 11,790; do. for Scott, 508.

LEGISLATURE largely Whig and Free Dem.

## CONGRESS.

I. Jas. Meacham, r 8,626	S. W. Jewett, d... 3,464
S. P. Jewett, &c., 174	Maj. for Meacham, 4,868
II. Justin Morrill, r 8,380	J. W. D. Parker, d 5,848
O. L. Shaffer, &c., 2,473	Maj. for Morrill, 59
III. Alvah Sabin, r 7,862	W. Heywood, d... 3,608
Scattering..... 33	Maj. for Sabin, 4,221

## RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.  
W. & M. Law, Dem. Whig Dem. F.S.  
Hopkin, Dimond, Scott, Pierce, Hale.

Bristol	633	332	623	367	2
Cent.	833	684	839	748	83
Newport	1464	834	1219	1005	48
Providence	4362	4033	5883	5523	431
Washington	1325	561	1022	1086	80

Total... 9112 6484 8763 8735 644

Maj. for Hopkin, 2,628; do. for Pierce, 463.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.

	Whig.	F.N.	F.S.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
Washb'n, Gard'r, Wilson, Bishop, Scott, P'ree, Hale.							
Barnstable	632	1964	147	353	1379	892	473
Berkshire	1428	3938	176	1672	3579	2973	631
Bristol	1440	6144	535	1022	3827	3267	2091
Dukes	63	273	3	55	250	225	48
Essex	3398	11523	987	1136	6539	4576	3485
Franklin	1447	2304	265	825	2552	1736	1218
Hampshire	1366	2925	366	429	3300	1425	1243
Hampden	1012	4931	44	1048	3445	3468	767
Middlesex	5310	14155	921	2228	8750	8925	4231
Nantucket	269	234	3	90	329	189	169
Norfolk	1976	7360	458	621	3589	3454	2479
Plymouth	1400	5254	534	464	2993	2080	2440
Suffolk	4336	8384	470	1312	4568	5113	1600
Worcester	3392	12114	1573	2397	7283	5966	7138

Total... 27279 81503 6483 15742 52683 44569 29023

Maj. for Gardner, 54,224; Scott over Pierce, 8,114.

LEGISLATURE.—Nearly all Know-Nothings.

## CONGRESS.

I. Robt. B. Hall, r 5335	C. W. Upham, r 5231
Thos. D. Elliot, r 2238	Nath. J. Lord, &c 8426
A. H. Howland, &c 854	VII. N. P. Banks, Jr., &c 799
II. Jas. Buffinton, &c 5064	Luther V. Bell, &c 2481
Sam'l L. Crocker, &c 1914	B. Buckman, &c... 785
G. R. Vickery, &c 1856	VIII. C. L. Knapp, &c 5232
III. W. S. Damrell, &c 5558	T. Wentworth, &c 3164
N. F. Safford, &c 1033	D. Needham, &c... 470
All others..... 1047	IX. Alex. De Witt, &c 8795
IV. J. B. Comins, &c 4972	Isaac Davis, &c... 1526
S. H. Walley, &c 2770	Ira M. Barton, &c 1105
L. R. Spinner, &c 926	X. Henry Morris, &c 7723
V. A. Burlingame, &c 5967	E. Dickinson, &c 2757
Wm. Appleton, &c 3109	S. C. Bemis, &c 1473
Wm. Parmenter, &c 620	XI. Mark Trafton, &c 6640
VI. Timothy Davis, &c 7428	J. Z. Goodrich, &c 3938
	W. Griswold, &c 2533

## CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.

	Whig.	Dem.	Temp.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
Dutton, Ingham, Chap'n, Scott, P'ree, Hale.						
Fairfield	3120	3691	1717	4814	5155	167
Hartford	4207	6104	1877	6329	6639	461
Litchfield	2873	3648	992	3946	4082	413
Middlesex	1461	2561	501	2055	2734	238
New-Haven	3812	5136	2540	6046	6397	424
New-London	1819	3135	1906	3361	4079	637
Tolland	779	1768	921	1703	2145	203
Windham	1394	2295	518	2095	2448	678

Total... 19465 28638 10672 30359 33249 3160

LEGISLATURE.—Anti-Nebraska and Temperance majority.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNOR, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.

	Whig.	Dem.	F. S.	Whig.	Dem.	F. S.
Bell, Baker, Perkins, Scott, P'ree, Hale.						
Belknap	1023	1990	522	737	1857	232
Carroll	736	2352	722	491	1825	350
Cheshire	1834	2174	1039	2063	2264	698
Cook	339	1830	383	376	1491	167
Grafton	2006	4232	1331	2043	4286	771
Hillsboro'	3156	4638	2316	2985	4855	1447
Merrimac	1763	4550	1551	1627	4628	1091
Rochingham	3040	4415	1545	2506	4502	1071
Stafford	2107	2190	773	2003	2260	498
Sullivan	944	1917	538	1316	2059	430

Total... 16883 29788 11080 16147 29997 6095

Scot. 72. Maj. for Baker, 1748; do. for Pierce, 7156.

LEGISLATURE Democratic.

r. Republican; d. Democrat; w. Whig; &amp; Know-



## NEW-YORK.

GOVERNOR. 1854.				LIEUT. GOVERNOR.				PRESIDENT, 1862.			
Union.	Soft.	Hard.	K. N.	Union.	Soft.	Hard.	K. N.	Whig.	Dem.	F.D.	Whig.
Clark.	Seym'r.	Bron'a.	Ullman.	Raym'd.	Ludlow.	Ford.	Scroggs.	Scott.	Forst.	Halt.	
3998	6428	849	4775	4680	4126	1835	4597	7246	8863	131	
2498	1789	244	2620	1896	1681	248	2623	3670	4009	679	
2454	751	1370	1170	2314	364	1711	1221	2674	3064	347	
1815	1002	244	3243	1709	955	261	3250	3687	3493	561	
3807	2803	325	2469	3910	1976	373	2613	4838	4560	916	
2709	1341	377	4519	2507	1251	392	4531	5612	3708	1146	
1087	1467	98	1613	1047	1433	132	1632	2326	3129	338	
3632	1940	1050	801	3624	1177	1613	814	3880	4481	303	
2444	2381	994	1652	2681	1719	1281	1533	4142	4455		
2401	1637	327	58	2659	1277	482	58	2328	2094	755	
1867	1440	373	597	1591	1324	400	596	2286	2812	285	
2773	2828	326	558	2407	2650	351	542	3289	4052	339	
3411	5150	724	1849	3668	2430	1153	1824	5495	5000	33	
2119	5262	442	7712	2696	4633	717	7491	8023	7033	510	
2084	1063	308	493	2119	862	411	521	2756	1973	174	
1587	1481	244	179	1521	1528	255	156	1747	2074	130	
1805	1578	231	442	1863	1347	260	391	2171	2070	113	
1571	696	453	2220	1552	642	493	2367	3358	2166	313	
1386	1707	272	1790	1398	1660	271	1817	2803	3242	16	
119	248	94	0	128	245	91	0	126	342		
2615	5113	142	571	2689	3077	157	566	2679	4220	253	
4051	3768	574	1796	3070	3472	656	1789	6666	6279	787	
5287	3606	1409	6093	5413	7796	2038	6897	8487	10631	60	
1549	1587	131	151	1458	1473	158	151	1727	2535	303	
1969	1126	464	2672	2119	926	587	2686	4096	3055	306	
2255	2063	631	475	2628	1734	636	595	2996	3373	40	
3433	5123	457	277	2719	2099	1099	232	3379	3435	1584	
4044	8332	952	3516	4200	2933	1162	3523	7467	6314	715	
12233	26780	4765	16583	12505	20229	10100	16404	23115	34226	206	
2346	1118	470	1882	2283	893	694	1909	3413	2862	1056	
4740	4658	680	3064	4848	4183	680	3145	6097	6415	1701	
2431	1280	383	3148	2482	953	659	3080	4402	3347	547	
2776	2187	1343	1790	2933	1347	1932	1774	4221	5171	16	
7521	7870	621	1085	7384	6476	1832	963	7831	8636	1033	
4832	5476	475	1336	4006	3020	694	1397	4376	4973	2148	
1533	625	276	1985	1527	575	290	2005	2586	2257	603	
3039	8031	611	632	3787	4180	650	626	4454	5486	643	
564	617	83	638	528	291	415	641	826	1621	0	
1375	1676	449	1294	1497	665	1296	1297	2203	2899	12	
3741	3804	480	3077	3762	3673	663	3035	6185	6563	215	
585	775	140	566	606	701	246	494	1147	1524	30	
566	561	278	789	581	484	320	801	733	1785	0	
4402	3071	286	947	2926	2986	340	869	4570	5583	1326	
3327	2996	733	1733	3333	1477	1486	1758	4498	4291	71	
1222	758	525	525	1290	584	891	508	1654	1900	0	
1582	1367	110	401	1677	1262	166	382		New County.		
1307	1428	235	2080	1143	1383	370	2144	1917	3306	0	
1143	1201	220	1493	1162	1091	274	1504	2213	2511	200	
1833	1712	1481	1138	2125	882	2180	1052	2968	3846	18	
1061	1028	797	866	1083	738	1042	874	2054	2891	44	
2082	2478	450	5001	2038	2418	477	5015	5236	6880	345	
1622	1626	202	1019	1703	1404	226	1057	2234	2815	197	
2847	1482	451	1406	2131	1000	914	1411	3410	3472	862	
2651	2733	506	2472	2934	2516	663	2446	5163	5916	26	
3199	1272	415	2425	2983	1150	495	1872	4290	3174	451	
685	425	543	1403	690	861	613	1400	1174	1713	119	
3067	2084	435	1516	3115	1824	612	1477	4033	4030	941	
2100	1242	546	981	2298	1064	613	938	3005	2471	72	
2340	2838	514	3413	2233	1757	1494	3567	4033	5279	55	
1643	1056	281	711	1723	926	372	681	1974	2153	324	

156,804 155,495 33,850 122,282 157,166 128,833 52,074 121,037 234,882 252,053 25,229  
 ur, 309; Raymond over Ludlow, 28,333; Pierce over Scott, 27,201.

## CANAL COMMISSIONER.

161,006; Clark, S.....126,210; Burnham, H.....113,968; Williams, K. N.....52,244.

## PRISON INSPECTOR.

153,947; Andrews, S.....124,736; Vernam, H.....41,978; Sanders, K. N.....120,747.

## LEGISLATURE.

2; Hards, 7; Softs, 3.

s of all sorts, 82; Softs of all grades, 26; Hards, 16; Maine Law Independents, 3; Vacan-  
 Know-Nothings are sprinkled miscellaneous among Whigs, Hards and Softs; and  
 here are of these gentry in the Assembly Nobody Knows.

Total  
 Bailey, I.  
 Clarke, 252  
 X. M.  
 Orange  
 Sullivan  
 Total  
 XI. Plural  
 Greene  
 Uster  
 Total  
 Ma.



# NEW-YORK CONGRESS.

I.	Vad.	Valk.	ALLEN.
*Kings.....	877	33	460
Queens.....	976	1568	1309
Richmond.....	280	192	661
Suffolk.....	533	1960	358
Total.....	2876	3753	2778
Lord, Soft, 2227; Disoway, Temp.			
1902. Plurality for Valk, 975.			
II.	Stranahan.	TAYLOR.	Jack.
Brooklyn.....	797	7623	20
Maj. for Stranahan, 284.			
III.	Pelton.	CLINTON.	Miner.
N.Y. Wd. 1.....	382	531	59
2.....	252	152	109
3.....	738	461	102
5.....	998	817	278
8.....	1704	798	578
Total.....	4084	2559	1123
Maj. for Pelton, 402.			
IV.	WALSH.	Kelly.	Bryant.
Ward... 4.....	942	701	119
6.....	922	780	121
10.....	528	566	988
14.....	655	1041	386
3047 3068 1594			
Macomber, Whig, 821. Plurality			
for Kelly, 21.			
V.	Andrews.	Whitney.	HAM'N.
Ward... 7.....	900	1038	378
13.....	392	859	584
Williams'b'g.	1473	1324	1266
Total.....	2765	3321	2718
Berry, Soft, 1954. Plurality for			
Whitney, 556.			
VI.	Marsh.	WHEELER.	Murphy.
Ward... 11.....	268	2189	965
15.....	880	1352	188
17.....	1118	1550	1880
Total.....	2256	5101	2533
Mead, Ind. Hard, 1123. Plurality			
for Wheeler, 2508.			
VII.	Childs.	Kennedy.	
Ward... 9.....	2589	2124	
16.....	2164	1264	
20.....	1794	1706	
Total.....	6567	5094	
Maj. for Childs, 1463.			
VIII.	Wake.	CURTIS.	Fellows.
Ward... 12.....	681	561	51
18.....	1532	693	743
19.....	643	604	96
21.....	1124	528	428
22.....	915	583	382
Total.....	4896	2969	1699
Maj. for Wakeman, 227.			
IX.	Clarke.	WHIT'G.	BRANTH.
Putnam.....	1110	68	253
Rockland.....	1257	726	236
Westchester.....	5397	1244	2062
Total.....	7764	2038	2540
Bailey, Ind. Hard, 367. Maj. for			
Clarke, 2529.			
X.	Murray.	WOOD.	ST'N.
Orange.....	5766	3000	1289
Sullivan.....	1443	1574	764
Total.....	5209	4574	2053
Plurality for Murray, 635.			
XI.	King.	STRONG.	
Greene.....	3254	1842	
Ulster.....	5322	3200	
Total.....	8576	5042	
Maj. for King, 3334.			

XII.	Miller.	WILSON.	McClellant.
Columbia.....	3767	1190	2405
Dutchess.....	4609	1286	3135
Total.....	8376	2486	5540
Maj. for Miller, 350.			
XIII.	Saget.	COOK.	Clum.
Reusselaer.....	6964	1971	2075
Maj. for Sage, 2908.			
XIV.	Dickson.	FRUYN.	Harc'tt.
Albany.....	4638	3244	4270
Hamilton.....	2255		
Dickson, 368.			
XV.	Dodd.	CLARK.	Hughes.
Hamilton.....	82	843	3
Saratoga.....	2498	2252	1309
Warren.....	1238	1287	234
Wash'g't'n.	2942	2476	882
Total.....	6760	6358	2428
Andrews, Temp., 2399. Plurality			
for Dodd, 402.			
XVI.	Simmons.	Bailey.	Thomas.
Clinton.....	1664	1771	427
Essex.....	2331	846	218
Franklin.....	1538	445	1107
Total.....	5533	3062	1752
Flanders, Hard, 1025. Plurality			
for Simmons, 2471.			
XVII.	Alex' der.	BENT'N.	Spinner.
Herkimer.....	2117	745	3445
St. Lawrence.....	3240	2669	4170
Total.....	5357	3414	7618
Plurality for Spinner, 2261.			
XVIII.	Horton.	JACKSON.	
Fulton.....	2204	1864	
Montgo'ry.....	2753	2292	
Schenec'dy.....	1739	1300	
Schoharie.....	2735	3469	
Total.....	9431	8945	
Maj. for Horton, 486. [F.S.]			
XIX.	Hughson.	Palmer.	Hawes.
Delaware.....	3150	2231	641
Otsego.....	3594	4213	698
Total.....	6744	6444	1339
Sturges, 1066. Plurality for Hugh-			
son, 300.			
XX.	Mar'gon.	JOHNSON.	Hunt' ton.
Oneida.....	6492	5172	4759
Moore, Hard, 588. Plurality for			
Matteson, 1320.			
XXI.	Bennett.	TOMPKINS.	Crocker.
Broome.....	2670	2475	478
Chenango.....	4364	2368	661
Cortland.....	2723	736	948
Total.....	9757	5579	2077
Maj. for Bennett, 2101. [F.S.]			
XXII.	McCarty.	BABCOCK.	Case.
Madison.....	2650	2027	1204
Oswego.....	2885	2701	2448
Total.....	5535	4728	3652
Lewis, Hard, 3281. Plurality for			
McCarty, 807.			
XXIII.	Gilbert.	BROWN.	Ives.
Jefferson.....	4686	1320	4092
Lewis.....	1585	193	1643
Total.....	6251	1513	5645
Goodale, 77. Plurality for Gil-			
bert, 606.			
XXIV.	Granger.	ALVORD.	Nowont.
Onondaga.....	4803	4109	3409
Parker, Hard, 487. Plurality for			
Granger, 694.			
XXV.	Morgan.	ALD'CH.	Mid'tont.
Cayuga.....	4170	356	4306
Wayne.....	3514	940	2806
Total.....	7684	1296	6910
Plurality for Morgan, 774.			

XXVI.	Saaley.	HOWELL.	Oliver.
Ontario.....	2419	1548	2724
Seneca.....	1262	498	2280
Yates.....	1623	122	1876
Total.....	5304	2163	6880
Plurality for Oliver, 1576.			
XXVII.	Parker.	CUSH'G.	McDowell.
Chemung.....	1717	142	1389
Schuyler.....			
Tioga.....	2960	200	1300
Tompkins.....	3218	1622	778
Total.....	7915	1964	3467
Maj. for Parker, 2474.			
XXVIII.	Kelsey.	Hastings.	GIBBS.
Livingston.....	4302	1767	72
Steuben.....	6759	2883	47
Total.....	11061	4450	119
Maj. for Kelsey, 6492.			
XXIX.	Curpenter.	W'ns.	SIBLEY.
Monroe.....	4227	5609	1866
Plurality for Williams, 1382.			
XXX.	Pringle.	BELDEN.	Laning.
Allegany.....	2616	1027	2391
Genesee.....	4179	465	392
Wyoming.....	2721	991	1646
Total.....	9510	2453	3829
Hull, F. S., 692. Maj. for Prin-			
gle, 2506. [F.S.]			
XXXI.	Flagler.	BAKER.	Chase.
Niagara.....	3512	926	780
Orleans.....	3378	305	182
Total.....	7190	1231	962
Maj. for Flagler, 497.			
XXXII.	Haven.	Hatch.	
Errie.....	9075	5388	
Maj. for Haven, 3687.			
XXXIII.	Edo' det.	Fenton.	LESTER.
Catt'agus.....	5338	2794	0
Chautau'c.....	4975	3648	241
Total.....	8359	6442	241
Maj. for Edwards, 1676.			
* Except Brooklyn and Williams-			
burgh.			
† Voted for by Know Nothings.			
Whigs in <i>Italics</i> , Hard in <i>Small</i>			
Caps, Softs in Roman.			

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Wards.	Her'ck.	Barker.	Wood.	Hunt.
I.....	172	231	607	372
II.....	33	296	195	143
III.....	221	451	275	429
IV.....	79	196	863	903
V.....	263	709	712	764
VI.....	131	179	1446	240
VII.....	245	1245	981	1081
VIII.....	339	1172	987	1064
IX.....	635	1851	1142	1678
X.....	157	1127	807	556
XI.....	107	1099	1862	940
XII.....	127	309	599	328
XIII.....	208	1060	962	376
XIV.....	160	511	1236	494
XV.....	418	798	287	1412
XVI.....	380	1417	1106	1043
XVII.....	572	1019	1652	1075
XVIII.....	434	728	869	1249
XIX.....	138	397	614	303
XX.....	389	1305	1504	568
XXI.....	331	757	517	758
XXII.....	339	497	841	134
Total.....	5696	18547	20003	15397
Wood over Barker, 1456.				



## PENNSYLVANIA.

CONGRESS. GOV'NOR, 1854. PRESID'T, 1852.

Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. F.S.

Morris, F. R. Pol'k. Bigler. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

I.	1st Ward.....	1111	962	1107	966			
2d	".....	1686	1497	1685	1492			
3d	".....	987	1042	956	1050			
4th	".....	804	1311	808	1318			
5th	" (part) 354	363	353	365		5009	5963	94
7th	".....	1107	1284	1169	1346			

Total.....5999 6439 6058 6526

Maj. for Florence, 440; do. for Bigler, 466; do. for Pierce, 943.

II.	5th Wd. (prt)	688	462	736	652			
6th	".....	1080	781	1153	1005			
8th	".....	1034	713	1130	893	6912	4288	106
9th	".....	1160	744	1222	951			
10th	".....	1692	800	1833	918			

Total.....5654 3800 6044 4419

Chandler, Whig, received 1196 votes.

Maj. for Tyson, 958; do. for Pollock, 1625; do. for Scott, 3624.

III.	11th Ward.....	823	1035	861	1039			
12th	".....	1171	912	1210	953			
16th	".....	1117	1008	1127	1028			
17th	".....	667	1311	678	1321	6029	6322	139
18th	".....	1470	720	1591	737			
19th	" (part) 592	515	583	542				
23d	" (part) 48	24	47	25				

Total.....5888 5625 6097 5645

Maj. for Millward, 363; do. for Pollock, 452; do. for Pierce, 1293.

IV.	13th Ward.....	1313	961	1836	924			
14th	".....	1717	982	1902	960			
15th	".....	1164	1191	1249	1196			
19th	" (prt) 264	531	573	542		5248	7152	262
20th	".....	1040	1062	1152	1090			
21st	" (prt) 112	223	161	243				
23d	".....	239	275	273	270			
24th	".....	898	788	976	799			

Total... 6747 5993 7921 6026

Lambert, Whig, received 855 votes.

Plurality for Broom, 754; Maj. for Pollock, 1885; do. for Pierce, 1904.

V.	21st Wd. (prt) 661	653	623	680				
22d	".....	960	754	942	788	2375	2308	29
23d	" (prt) 1119	874	1132	852				
Montgomery Co.	5094	5561	5144	5559	4791	5767	160	

Total... 7834 7842 7841 7879 7166 8075 189

Maj. for Cadwallader, 8; do. for Bigler, 38; do. for Pierce, 909.

VI.	25th Wd. (prt) 4196	6764	6644	4412	5700	5520	338	
Delaware	1882	1969	2292	1656	2088	1737	107	

Total.....6077 8733 8836 8968 7783 7257 445

Maj. for Hickman, 2656; do. for Pollock, 2868; do. for Scott, 526.

VII.	26th Wd. (prt) 5483	5115	5486	5089	4928	5766	58	
Delaware	3044	3067	3094	3026	2993	3493	2	

Total.....8627 8182 8582 8115 7991 9259 60

Maj. for Bradshaw, 345; do. for Pollock, 477; do. for Pierce, 1338.

VIII.	27th Wd. (prt) 5486	8156	5143	8498	4913	8603	6	
Delaware	3044	3067	3094	3026	2993	3493	2	

Total.....5486 8156 5143 8498 4913 8603 6

Maj. for Jones, 2666; do. for Bigler, 3330; do. for Pierce, 4590.

IX. Rob't. Hiest'r, Lefevre, Pol'k. Big. S. P'ree. Hale.

Ancestor. 6661 5371 4266 10962 4699 11636 6758 33

Roberts over Hiest'r, 1190; Pollock over Bigler, 263; Scott over Pierce, 6068.

\* Native candidate.

X.	Kunkel, Boug't'r. Pol'k. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.							
Dauphin.....	3368	2676	4061	2224	3673	2675	29	
Lebanon.....	2073	2250	2626	1761	3106	2118	1	
Union.....	2890	1373	2881	1913	3081	1994	0	
N'th P'd Co. (pt.)	169	50	with North P'd.					

Total.....	8600	6049	9678	5888	9899	6787	30	
Maj. for Kunkel, 2451; do. for Pollock, 3690; do. for Scott, 3172.								

XI.	Camp'b'l. Dewart. Pol'k. Big. S. P'ree. Hale.							
Northumberland.....	1258	2235	2121	2132	1619	2451	1	
Schuylkill.....	4126	2446	4252	5388	4128	4758	10	

Total.....	5384	5081	6373	7570	5747	7269	14	
Coke, Dem., 3036; Cleaver, N. A., 454.								

Campbell over Dewart, 303; Bigler over Pollock, 1197; Pierce over Scott, 1462.

XII.	Fuller, Wright. Pol'k. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.							
Columbia.....	1483	2034	1899	2180	1165	2102	0	
Luzerne.....	5475	3549	4884	4368	3339	5340	79	
Montour.....	888	794	757	976	866	1455	0	
Wyoming.....	1269	710	1174	893	807	1258	19	

Total.....	9115	7087	8214	8417	6177	10155	98	
Maj. for Fuller, 2028; do. for Bigler, 205; do. for Pierce, 3978.								

XIII.	Stew't. Packer. Pol'k. Big. Scott. P'ree. Hale.							
Carbon.....	1080	1289	1056	1227	749	1311	0	
Monroe.....	512	1847	625	1917	418	2086	0	
Northampton.....	3414	3675	3417	3686	2978	4403	16	
Pike.....	162	615	207	624	202	634	0	
Wayne.....	1345	1710	1408	1577	1232	2362	21	

Total.....	6433	9136	6713	9330	5579	11008	57	
Maj. for Packer, 2705; do. for Bigler, 2617; do. for Pierce, 5429.								

XIV.	Pol'k. Bigler. Scott. P'ree. Hale.							
Bradford.....	No oppo-	4611	2369	3626	3930	281		
Susquehanna.....	sition to	2819	2126	2036	3046	215		
Tioga.....	Galusha	2448	1489	1564	2614	79		
A. Grow.								

Total.....	10078	5984	7125	9590	576			
Maj. for Pollock, 4094; do. for Pierce, 2486.								

XV.	Pierce, White. Pol'k. Big. Scott. P'ree. Hale.							
Centre.....	2573	1979	2774	2113	1916	2903	0	
Clinton.....	1453	937	1497	955	956	1318	2	
Lycorning.....	2717	2253	2999	2269	2065	2790	5	
Mifflin.....	1564	1318	1630	1287	1362	1629	0	
Sullivan.....	316	392	839	417	177	426	69	
Potter.....	665	649	748	656	233	651	326	

Total.....	9688	7528	9177	7677	6829	9806	391	
Maj. for Pierce, 2060; do. for Pollock, 2106; do. for Pierce, 2879.								

XVI.	Todd, Bonham. Pol'k. Big. Scott. P'ree. Hale.							
Cumberland.....	3431	2305	3167	2361	2878	3168	0	
Perry.....	2214	1596	2121	1412	1413	2159	0	
York.....	4527	4678	4777	4707	4700	5665	11	

Total.....	10472	8319	10065	8700	8991	10932	11	
Maj. for Todd, 2153; do. for Pollock, 1366; do. for Pierce, 1941.								

XVII.	Rob'ton, Reilly. Pol'k. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.							
Adams.....	2172	2071	2124	2086	2725	2118	31	
Bedford.....	2143	2047	2159	2019	2223	2319	0	
Franklin.....	3493	2866	3879	2799	3904	3366	3	
Fulton.....	705	875	708	876	729	851	1	
Juniata.....	1128	1167	1170	1176	559	823	0	

Total.....	9641	9025	9735	8956	10190	9549	36	
Maj. for Robinson, 616; do. for Pollock, 779; do. for Scott, 841.								

XVIII.	Edie, Cressaw'l. Pol'k. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.							
Blair.....	272	692	2706	1513	2690	1931	6	
Cambria.....	1645	156	1637	1739	1461	2085	15	
Huntingdon.....	1547	1603	2514	1500	2511	2041	2	
Somerset.....	2659	767	2756	1288	3896	1263	28	

Total.....	8423	3218	9703	6020	9548	7240	60	
Maj. for Edie, 6206; do. for Pollock, 3683; do. for Scott, 2338.								

XIX.	Covode, Drann. Pol'k. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.							
Armstrong.....	3021	1730	2669	1949	2891	2960	142	
Indiana.....	3624	1036	3511	1264	2587	1727	27	
Westmoreland.....	3697	3820	3773	3503	3265	3669	119	

Total.....	9342	6585	9623	7016	7883	9766	540	
Maj. for Covode, 2757; do. for Pollock, 3607; do. for Pierce, 2083.								



## PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

CONGRESS, GOV. NOR. 1864. PRESIDENT, 1862.

Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. F.S.

XX Knight, Montg'y. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Fayette.....3512 2329 3488 2440 3030 3867 0

Greene.....1794 1920 1746 2006 1559 2802 30

Washington.....4606 3306 4276 3477 3810 4064 370

Total.....9912 7552 9510 7988 8399 10633 400

Maj. for Knight, 2360; do. for Pollock, 1607; do. for Pierce, 2184.

XXI Ritchie, Shaler. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. P'ree. Hale.

Allegheny.....5705 5714 10377 5115 9615 7226 966

Maj. for Ritchie, 1991; do. for Pollock, 5362; do. for Scott, 2969.

XXII Purviance, Palmer. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. P'ree. Hale.

Allegheny (part) 3023 1465 with Al'by. with Al'by.

Butler.....2903 2367 2965 2861 2833 2593 166

Total.....5926 3832 2955 2381 2833 2593 166

Maj. for Purviance, 3094; do. for Pollock, 574; do. for Scott, 300.

XXIII Allison, Trout. Pollock. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Beaver.....2462 1480 2233 1458 1805 1943 361

Lawrence.....2513 1015 2676 994 1994 1064 514

Mercer.....2533 2697 3084 2650 2211 2693 769

Total.....7808 5172 7843 5002 6000 5700 1644

Maj. for Allison, 2536; for Pollock, 2841; for Scott, 300.

XXIV Arthur, Barclay. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. P'ree. Hale.

Clarion.....1569 2140 2915 2173 1218 2542 23

Clearfield.....83 2220 1188 1448 997 1733 24

Elk.....127 528 401 394 163 423 14

Jefferson.....933 1456 1559 988 1115 1494 22

McKean.....212 405 562 405 697 78

Venango.....2580 1679 1466 1164 1899 204

Warren.....845 1329 1400 1118 1138 1438 243

Total.....3527 10416 8647 8069 6200 10211 613

Maj. for Barclay, 6888; for Pollock, 588; for P'ree, 4911.

XXV Pollock, Bigler. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Crawford. No opposition. 3686 2687 2775 3427 996

Erie.....to Gen. John. 3637 2526 4015 2738 611

Dick, Whig.....

Total.....7333 5213 6790 6166 1607

Maj. for Pollock, 2120; do. for Scott, 625.

GRAND TOTAL.—Pollock, 204,006; Bigler, 167,001;

Scott, 179,174; Pierce, 198,568; Hale, 8,524.

Maj. for Pollock, 57,007; do. for Pierce, 10,870.

Sup. Judge.—Smyser, Whig, 78,571; Black, Dem.,

167,010; Baird, K. N., 120,576.

Canal Com.—Darsie, Whig, 68,831; Mott, Dem. and

N. N., 274,074.

Maine Law.—For the law, 158,342; against, 163,510.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs, 15; Democrats, 17; K. Nothing, 1.

HOUSE.—Whigs, 46; Democrats, 32; K. Nothings, 22.

## NEW-JERSEY.

CONGRESS, 1864. PRESIDENT, 1862.

Whig. Temp. Nob. Whig. Dem. F.S.

I. Clawson, Hazlet. Mulford. Sc't. P'ree. Hale.

Atlantic.....109 581 522 349 751 0

Camden.....2432 505 1060 1668 1696 27

Cape May.....116 588 306 604 362 0

Cumberland.....1197 978 710 1571 1612 2

Gloucester.....966 952 526 1221 1083 5

Salem.....1479 750 1270 1724 1783 31

Total.....6299 3949 4383 6837 7277 115

Maj. for Clawson over Mulford, 1836; do. for Pierce,

440.

II. Robbins, W. Rue. N. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Burlington.....4220 2906 3820 3796 114

Mercer.....2968 1950 2658 2569 13

Monmouth.....2144 2506 1806 3179 5

Ocean.....917 445 1102 567 0

Total.....10539 7769 9386 10111 132

Maj. for Robbins, 2770; do. for Pierce, 725.

## III.

Bishop, W. L'by. N. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Hunterdon.....2820 2463 2290 3578 0

Middlesex.....2649 1622 2496 2401 0

Somerset.....1854 1234 1814 1680 1

Warren.....1728 2284 1574 2959 10

Total.....9081 7603 8173 10618 11

Maj. for Bishop, 1448; do. for Pierce, 2445.

IV. Osborn. Vail. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Bergen.....581 1160 926 1414 0

Morris.....2478 2649 2549 2800 5

Passaic.....1866 1368 1670 1826 0

Sussex.....1901 2114 1177 3184 3

Total.....6816 7281 6322 9223 28

Maj. for Vail, 465; do. for Pierce, 2901.

V. Pennington, W. Darcy. N. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Essex.....6180 5242 6242 5631 35

Hudson.....1967 1574 1696 1646 29

Total.....8137 6816 7838 7276 64

Maj. for Pennington, 1321; do. for Scott, 562.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs.....10; Democrats.....10

HOUSE.—Whigs, 25; Democrats, 22; Americans, 7;

Independents, 6. W, Whigs; N, Nebraska.

## CALIFORNIA.

CONGRESS, 1864. PRESIDENT, 1862.

Whigs. Dem. Whig. Dem.

Bowle, Ben'h'm. Denver. Herb't. Sc't. P'ree.

Alameda.....748 766 1058 1074 0

Amador.....946 934 1169 1179 0

Butte.....682 890 860 863 1478 1741

Calaveras.....1458 1503 2638 2654 2290 2848

Colusa.....281 208 319 275 225 232

Contra Costa.....540 542 417 418 413 590

El Dorado.....4186 4160 5231 5233 5146 6106

Humboldt.....226 282 369 266 0

Klamath.....487 536 674 668 217 210

Los Angeles.....806 296 719 783 498 574

Marin.....154 166 326 332 145 137

Mariposa.....803 832 1044 1031 864 1292

Monterey.....85 84 60 58 54 273

Napa.....226 226 425 436 208 570

Nevada.....2428 1285 1757 1811 2618 2836

Placer.....2360 2376 1915 1936 2296 2831

Plumas.....894 882 966 1020 0

Sacramento.....2311 2286 1192 1156 3644 3280

San Bernardino.....1 1 256 0 0

San Diego.....24 26 134 133 107 106

San Francisco.....4130 5017 2620 2502 4167 4241

San Joaquin.....923 917 929 935 1159 1198

San Louis Obispo.....106 106 4 5 112 11

Santa Clara.....1907 1067 487 525 827 799

Santa Cruz.....410 415 278 280 186 306

Santa Barbara.....19 19 154 152 78 104

Shasta.....1783 1747 868 867 757 971

Sierra.....1783 1747 2560 2625 1348 1649

Siskiyou.....874 872 1166 1169 459 492

Solano.....483 476 870 866 308 356

Sonoma &amp; Mendocino.....482 482 980 1002 267 474

Sutter.....229 210 381 370 214 205

Stanislaus.....168 143 202 223 0

Trinity.....740 762 1073 1026 683 785

Tulame.....1860 1832 1879 1869 2541 3132

Tulare.....61 63 118 134 32 40

Yolo.....458 456 540 544 400 380

Yuba.....1796 1806 1349 1337 2077 2199

Total.....36824 36158 37676 37409 36807 40666

Denver over Bowle, 1182; Herbert over Benham,

1251; Pierce over Scott, 4849.

For Congress, McDougal received 10,001; Latham

1873, and Churchman 10,039. These gentlemen ran as

Broderick Democrats, and the successful candidates

as Anti-Broderick Democrats. The vote for Clerk of

the Supreme Court was for Beard, Whig, 36,917;

Leake, Anti-Broderick, 36,743; Woodside, 11,718.

Beard over Leake, 174.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs.....7. Democrats.....26

HOUSE.—Whigs.....33. Democrats.....46

The Legislature is decidedly Anti-Broderick.



## NORTH CAROLINA.

Cong. Dist.	GOVERNOR, 1854.		PRESIDENT, 1852.	
	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
I.	Dockery.	Bragg.	Scott.	Pierce.
Berke.....	490	410	490	444
Camden.....	461	125	503	107
Chowan.....	245	283	225	219
Currituck.....	158	544	134	490
Gates.....	351	422	368	368
Hertford.....	308	584	497	424
Martin.....	289	237	296	236
Northampton.....	490	686	289	567
Pasquotank.....	496	641	455	536
Perquimans.....	334	351	539	316
Tyrrell.....	275	343	534	270
Washington.....	388	109	286	87
		345	302	210
Total.....	4844	4970	4710	4268

II.				
Beaufort.....	901	572	910	574
Carteret.....	403	399	414	388
Craven.....	599	638	588	594
Edgecomb.....	155	1404	89	1454
Greene.....	351	568	325	326
Hyde.....	397	305	335	227
Jones.....	229	250	191	201
Lenoir.....	274	394	282	397
Onslow.....	238	596	175	597
Pitt.....	708	725	679	602
Wayne.....	304	1145	286	1067
Total.....	4559	6764	4299	6527

III.				
Bladen.....	426	630	371	582
Brunswick.....	416	435	352	301
Columbia.....	304	512	178	567
Cumberland.....	904	1473	811	1488
Duplin.....	225	1061	186	930
New-Hanover.....	424	1109	383	1400
Richmond.....	708	113	678	145
Robeson.....	679	782	660	732
Sampson.....	599	860	604	867
Total.....	4665	6965	4223	6808

IV.				
Franklin.....	339	713	368	704
Granville.....	995	1078	991	945
Johnston.....	744	986	708	870
Nash.....	95	1115	88	1050
Orange.....	1086	963	1441	1307
Wake.....	1170	1541	1052	1367
Warren.....	163	754	167	691
Total.....	4886	7109	4790	6804

V.				
Alamance.....	597	696	with Orange.	861
Caswell.....	220	1007	226	725
Chatham.....	1137	1017	1008	345
Guilford.....	1615	628	1552	132
Montgomery.....	741	145	620	494
Moore.....	732	605	546	471
Person.....	351	601	263	277
Randolph.....	1578	403	1036	
Total.....	6771	5002	5251	5365

Total.....	6771	5002.....	5251	5365
VI.				
Alexander.....	441	235.....	219	98
Ashe.....	671	550.....	568	396
Davidson.....	1292	679.....	1019	497
Davie.....	610	864.....	414	259
Forsythe.....	802	897.....	with Stokes.	
Iredell.....	1256	392.....	909	280
Rockingham.....	310	1036.....	342	823
Stokes.....	437	636.....	1081	1237
Surry.....	464	797.....	1046	937
Yadkin.....	758	650.....	with Surry.	

VII.				
Anson.....	902	255	992	369
Cabarrus.....	624	425	642	371
Catawba.....	810	739	with Lincoln.	
Cleveland.....	336	978	211	494
Gaston.....	198	806	with Lincoln.	

Lincoln.....	296	873	681	1418
Mecklenburg.....	662	1023	680	1115
Rowan.....	976	932	836	672
Stanly.....	874	95	714	86
Union.....	472	729	with Mecklenburg.	

Total.....	5580	6587	4696	4697
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VIII.				
Burke.....	751	333	761	389
Buncombe.....	775	562	557	376
Caldwell.....	620	219	468	146
Cherokee.....	684	427	534	290
Haywood.....	350	345	314	328
Henderson.....	687	243	493	220
Jackson.....	255	366	with Haywood.	
Macon.....	390	229	309	240
Madison.....	811	422	with Buncombe & Yancey.	
McDowell.....	674	217	with Burke.	
Rutherford.....	1019	621	761	301
Watauga.....	428	157	with Ashe.	
Wilkes.....	1261	325	1073	242
Yancey.....	349	689	236	357
Total.....	5554	5111	5531	2928
Total State.....	46680	48706	39068	39744

Maj. for Bragg, 2065; do. for Pierce, 686.				
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LEGISLATURE.				
SENATE—Whigs.....	20;	Democrats.....	30.	
COMMONS—Whigs.....	57;	Democrats.....	63.	

## FLORIDA.

	GOVERNOR, 1854.		PRESIDENT, 1852.	
	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Brown.	Maxwell.	Scott.	Pierce.	
Alachua.....	162	262	111	209
Calhoun.....	84	87	13	61
Columbia.....	333	529	197	337
Dade.....	19	4	no returns.	
Duval.....	416	406	274	314
Escambia.....	177	179	202	213
Franklin.....	120	132	87	173
Gadsden.....	431	388	170	306
Hamilton.....	136	133	27	117
Hernando.....	70	124	47	93
Hillsboro'.....	119	223	70	166
Holmes.....	77	66	73	69
Jackson.....	414	367	280	261
Jefferson.....	122	364	88	320
Leon.....	336	424	227	364
Levy.....	48	59	27	43
Madison.....	349	457	101	183
Marion.....	196	256	157	269
Monroe.....	75	151	95	116
Orange.....	62	18	35	26
Nassau.....	70	60	48	29
Putnam.....	52	123	37	47
St. Johns.....	108	137	97	140
Santa Rosa.....	205	188	218	129
St. Lucie.....	0	12	0	7
Sumpter.....	48	78	90	154
Waukulla.....	134	169	99	154
Walton.....	171	132	113	78
Washington.....	55	144	34	109
Total.....	4683	5642	2875	4318

Maj. for Maxwell, 1059; do. for Pierce, 1443.				
LEGISLATURE—Democratic in both branches.				

## DELAWARE.

	CONG'S. 1854. GOV'R. 1854.		PRES'T. 1852.	
	Am. Dem.	Am. Dem.	Whig.	Dem. F.S.
Cullen, Riddle, Causey, Burton, Scott, Pierce, Hale.				
Kent.....	1711	1669	1750	1646
New Castle.....	2912	2723	2978	2677
Sussex.....	2197	1942	2233	1921
			1934	1856

Total.....	6820	6334	6941	6244
Maj. for Cullen, 486; do. for Causey, 697; Plurality for Pierce, 25.			6293	6318

LEGISLATURE.				
SENATE—Americans.....	6;	Democrats.....	2;	Whig.....
HOUSE—Americans.....	19;	Democrats.....	2	



## OHIO.

1864. 1863.  
CONGRESS. PUB. WORKS. PRESIDENT.

Rep. No. Rep. No. Wg. Dem. F.S.

Day. Pea'n. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.

Part of Ham'n. 7716 4442 7794 4387 9252 13435 684  
Maj. for Day, 327; do. for Blickensderfer, 3407; do.  
for Pierce, 4183.

II. Harri'n. Groe'k. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Rest of Ham'n. 7653 3691 7843 3836 In 1st District.  
Maj. for Harrison, 3671; do. for Blickensderfer, 3967.

III. Campbell. Va'n. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Butler..... 2463 2756 2514 2556 2210 3679 122  
Montgomery..... 4181 2772 4563 2632 3988 3744 177  
Preble..... 2414 966 2463 914 2263 1639 197

Total..... 9068 6493 9319 6092 5849 8956 496  
Maj. for Campbell, 2565; do. for Blickensderfer, 3227;  
do. for Pierce, 607.

IV. Nicholas. Dorsey. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Allen..... 1797 426 1691 822 868 1836 23  
Anglaise..... 1315 536 896 570 688 1480 24  
Danks..... 2206 1094 2091 1237 1719 1797 92  
Marcer..... 586 442 579 649 600 831 11  
Miami..... 2720 1178 2739 1130 2754 2004 236  
Shelby..... 1676 702 1668 706 1147 1309 99

Total..... 10307 4377 9445 5113 7686 8967 459  
Maj. for Nicholas, 5930; do. for Blickensderfer, 4332;  
do. for Pierce, 1291.

V. Mott. Commager. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Defiance..... 646 504 525 428 561 896 43  
Fulton..... 767 526 685 606 587 727 71  
Hancock..... 1348 1064 1305 1130 1076 1617 36  
Lucas..... 400 340 361 384 325 536 14  
Henry..... 1621 763 1581 793 1298 1271 129  
Paulding..... 406 31 404 29 121 342 5  
Putnam..... 786 532 650 658 461 890 61  
Wood..... 894 536 861 592 831 986 20  
Williams..... 930 708 867 752 646 832 160  
Van Wert..... 457 344 453 344 422 737 6

Total..... 8253 5141 7677 5711 6158 8834 544  
Maj. for Mott, 3112; do. for Blickensderfer, 1966;  
do. for Pierce, 2676.

VI. Emrie. Kilham. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Adams..... 1598 1050 1587 1047 1213 1736 233  
Brown..... 2621 1492 2674 1592 1702 2480 398  
Clermont..... 5272 1534 5196 1548 2213 2765 409  
Highland..... 2469 1294 2363 1175 1982 2299 281

Total..... 9990 5370 10020 5862 7110 9260 1316  
Maj. for Emrie, 4620; do. for Blickensderfer, 4658;  
do. for Pierce, 2150.

VII. Harlan. Hinkson. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Clinton..... 2305 0 1974 689 1424 1053 702  
Fayette..... 1010 547 994 554 1221 885 168  
Greene..... 2446 500 2566 500 2480 1490 500  
Madison..... 1183 585 1050 661 1400 655 61  
Warren..... 2866 865 2367 901 2523 1919 223

Total..... 9928 2307 9351 3266 2936 6020 1652  
Maj. for Harlan, 7621; do. for Blickensderfer, 6096;  
do. for Scott, 3278.

VIII. Stanton. Dial. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Champaign..... 2436 818 2430 826 1904 1687 206  
Clark..... 2366 669 2363 819 2562 1374 183  
Delaware..... 1975 1091 1973 1128 2683 1861 391  
Logan..... 2502 392 2543 453 2118 1361 191  
Union..... 1722 380 1693 426 1249 943 265

Total..... 11000 3360 11002 3646 10106 6966 1226  
Maj. for Stanton, 7650; do. for Blickensderfer, 7367;  
do. for Scott, 3150.

IX. Watson. Platts. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Crawford..... 1306 1155 1220 1296 1074 2106 58  
Hardin..... 964 612 931 612 882 847 74  
Marion..... 1041 630 1026 680 914 1270 79  
Ottawa..... 256 836 259 834 274 400 2  
Sandusky..... 1023 907 1022 919 1064 1619 88  
Seneca..... 2687 1264 2696 1278 1912 2920 118  
Wyandotte..... 1129 694 1102 728 990 1290 9

Total..... 8399 5618 8255 5947 7170 10341 428  
Maj. for Watson, 2781; do. for Blickensderfer, 2406;  
do. for Pierce, 977.

X. Moore. Davis. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Gallia..... 1094 703 1076 704 1567 1103 136  
Jackson..... 942 642 818 746 1069 1093 19  
Lawrence..... 1187 496 1178 518 1299 981 15  
Pike..... 861 790 942 793 927 1029 16  
Ross..... 2701 1306 2694 1329 3991 2465 179  
Scioto..... 1990 769 2006 771 1804 1424 20

Total..... 8865 4706 8736 4862 9757 8096 393  
Maj. for Moore, 4159; do. for Blickensderfer, 3884;  
do. for Scott, 1662.

XI. Horton. Smith. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Athens..... 1625 819 1709 864 1761 1585 364  
Fairfield..... 2307 2102 2310 2125 2117 5311 10  
Hocking..... 906 993 895 1002 865 1562 21  
Meigs..... 2083 622 1993 676 1673 1399 297  
Perry..... 1557 1694 1711 1401 1417 2246 17  
Vinton..... 787 587 724 604 774 912 96

Total..... 9818 6907 9942 6672 8497 10803 804  
Maj. for Horton, 2911; do. for Blickensderfer, 3270;  
do. for Pierce, 2306.

XII. Galloway. Olds. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Franklin..... 4024 2588 3997 2696 3498 3582 242  
Licking..... 3571 2226 3620 2238 2779 3669 582  
Pickaway..... 2103 1596 2068 1764 2175 2041 36

Total..... 9698 6390 9706 6697 8452 9262 859  
Maj. for Galloway, 3808; do. for Blickensderfer, 3008;  
do. for Pierce, 810.

XIII. Sher'n. Lind'y. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Erie..... 1688 1195 1752 1139 1589 1404 276  
Huron..... 2817 1317 2766 1355 2242 1819 593  
Morrow..... 1852 1369 1849 1362 1080 1710 748  
Richland..... 2260 1923 2022 2115 2153 3234 209

Total..... 8617 5794 8389 5971 6694 8167 2125  
Maj. for Sherman, 2823; do. for Blickensderfer, 2418;  
do. for Pierce, 1173.

XIV. Bliss. Johnson. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Ashland..... 1600 1563 1599 1596 1368 2434 297  
Loraine..... 2267 1124 2427 1118 1332 1564 177  
Medina..... 2239 1336 1718 1356 1579 1764 1908  
Wayne..... 2652 2044 2534 2129 2286 3143 149

Total..... 8788 6041 8278 6199 6567 8886 3231  
Maj. for Bliss, 2747; do. for Blickensderfer, 2079;  
do. for Pierce, 2318.

XV. Sapp. Dunbar. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Coshocton..... 2026 1615 1957 1684 1798 2618 73  
Holmes..... 1869 1265 1323 1379 1066 2100 42  
Knox..... 2331 1749 2626 1969 1874 2692 626  
Tuscarawas..... 3145 1857 2976 1913 2659 2686 112

Total..... 9371 6516 8887 6945 7397 10096 853  
Maj. for Sapp, 2655; do. for Blickensderfer, 1942;  
do. for Pierce, 2698.

XVI. Ball. Galign'r. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Morgan..... 1622 1071 1631 1062 2064 1706 220  
Muskingum..... 3302 2269 3596 2314 4228 3508 214  
Washington..... 2341 1602 2305 1579 2473 2159 332

Total..... 7265 5072 7331 4956 8785 7347 766  
Maj. for Ball, 2193; do. for Blickensderfer, 2376;  
do. for Scott, 1438.

XVII. Albright. Wire. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Belmont..... 3690 1509 3608 1541 2786 2694 454  
Guernsey..... 2037 1270 1970 1383 1941 1809 504  
Monroe..... 964 1514 782 1078 997 2422 180  
Noble..... 1641 1724 1472 1925 886 1487 436

Total..... 8332 6017 7832 6557 6609 8412 1573  
Maj. for Albright, 2315; do. for Blickensderfer, 1275;  
do. for Pierce, 1803.

XVIII. Leiter. Spald'g. Bl.ck. Miller. Scott. P'ree. Hale.  
Portage..... 2779 1680 2491 1779 1551 2007 1296  
Stark..... 3578 2269 3622 2314 4228 3634 356  
Summit..... 2381 1224 2391 1255 2336 1965 660

Total..... 8738 5053 8604 5117 6627 7606 2312  
Maj. for Leiter, 3685; do. for Blickensderfer, 3387;  
do. for Pierce, 977.



## OHIO—Continued.

	1854.				1852.			
	Congress.		Pub. Works.		President.		Rep. Nat. Rep.	
	Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.	
Wade, Wilder, Bllick, Miller, Scott, P'ce, Hale.								

Cuyahoga.....	4826	2168	4811	2209	2944	3571	2107	
Geauga.....	1626	510	1633	511	1147	664	1489	
Lake.....	1247	401	1267	386	1046	670	1111	

Total.....7990 3079. 7711 3105. 6137 4905 4707  
 Maj. for Wade, 4620; do. for Bllickensderfer, 4606;  
 do. for Scott, 232.

	Giddings, Lee, Bllick, Miller, Scott, P'ce, Hale.			
	Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.
Ashtabula.....	2546	747	2947	661
Mahoning.....	1707	1445	1836	1605
Trumbull.....	2719	1590	2970	1582

Total.....6972 3782. 7753 3838. 6097 4967 5274  
 Maj. for Giddings, 3190; do. for Bllickensderfer, 3915;  
 do. for Scott, 110.

	Bing'm, Stew't, Bllick, Miller, Scott, P'ce, Hale.			
	Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.
Carroll.....	1781	809	1588	974
Columbiana.....	3584	1991	3581	1994
Harrison.....	1880	1039	1887	1194
Jefferson.....	2615	1329	2622	1347

Total.....9860 5238. 9678 5499. 7498 7897 2060  
 Maj. for Bingham, 4622; do. for Bllickensderfer, 4179;  
 do. for Pierce, 399.

GRAND TOTAL—J. Bllickensderfer, 183,452; Alex.  
 P. Miller, 109,636; Scott, 152,526; Pierce, 169,220;  
 Hale, 31,682. Maj. for Bllickensderfer, 73,767. Pierce  
 over Scott, 16,694.

Supreme Judge—Joseph R. Swan, Rep., 186,496; S.  
 F. Norris, Nat., 109,075. Maj. for Swan, 77,428.

## MISSOURI.

	Congress, 1854. President, 1852.			
	Kenneth, Benton, Polk, Scott, Pierce.		Rep.	
St. Louis.....	6266	5298	578	4298

	Porter, CORNBICK, Scott, Pierce.			
	Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.
Andrain.....	563	333	300	160
Boone.....	1217	917	1112	613
Callaway.....	904	776	670	493
Lincoln.....	650	773	440	587
Marion.....	951	745	594	751
Monroe.....	916	686	760	611
Montgomery.....	500	333	366	265
Pike.....	922	929	803	758
Ralls.....	633	433	341	278
St. Charles.....	739	471	378	596
Warren.....	394	433	301	301

Total.....8119 6877. 6285 5415

	Lindley, FOURNOR, Scott, Pierce.			
	Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.
Adair.....	296	237	113	801
Carroll.....	419	363	339	286
Chariton.....	598	602	343	498
Clark.....	665	336	325	289
Grundy.....	345	249	215	184
Howard.....	867	397	675	762
Knox.....	410	241	210	265
Lewis.....	502	485	396	408
Linn.....	397	414	249	282
Livingston.....	345	458	261	321
Macon.....	568	689	355	473
Mercer.....	533	199	186	186
Putnam.....	242	194	104	121
Randolph.....	719	712	476	502
Schuyler.....	347	304	177	222
Scotland.....	491	452	216	283
Seelye.....	562	228	207	328
Sullivan.....	226	326	127	277

Total.....8150 7386. 4571 5878

	Oliver, LEONARD, Lousc, Scott, P'ce.			
	Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.
Andrew.....	648	251	557	166
Aitchison.....	153	69	141	106
Buchanan.....	992	963	315	712
Caldwell.....	192	172	88	187
Clay.....	762	488	6	626
Clinton.....	867	363	14	283
Davies.....	396	459	44	296

	Oliver, LEONARD, Lousc, Scott, P'ce.			
	Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.
Dekalb.....	161	156	56	66
Gentry.....	516	259	283	133
Harrison.....	264	216	82	111
Holt.....	289	143	285	189
Nodaway.....	81	156	97	61
Platte.....	591	1080	420	910
Ray.....	766	245	510	483

Total.....6129 4998 2787. 4299 5694  
 Bit, Ind. Whig, 686.

	V. Miller, Price, House, Scott, P'ce.			
	Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.
Benton.....	244	457	97	167
Cass.....	443	586	48	228
Cole.....	214	454	260	216
Cooper.....	1086	418	237	645
Henry.....	368	291	94	266
Jackson.....	321	572	417	738
Johnson.....	606	665	28	360
La Fayette.....	537	369	263	803
Miller.....	156	222	288	62
Moniteau.....	389	388	144	189
Morgan.....	261	263	143	133
Pettis.....	364	249	111	245
Saline.....	649	130	491	514

Total.....6372 4804 2548. 4556 5407

	VI. Phelps, Johnson, Scott, Pierce.			
	Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.
Barry.....	393	340	72	223
Bates.....	279	307	104	116
Camden.....	518	145	67	109
Cedar.....	310	189	66	102
Dade.....	389	288	175	216
Dallas.....	286	386	102	344
Gasconado.....	90	542	89	394
Greene.....	1118	948	484	920
Hickory.....	208	231	75	194
Jasper.....	460	390	169	326
Laclede.....	247	297	71	184
Lawrence.....	497	486	168	360
McDonald.....	286	164	68	194
Newton.....	479	457	107	328
Oregon.....	68	239	11	96
Osaage.....	346	569	143	812
Ozark.....	309	126	32	57
Polk.....	680	385	280	504
Pulaski.....	373	261	39	169
St. Clair.....	307	386	149	226
Stone.....	75	211	17	94
Taney.....	251	247	11	168
Texas.....	411	91	96	187
Wright.....	573	278	95	187

Total.....8342 7983 2663 6143

	VII. Caruthers, Jones, Scott, Pierce.			
	Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.	Nat. Rep.
Bollinger.....	255	336	28	112
Butler.....	200	46	16	26
C. Girardeau.....	845	689	328	457
Crawford.....	402	271	240	278
Dent.....	215	83	74	96
Dunklin.....	168	61	no returns.	
Franklin.....	481	1013	277	619
Jefferson.....	483	499	172	330
Madison.....	378	399	117	269
Mississippi.....	390	135	117	168
New Madrid.....	467	27	95	32
Pemiscot.....	196	26	57	84
Perry.....	445	486	171	233
Reynolds.....	58	167	5	96
Ripley.....	221	144	16	85
Scott.....	532	165	60	97
Shannon.....	59	64		9
St. Genevieve.....	581	164	122	165
St. Francis.....	627	293	250	329
Stoddard.....	396	227	116	177
Washington.....	591	368	360	334
Wayne.....	356	129	144	91

Total.....8045 8625. 2762 4317  
 Whigs in Roman; Bentonians in Kansas; Anti-Ben-  
 tonians in SMALL CAPS.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs, 12; Anti-Benton, 13; Bentonians, 8.  
 HOUSE—Whigs, 48; Anti-Benton, 46; Bentonians, 34.



## INDIANA

Dist.	1884.				1882.			
	CONGRESS.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	DEMOCRATIC.	CONGRESS.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	DEMOCRATIC.
I.	Rep. Miller, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, H. D.	Rep. Miller, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, H. D.	Rep. Miller, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, H. D.	Rep. Miller, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, H. D.	Rep. Miller, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, H. D.	Rep. Miller, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, H. D.	Rep. Miller, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, H. D.	Rep. Miller, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, H. D.
Davies.....	1059	823.	1072	738.	726	720	6	
Dubois.....	224	911.	270	876.	229	717	0	
Gibson.....	1118	1087.	961	893.	942	1127	20	
Knox.....	1314	972.	1209	963.	1167	1008	0	
Martin.....	490	578.	629	497.	377	519	5	
Pike.....	668	701.	645	619.	536	688	1	
Posey.....	1029	1573.	966	1306.	784	1433	26	
Spencer.....	1004	973.	945	954.	685	710	1	
Vanderburgh.....	1366	1306.	1226	1362.	945	1317	6	
Warrick.....	719	1190.	685	1124.	487	1084	31	
Total.....	9051	9664.	8567	9521	6880	9268	96	
Maj. for Miller, 813; do. for Hayden, 954; do. for Pierce, 2388.								

II.	Shaw's, Eng'g, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, Hale.							
Clark.....	1570	1500.	1574	1498.	1186	1812	24	
Crawford.....	575	558.	614	520.	502	499	0	
Floyd.....	1706	1487.	1705	1485.	1328	1815	1	
Harrison.....	1294	1344.	1298	1304.	1228	1278	0	
Orange.....	669	1050.	662	1013.	747	1022	3	
Perry.....	777	770.	773	770.	684	659	3	
Scott.....	610	709.	600	723.	518	559	11	
Washington.....	1154	1535.	1156	1514.	1093	1613	11	
Total.....	8345	8031.	8382	8827.	7342	9257	53	
Maj. for English, 586; do. for Hayden, 445; do. for Pierce, 1915.								

III.	Dunn, Dunham, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, Hale.							
Bartholomew.....	1443	1517.	1417	1522.	1245	1512	26	
Brown.....	221	592.	171	620.	102	632	0	
Jackson.....	725	1300.	663	1364.	614	1188	0	
Jefferson.....	2705	1873.	2661	1415.	2016	2263	286	
Jennings.....	1446	771.	1465	755.	998	1104	59	
Lawrence.....	1371	818.	943	743.	1054	1113	14	
Monroe.....	803	1109.	611	1065.	622	1065	67	
Switzerland.....	1275	849.	1267	804.	1134	1147	7	
Total.....	9989	8829.	9178	8324.	7735	9944	479	
Maj. for Dunn, 1660; do. for Collins, 854; do. for Pierce, 2159.								

IV.	Cumback, Holman, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, Hale.							
Dearborn.....	2066	2227.	2028	2226.	1474	2486	89	
Decatur.....	1704	1324.	1684	1322.	1364	1394	138	
Franklin.....	1647	1830.	1683	1803.	1473	1966	30	
Ohio.....	481	396.	506	349.	432	455	2	
Ripley.....	1563	1230.	1633	1213.	1119	1886	113	
Rush.....	1510	1394.	1479	1434.	1507	1480	119	
Total.....	9061	8391.	9013	8567.	7869	9157	491	
Maj. for Cumback, 670; do. for Collins, 666; do. for Pierce, 1788.								

V.	Holway, Buck's, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, Hale.							
Delaware.....	1075	623.	1154	591.	1083	937	11	
Fayette.....	1080	842.	1027	852.	1019	872	80	
Henry.....	2857	847.	2100	885.	1559	1225	456	
Randolph.....	1620	819.	1531	845.	900	923	530	
Union.....	786	668.	757	673.	584	626	149	
Wayne.....	2971	1443.	2910	1452.	2304	1874	786	
Total.....	9419	8242.	9719	8286.	7449	6628	2012	
Maj. for Holloway, 4177; do. for Collins, 4433; do. for Scott, 921. Jos. Holman, Ind., 290.								

VI.	Barb's, Hand's, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, Hale.							
Hancock.....	934	1174.	831	1185.	823	1002	40	
Hendricks.....	1495	1196.	1514	1168.	1252	959	156	
Johnson.....	1138	1392.	1136	1571.	596	1353	20	
Marion.....	3270	2000.	3227	2655.	2186	2699	110	
Morgan.....	1431	1149.	1431	1169.	1109	1181	132	
Shelby.....	1556	1784.	1476	1771.	1286	1627	27	
Total.....	9324	9236.	9762	9269.	7824	8722	486	
Maj. for Barbour, 538; do. for Collins, 493; do. for Pierce, 1198.								

VII.	Scott, Davis, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, Hale.							
Clay.....	637	747.	579	668.	474	743	8	
Greene.....	945	1094.	556	786.	884	944	4	
Owen.....	923	963.	728	814.	901	1060	20	
Parke.....	1623	1087.	1600	1095.	1312	1084	105	

Putnam.....	1924	1563.	1867	1506.	1712	1466	22	
Sullivan.....	674	1262.	588	1205.	529	1203	0	
Vermillion.....	862	777.	856	785.	852	783	4	
Vigo.....	1927	1157.	1833	939.	1694	1165	8	

Total.....	9515	8580.	8627	7598.	8358	8438	171	
Maj. for Scott, 936; do. for Collins, 1029; do. for Pierce, 80.								

VIII.	Mace, Davis, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, Hale.							
Boone.....	1177	1252.	1145	1306.	935	1161	109	
Carroll.....	1224	1081.	1220	1085.	1075	1265	29	
Clinton.....	1111	906.	1094	921.	929	1250	75	
Fountain.....	1576	1195.	1572	1211.	1023	1496	64	
Montgomery.....	1849	1721.	1869	1755.	1559	1852	100	
Tippecanoe.....	2424	1283.	2431	1306.	1918	2446	143	
Warren.....	996	370.	977	387.	850	552	56	

Total.....	10857	7838.	10296	7981.	8290	10013	576	
Maj. for Mace, 2519; do. for Collins, 2315; do. for Pierce, 1723.								

IX.	Collins, Eddy, Collins, Hayden, Scott, Price, Hale.							
Benton.....	185	90.	169	107.	110	158	19	
Cass.....	1375	1295.	1361	1315.	1176	1190	50	
Fulton.....	633	626.	623	635.	559	581	6	
Jasper.....	408	424.	400	433.	257	347	33	
Lake.....	584	283.	547	334.	230	354	55	
Laporte.....	1729	1399.	1717	1421.	1357	1468	136	
Marshall.....	642	610.	629	634.	543	511	56	
Miami.....	1246	987.	1218	1017.	994	1196	76	
Porter.....	753	294.	732	618.	444	527	82	
Pulaski.....	311	407.	308	406.	210	333	1	
St. Joseph.....	1485	869.	1469	902.	938	1052	174	
Starke.....	65	128.	61	123.	65	122	0	
White.....	573	513.	545	531.	510	536	13	

Total.....	9980	8223.	9779	8482.	7354	8335	710	
Maj. for Colfax, 1766; do. for Collins, 1293; do. for Pierce, 981.								

X.	Brent's, Cham'n, Col's, Hayd, Scott, Price, Hale.							
Allen.....	1638	1967.	1457	2044.	1225	1964	24	
Dekalb.....	675	515.	668	535.	591	780	164	
Elkhart.....	1040	901.	1009	940.	1068	1343	22	
Kosciusko.....	1031	718.	1026	744.	1045	938	28	
Lagrange.....	1071	424.	1142	363.	657	677	117	
Noble.....	857	408.	829	635.	606	807	75	
Steuben.....	624	564.	628	576.	487	543	90	
Whitley.....	649	363.	598	605.	497	568	11	

Total.....	7485	5881.	7347	6142.	5986	7620	535	
Maj. for Branton, 1504; do. for Collins, 1205; do. for Pierce, 1634.								

XI.	Pettit, Slack, Collins, Hayd, Scott, Price, Hale.							
Adams.....	473	676.	470	679.	362	672	14	
Blackford.....	259	333.	179	392.	108	293	15	
Grant.....	1130	780.	1112	800.	599	836	642	
Hamilton.....	1338	711.	1328	703.	971	961	40	
Howard.....	795	379.	762	387.	539	525	16	
Huntington.....	593	731.	587	807.	706	888	36	
Jay.....	757	546.	719	557.	375	500	134	
Madison.....	1169	1287.	1165	1315.	1004	1282	8	
Tipton.....	467	358.	457	361.	340	461	7	
Wabash.....	1536	735.	1545	766.	1145	959	91	
Wells.....	692	685.	592	673.	415	710	2	

Total.....	9389	7201.	9166	7440.	6564	8058	1317	
Maj. for Pettit, 2128; do. for Collins, 1726; do. for Pierce, 1494.								

## TOTAL VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Republican.	Nebraska.	Majority						
Sec. State—Collins.....	92,636	Hayden, 87,027	12,609					
Attor.—Talbot.....	99,360	Duren, 87,711	11,649					
Treasurer—Nobinger, 99,104	Newland, 87,073	12,031						
Sup. Judge—Goodkins, 160,122	Hovey, 85,838	14,234						
Sup't Inst'n.—Hills.....	99,324	Larrabee, 85,724	13,600					
Congress—Anti-Nebr.....	102,424	Neb'ka., 87,566	14,858					

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Anti-Nebraska, 24; Nebraska, 26.								
HOUSE—Anti-Nebraska, 58; Nebraska, 41; National Whig, 1.								
Anti-Nebraska majority on joint ballot, 14.								



## ILLINOIS.

Dist.	1854.				1852.			
	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.
I. Wash'n Jack'n Miller Moore Scott P'res Hale.								
Boone.....	639	105	650	289	561	625	338	
Jarroll.....	532	92	543	135	499	351	72	
Jo Davies.....	1383	587	849	628	1481	1425	123	
Lake.....	1062	297	1099	645	697	812	519	
McHenry.....	1461	824	1448	934	895	1199	645	
Wigle.....	1198	244	1004	643	889	755	294	
Hepphenson.....	750	451	732	480	976	1061	170	
Vinebago.....	1357	117	1351	46	1023	820	725	

Total.....8572 2776 7697 3603 6992 6948 2885  
 Maj. for Washburn, 5,596; do. for Miller, 4,094; do.  
 for Scott, 44. Mr. Ferry, Anti-Nebr., received 927  
 votes for Congress.

Dist.	1854.				1852.			
	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.
II. Woodw'n Turner Miller Moore Scott P'res Hale.								
Book.....	3448	1175	3644	1636	2099	5767	793	
DeKalb.....	435	42	660	268	456	583	356	
De Page.....	581	173	638	381	381	586	836	
Deane.....	1106	239	1062	630	1180	1306	642	
Dee.....	651	189	699	120	478	573	77	
Lock Island.....	420	498	826	581	764	686	96	
Whiteland.....	286	228	699	260	564	518	151	

Total.....6927 2644 8847 3606 5882 8021 2500  
 Maj. for Woodworth, 4,385; do. for Miller, 4,961; do.  
 for Pierce, 2,159. Blackwell, Whig, rec'd 2591; Mayo,  
 Anti-Nebraska, 956.

Dist.	1854.				1852.			
	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.
III. Norton Drake Miller Moore Scott P'res Hale.								
Bureau.....	1200	702	1173	723	712	670	430	
Champaign.....	352	211	356	209	347	269	0	
De Witt.....	673	521	569	563	516	540	20	
De Warr.....	398	381	399	383	249	358	64	
Dequois.....	314	343	331	340	378	432	22	
DeKalb.....	730	261	393	814	(New County.)			
DeKalb.....	610	241	605	849	615	632	262	
DeSalle.....	1857	1200	1866	1226	1204	1894	652	
Livingston.....	519	307	312	210	184	214	12	
DeLean.....	1327	846	1383	803	1266	1068	40	
DeLam.....	467	103	467	107	300	248	230	
DeLam.....	1026	486	1081	485	997	761	56	
DeLam.....	1282	710	1278	736	1251	1460	820	

Total.....10474 6216 10155 6311 7899 8446 1978  
 Maj. for Norton, 4,258; do. for Miller, 3,844; do. for  
 Pierce, 557.

Dist.	1854.				1852.			
	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.
IV. Knox McMurtry Miller Moore Scott P'res Hale.								
Alton.....	1842	1797	1809	1814	1845	2192	298	
DeWarr.....	629	366	580	413	357	475	91	
DeWarr.....	1675	924	1609	990	1060	1119	391	
DeWarr.....	565	336	587	342	546	579	61	
DeWarr.....	511	428	496	449	561	621	5	
DeWarr.....	640	424	608	437	575	498	92	
DeWarr.....	1499	1392	1476	1407	1556	1305	252	
DeWarr.....	390	213	372	233	336	356	82	
DeWarr.....	1187	566	1145	619	1369	899	80	
DeWarr.....	964	618	944	639	806	781	153	
DeWarr.....	354	583	350	537	339	635	49	

Total.....10146 7687 9945 7870 9368 9924 1554  
 Maj. for Knox, 2,559; do. for Miller, 2,075; do. for  
 Pierce, 565.

Dist.	1854.				1852.			
	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.
V. Wilim's Rich'n Miller Moore Scott P'res Hale.								
Alton.....	2374	2468	2321	2507	2226	2635	107	
Alton.....	439	685	449	623	445	661	0	
Alton.....	142	378	46	369	211	335	0	
Alton.....	1547	1349	1308	1292	1286	1466	54	
Alton.....	652	448	646	472	647	414	34	
Alton.....	831	856	798	571	840	838	9	
Alton.....	1720	1714	1713	1733	1745	1762	34	
Alton.....	617	1038	637	991	844	980	16	

Total.....8122 8936 7913 6978 8154 9091 234  
 Maj. for Richardson, 813; do. for Moore, 1,065; do.  
 for Pierce, 657.

Dist.	1854.				1852.			
	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.
VI. Yates Harris Miller Moore Scott P'res Hale.								
Alton.....	663	735	662	774	784	830	0	
Alton.....	372	489	356	457	356	426	2	
Alton.....	839	1283	562	1481	864	1297	12	

Dist.	1854.				1852.			
	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.
VII. Archer Allen Miller Moore Scott P'res Hale.								
Jersey.....	714	480	696	490	561	564	89	
Macoupin.....	1209	1364	1163	1382	841	1196	74	
Menard.....	694	670	687	672	644	698	1	
Morgan.....	1091	1409	1006	1420	1397	1411	168	
Montgomery.....	484	691	465	701	415	665	0	
Sangamon.....	2166	1410	2025	1533	2126	1606	22	
Scott.....	665	744	644	779	730	708	3	
Shelby.....	493	815	376	585	446	908	0	

Total.....9890 10090 9042 10612 9263 10349 361  
 Maj. for Harris, 200; do. for Moore, 1,570; do. for  
 Pierce, 1,096.

Dist.	1854.				1852.			
	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.
VIII. Archibald Allen Miller Moore Scott P'res Hale.								
Clay.....	547	593	128	725	284	630	0	
Clark.....	1149	921	919	1063	842	906	6	
Coles.....	1173	758	1004	819	997	733	2	
Cumberland.....	547	555	31	52	233	444	0	
Crawford.....	719	726	496	872	671	627	11	
Edgar.....	1013	711	994	720	692	924	53	
Edgingham.....	170	636	1	568	175	527	0	
Fayette.....	404	389	226	1066	437	678	0	
Jasper.....	383	452	0	740	258	461	0	
Lawrence.....	489	509	271	895	510	589	0	
Logan.....	596	452	569	451	568	489	0	
Macon.....	613	414	508	419	356	496	7	
Moultrie.....	866	262	569	246	232	263	0	
Platt.....	280	174	265	173	192	161	0	
Richland.....	333	601	6	900	174	109	0	

Total.....8451 8452 5777 9575 6640 8187 59  
 Maj. for Allen, 1; do. for Moore, 3,596; do. for  
 Pierce, 1,547.

Dist.	1854.				1852.			
	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.
IX. Trumbull Fenne Miller Moore Scott P'res Hale.								
Bond.....	883	396	728	425	494	485	27	
Clinton.....	360	702	281	731	375	670	0	
Jefferson.....	325	665	129	878	395	865	0	
Madison.....	2220	893	1855	977	1548	1715	31	
Marion.....	644	425	165	157	285	762	28	
Monroe.....	630	304	75	154	294	1126	0	
Randolph.....	1161	608	677	886	575	814	120	
St. Clair.....	1619	966	687	1852	998	2671	0	
Washington.....	390	807	76	1012	251	763	28	

Total.....7917 5306 4876 7671 5215 9770 334  
 Maj. for Trumbull, 2,611; do. for Moore, 2,796; do.  
 for Pierce, 4,555. Buckmaster rec'd 388.

Dist.	1854.				1852.			
	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	Cons.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.
X. Turney Marsh Miller Moore Scott P'res Hale.								
Alexander.....	177	161	—	361	105	296	0	
Edwards.....	42	380	53	170	291	162	0	
Franklin.....	149	362	122	401	196	709	0	
Gallatin.....	17	631	152	662	324	592	0	
Hamilton.....	28	826	9	888	223	764	0	
Hardin.....	37	172	5	367	244	212	0	
Jackson.....	34	536	—	561	347	631	0	
Johnson.....	222	417	—	478	135	751	0	
Massac.....	264	395	—	722	268	419	0	
Perry.....	181	234	91	421	277	564	59	
Pope.....	87	396	—	26	330	439	0	
Pulaski.....	191	114	3	243	112	246	0	
Saline.....	11	639	—	690	209	633	0	
Union.....	425	333	119	732	169	839	1	
Wabash.....	76	534	567	339	469	365	0	
Wayne.....	349	679	323	662	359	787	1	
White.....	149	1195	90	1302	149	752	0	
Williamson.....	472	493	—	1141	344	799	0	

Total.....2911 8498 1334 10266 4141 9661 61  
 Maj. for Marshall, 5,587; do. for Moore, 8,952; do.  
 for Pierce, 4,720.

## AGGREGATE VOTE OF THE STATE.

Treasurer—Miller, Rep., 65,477; Moore, Neb., 68,392.  
 Congress—Anti-Nebraska 78,064; Neb. & Doug. 60,461.  
 President, '52—Scott, 64,934; Pierce, 80,597; Hale, 2,968.  
 Maj. for Moore, 2,915; Anti-Nebraska majority for  
 Congress, 17,613. Pierce over Scott, 16,663.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whig and Anti-Nebr., 14; Neb. Demo's, 11.  
 HOUSE—Whig and Anti-Nebr., 14; Neb. Demo's, 28.



## IOWA.

Dist.	1854.				1852.			
	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	F.P.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	F.P.
Clark's Hall.	Grimes.	Bates.	Scott.	Proe.	Hale.			
Adair.....	7	8	7	2				
Adams.....	11	29	11	29				
Apponocose.....	352	520	373	509	247	336	25	
Cass.....	22	63	22	63				
Clark.....	83	75	86	73	20	32	37	
Dallas.....	192	153	202	189	79	69	0	
Davis.....	589	726	690	111	562	614	12	
Decatur.....	92	271	110	253	65	133	0	
Fremont.....	179	185	179	186	95	67	0	
Floyd.....		73	4					
Guthrie.....	40	110	87	113	7	39	0	
Harrison.....	57	109	78	93				
Henry.....	1088	578	1164	530	832	513	223	
Jasper.....	275	83	279	73	160	113	3	
Jefferson.....	963	778	967	774	757	796	97	
Keokuk.....	497	531	407	519	326	403	42	
Lee.....	1378	1692	1425	1676	1379	1708	201	
Lucas.....	99	125	101	124	80	85	3	
Madison.....	155	207	159	202	103	160	0	
Mahaaka.....	878	578	817	568	569	541	39	
Marion.....	479	666	493	649	411	489	13	
Mills.....	162	164	177	166	42	91	0	
Mitchell.....			32	0				
Monroe.....	326	371	360	368	204	285	36	
Montgomery.....	10	17	10	16				
Page.....	61	94	61	93	29	40	0	
Polk.....	467	431	450	450	401	439	13	
Pottawattamia.....	140	288	207	215	111	182	0	
Poweshiek.....		(No returns)			61	45	2	
Shelby.....	9	43	19	23				
Taylor.....	6	69	11	66	0	9	0	
Van Buren.....	1035	1011	1067	1026	981	1028	48	
Union.....	4	85	8	26				
Wapello.....	818	880	825	867	683	762	20	
Warren.....	450	294	468	281	35	52	13	
Wayne.....	118	104	127	100	63	59	0	
Total.....	11042	11221	11586	10418	8412	9189	827	
Maj. for Hall, 179; do. for Grimes, 1,183; plurality for Pierce, 727.								

II. Thoring'n. Hemp'd. Grimes. Bates. Sc't. P'ce. H'le.								
Allamakee.....	296	199	299	197	142	123	0	
Benton.....	198	187	89	191	80	89	0	
Boone.....	84	184	89	181	40	84	0	
Bremner.....	69	100	63	110				
Buchanan.....	216	133	216	146	123	148	0	
Blackhawk.....	191	156	191	152				
Cedar.....	617	397	600	432	338	354	102	
Chickasaw.....			38	29				
Clayton.....	694	329	667	332	471	461	0	
Clinton.....	456	447	443	465	278	356	0	
Delaware.....	386	264	382	209	233	204	18	
Des Moines.....	1083	1203	1045	1213	984	1154	80	
Dubuque.....	645	1120	669	1101	600	1160	6	
Fayette.....	340	329	362	225	167	117	21	
Greene.....	9	34						
Hardin.....			65	100				
Iowa.....	217	140	22	129	112	101	1	
Jackson.....	605	704	618	717	554	739	12	
Johnson.....	610	641	699	560	415	531	88	
Jones.....	440	417	538	440	266	338	22	
Linn.....	814	567	836	610	522	592	80	
Louis.....	657	462	645	459	468	368	106	
Marshall.....	105	88	110	114	51	62	0	
Monona.....			26	7				
Muscatine.....	709	620	759	619	562	605	30	
Risley.....		(No returns.)						
Scott.....	790	534	773	583	517	641	81	
Story.....	58	51	61	51		(No returns.)		
Tama.....	176	26	119	37				
Washington.....	806	487	815	439	473	369	181	
Webster.....	21	56	32	104				
Winneshieck.....	183	76	185	76	68	68	0	
Woodbury.....			0	23				
Yell.....		(No returns.)						
Total.....	11424	9873	11444	10141	7444	8624	777	
Maj. for Thoring'n, 1,561; do. for Grimes, 1,303; do. for Pierce, 403.								

## AGGREGATE VOTE OF THE STATE.

Whig and Rep.		Democrats.	
Governor—Grimes.....	23,040	Bates.....	20,554
Sec. State—Groff.....	4,028	McLeary.....	22,580
Auditor—Stevens.....	22,050	Sharp.....	21,450
Treasurer—McMakin.....	4,018	Morris.....	22,911
Atty. Gen.—Sennett.....	20,509	Cloud.....	22,340

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whig and Republican..15; Democrats..16.  
HOUSE—Whig and Republican..40; Democrats..30.

## MICHIGAN.

Dist.	1854.				1852.			
	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	F.P.	Rep.	Whig.	Dem.	F.P.
How'd.	Stuart.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Sc't.	P'ce.	Hale.		
Jackson.....	2185	1591	2061	1755	1727	1840	484	
Livingston.....	1176	1298	1130	1326	931	1419	133	
Washtenaw.....	2863	2017	2829	2130	2274	2604	603	
Wayne.....	3663	3817	3476	4003	3407	4680	368	
Total.....	9877	8723	9496	9214	8339	10543	1588	
Maj. for Howard, 1,154; do. for Bingham, 262; do. for Pierce, 224.								
II. Waldron. Noble. Bing'm. Barry. Sc't. P'ce. Hale.								
Branch.....	1853	1097	1844	1105	1077	1590	202	
Cass.....	1093	872	1097	865	987	984	95	
Hillsdale.....	2412	1229	2252	1413	1417	1696	391	
Lenawee.....	3167	2248	3197	2379	2419	2967	640	
Monroe.....	1058	1604	1184	1484	1112	1582	189	
St. Joseph.....	1472	1063	1418	1119	1164	2622	252	
Total.....	11055	8113	10992	8368	8176	9658	1749	
Maj. for Waldron, 2942; do. for Bingham, 2624; do. for Pierce, 1482.								
III. Wall'g. Clark. Bing'm. Barry. Scott. P'ce. Hale.								
Allegan.....	693	692	689	725	547	582	66	
Barry.....	761	668	745	679	478	652	107	
Berrien.....	1093	905	1034	942	1017	1234	41	
Calhoun.....	2344	1578	2294	1837	1784	1824	440	
Clinton.....	639	557	648	564	470	437	146	
Eaton.....	906	875	996	891	637	786	225	
Ionia.....	1104	702	1107	683	659	864	302	
Kalamazoo.....	1790	1099	1733	1191	1174	1257	411	
Kent.....	1637	1383	1540	1493	1221	1519	166	
Montcalm.....	212	186	208	192	120	156	6	
Newaygo.....	143	132	140	165	40	104	0	
Ottawa.....	629	714	634	729	363	756	59	
Van Buren.....	844	635	839	683	613	771	87	
Total.....	12865	10178	12596	10550	9323	10942	2066	
Maj. Walbridge, 2687; Bingham, 2646; Pierce, 1619.								
IV. Wisner. Peck. Bing'm. Barry. Scott. P'ce. Hale.								
Chippewa.....	28	273	24	273	0	No returns.		
Emmett.....	0	695	660	45				
Genesee.....	1470	953	1416	1018	1221	1145	301	
Grand Traverse.....	20	331	194	155				
Houghton.....	179	114	174	118		No returns.		
Ingham.....	843	1284	939	1182	786	929	128	
Lapeer.....	767	790	741	813	618	819	142	
MacKinnac.....	3	128	3	126	38	292	0	
Macomb.....	1372	1456	1349	1509	1068	1634	609	
Marquette.....		No returns.						
Oakland.....	2654	2300	2536	2437	2376	3178	552	
Ontonagon.....	205	70	193	79				
Saginaw.....	512	704	544	651	367	694	73	
Sanilac.....	150	358	143	368	106	262	0	
Shiawassee.....	489	740	507	726	519	564	52	
St. Clair.....	982	897	963	963	852	1110	53	
Tuscola.....	179	101	172	103	80	62	34	
Total.....	9863	11233	10568	10643	8021	10699	1844	
Maj. for Peck, 1,370; do. for Bingham, 25; do. for Pierce, 2,678.								
Republicans. Democrats.								
Lieut. Gov.—Coe.....	43,168	Richmond.....	39,108					
Sec. State—McKinney.....	42,672	Bancroft.....	39,015					
Treasurer—Holmes.....	43,207	Hinman.....	39,125					
Auditor Gen.—Jones.....	42,881	Swagles.....	39,400					
Attorney Gen.—Howard.....	43,176	Witherell.....	39,187					
Sup't Inst'n—Mayhew.....	43,401	Shearman.....	38,758					
Com. Ld. Office—Treadwell.....	41,806	Goodridge.....	40,087					
State Bd. Ed.—Kellogg.....	42,703	Joslin.....	38,996					
" " "—Miller.....	42,009	Pilcher.....	39,981					



**WISCONSIN.**

CONGRESS, 1854.		PRESIDENT, 1852.		
Rep.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	P.S.
Spooner.	Wells.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Kenosha.....	934	575	453	636
Milwaukee.....	1617	3864	2019	3640
Racine.....	1364	1101	848	1308
Walworth.....	1532	1217	965	1141
Waushara.....	1579	1711	929	1583

Total.....7026 8458.....5254 8261 4558

Maj. for Wells, 1,432; plurality for Pierce, 3,007.

II. Washburn. Hoyt, Scott. Pierce. Hale.				
Adams.....	431	92	111	86
Bad Ax.....	130	44	No returns.	
Buffalo.....	17	41	New County.	
Chippewa & Dunn 49	173			
Clark.....	107	29		
Crawford.....	197	76		42
Dane.....	1732	2038	1104	2138
Douglas.....		Not returned.		
Grant.....	1636	869	1841	1379
Green.....	911	484	659	865
Iowa.....	1164	800	896	948
Jackson.....	40	49	New County.	
La Crosse.....	168	102	260	325
La Fayette.....	1066	1075	830	1389
La Pointe.....	6	27	New County.	
Marathon.....	169	195	No returns.	
Monroe.....	114	40	New County.	
Pierce.....	69	55		
Polk.....	35	66		
Portage.....	363	209	No returns.	
Richland.....	324	160	166	166
Rock.....	2147	831	1609	1691
St. Croix.....	106	92		68
Sauk.....	963	573	511	595
Trempealeau.....	No returns.		New County.	

Total.....11936 7900 7406 9686 1692

David Taylor rec'd 148 votes. Maj. for Washburn, 4,036; do. for Pierce, 588.

III. Billingshurst. Maey. Scott. Pierce. Hale.				
Brown.....	276	231	326	515
Calumet.....	239	202	149	245
Columbia.....	1217	687	1133	1333
Dodge.....	1989	1506	1206	2264
Door.....	No returns.		New County.	
Fond du Lac.....	1560	1175	1065	1635
Jefferson.....	1375	1413	1203	1668
Kewaunee.....	No returns.		5	23
Manitowoc.....	702	125	209	874
Marquette.....	1196	687	0	300
Oconto.....	80	125	71	101
Ozaukee.....	569	253	New County.	
Ontonagon.....	361	375	145	429
Shawano.....	No returns.		New County.	
Sheboygan.....	1204	610	662	1345
Washington.....	572	712	1166	2350
Waupaca.....	No returns.			
Waushara.....	449	40	147	174
Winnebago.....	1511	466	707	949

Total.....13369 8606.....8183 14130 2530

Harvey G. Turner received 1,925 votes for Congress. Maj. for Billingshurst, 4,763; do. for Pierce, 3,417.

**LEGISLATURE.**

SENATE—Republicans.....12; Democrats.....13.  
ASSEMBLY—Repub's..44; Demo's..33; Indepen's..5.

**ARKANSAS.**

In this State an election was held for Congress and Legislature. In the 1st District Alfred B. Greenwood was re-elected, and in the 11d, Albert Rust was chosen—both Democrats, and elected without serious opposition. The Legislature is largely Democratic.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

The election in this State was for Congress and Legislature, and the contest did not partake of a partisan character to any considerable extent. The white people of South Carolina (two fifths of the population) are excessively Democratic; and the first and important article of their creed proclaims the right of merchandising, unrestrained and unquestioned, in the flesh and blood of the other three fifths.

In the 1st District there was a personal contest which resulted as follows:

Dists.	McQueen.	Wilson.	Chesterfield.	
Marion.....	916	294	Horry.....	428
Lancaster.....	828	160	W'msb'gh.....	602
Georgetown.....	326	36	All Saints.....	73
Darlington.....	576	909		
Marlboro'.....	578	882	Total.....	5155

In the 11d District William Aiken was re-elected without opposition.

In the 11d District Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt was re-elected without opposition.

In the 1Vth District the contest was as follows:

Dists.	Brooks.	Garlington.
Abbeville.....	1368	437
Edgefield.....	2315	474
Laurens.....	767	1169
Lexington.....	1042	130
Newberry.....	646	841

Total.....6118 3061

Maj. for Preston S. Brooks, 3067.

In the Vth District Hon. James L. Orr; and in the VIth Hon. Wm. W. Boyce were re-elected without opposition.

The Legislature of this State is strictly Democratic according to the South Carolina idea of that word.

**KANSAS.****DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.**

Dists.	Whitfield.	Wakelield.	Flanniken.	Chapman.
First.....	46	188	51	9
Second.....	235	20	6	
Third.....	40		7	1
Fourth.....	140	21		
Fifth.....	63	4	15	
Sixth.....	105			
Seventh.....	597		7	
Eighth.....	16			
Ninth.....	9		31	
Tenth.....	2	6	29	
Eleventh.....	237		3	5
Twelfth.....	31	9		1
Thirteenth.....	69		1	
Fourteenth.....	130		23	
Fifteenth.....	267		39	
Sixteenth.....	222		80	
Seventeenth.....	49		13	

Total.....2258 243 305 16

Maj. for J. W. Whitfield over all others, 1,698.

Whitfield is a pro-slavery man, and was elected by non-resident Missourians.

**NEBRASKA.****DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.**

Congress.	Giddings.	Johnson.	Chapman.	Dyess.	Holliester.
Douglas.....	66	198	7	20	
Cass.....	111	3	13	1	
Pierce.....	132	7	49		
Forney.....	26		14		
Richardson.....	24		14		
Dodge.....					14
Washington.....	16	13	5		
Burt.....		45	12		

Total.....577 286 114 21 14

N. B. Giddings over H. D. Johnson, 111.

Giddings is understood to be an Anti-Nebraska Democrat. Johnson is the old delegate from Nebraska.



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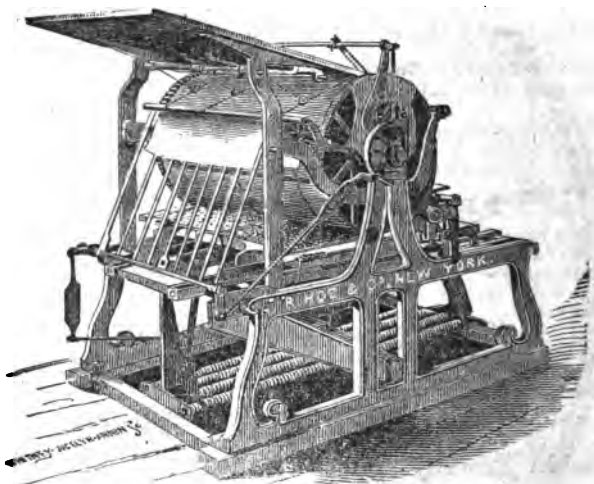
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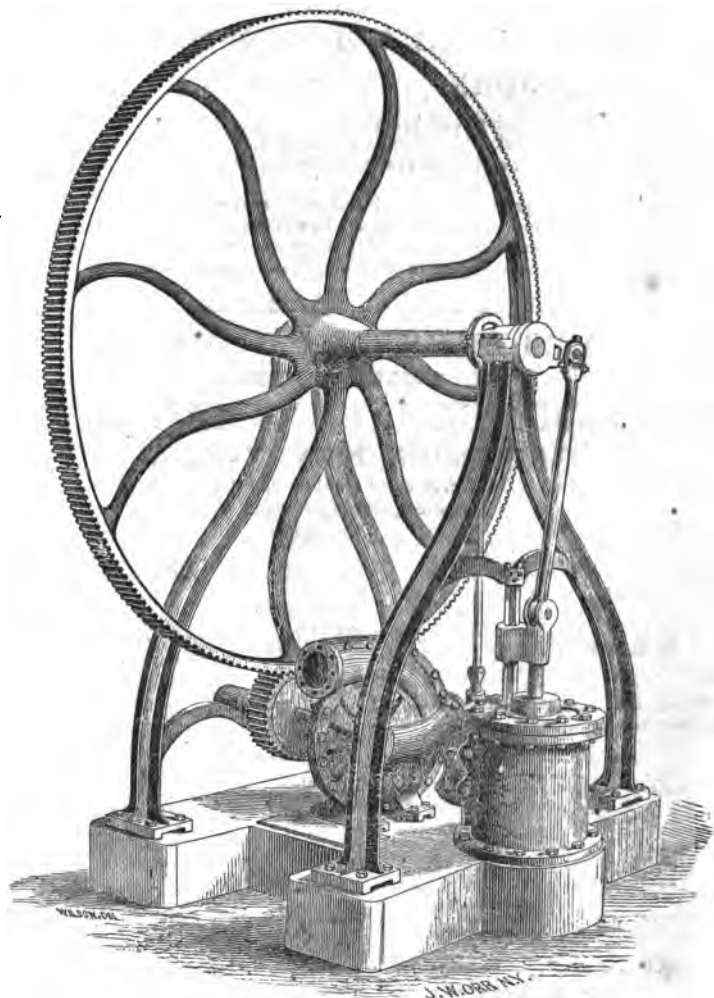
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## Opinions of the Press.

*The New-York Tribune* will soon commence a new volume, and we commend it to the support of all who know how to appreciate a truly independent Journal. A recent exposition of its business exhibits its real and sterling prosperity, which is most richly deserved, and shows, too, that the same bold and manly policy which has marked its career hitherto will be continued, no matter what may be its effect upon its circulation and receipts. The *Tribune* is the ablest and most complete Journal which the country can boast, and is edited with an ability which gives it a great and commanding influence through the country. Far above the reach of those corrupting influences which too frequently destroy the moral power of a Journal, it is ever found on the side of Humanity and Progress. Take it for all in all, its excellences are so great that its defects are lost sight of. Its noble course in arousing the popular mind to a due appreciation of the evils of Slavery, and its dominant rule over the policy of the country, is deserving of the highest praise. On other questions, too, it has been found ever true and faithful to the nobler instincts of Humanity, and to those great reforms which are destined to exert so glorious an influence upon mankind. We trust that its circulation in our city will be increased rather than diminished during the ensuing year, for we feel confident of the intellectual and political growth of that community which habitually reads the *Tribune*.—*Newark (N. J.) Daily Mercury*.

*The New-York Tribune*.—This invaluable journal possesses an unrivalled reputation—there is not a nook or corner in our country where it is not known and its worth appreciated. The great ability manifested in its columns and the reasonableness of its terms of subscription, together with the liberal yet independent views of its conductors, unite in making it the great favorite among the American People. The fact that the *Weekly Tribune* has a circulation of near 120,000—and that the united circulation of the daily, semi-weekly and weekly reaches near 160,000—is evidence sufficient to show that it is the paper for the million.—*Athens (Ohio) Messenger*.

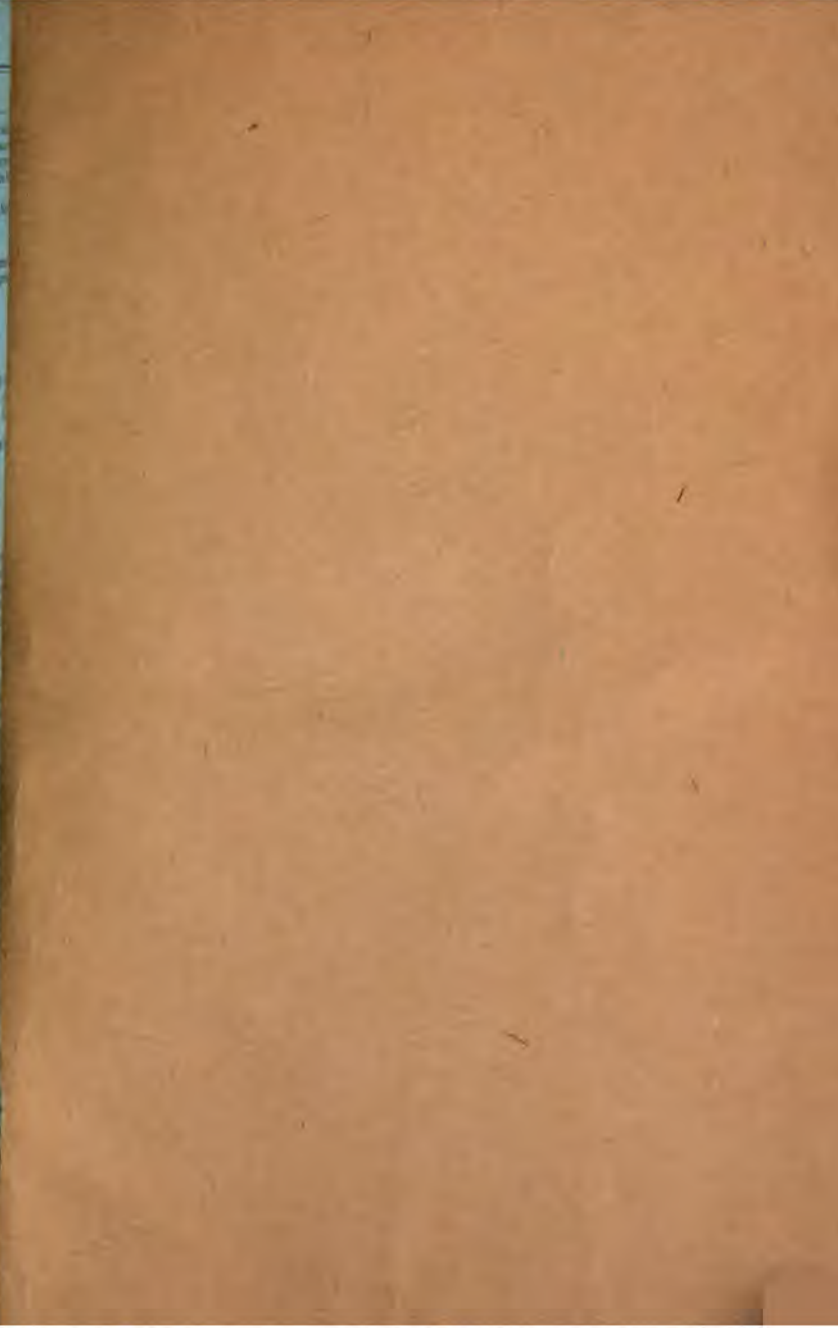
We are rejoiced to see the growing prosperity of the *Tribune*, for it is eminently deserving of it. It is a self-sustaining and independent institution of which Americans may well be proud, and which they ought to cherish as a standing monument of the greatness and intelligence of the Nation.—*Spirit of the West, Columbus, Ohio*.

*The New-York Tribune* notices a threat to the Know-Nothings will "stop their papers," and secretly combine against its circulation and support. To this it replies in the usual gallant style with which Greeley has always faced his enemies. Up to the eyes, as he is, in *isms* of all sorts, there is hardly an editor in the land who can rival him in frankness and fearlessness, and we wish him all success. In this instance particularly so. We think it matters little whether a free press is silenced by a Papal censor, or by a secret society. We are equally opposed to the tyranny of Jesuits and of Senior Sachems of grand "Mums." In such a contest our sympathies are entirely with the *Tribune*, and we rejoice of his eventual victory.—*N. Bedford News*.

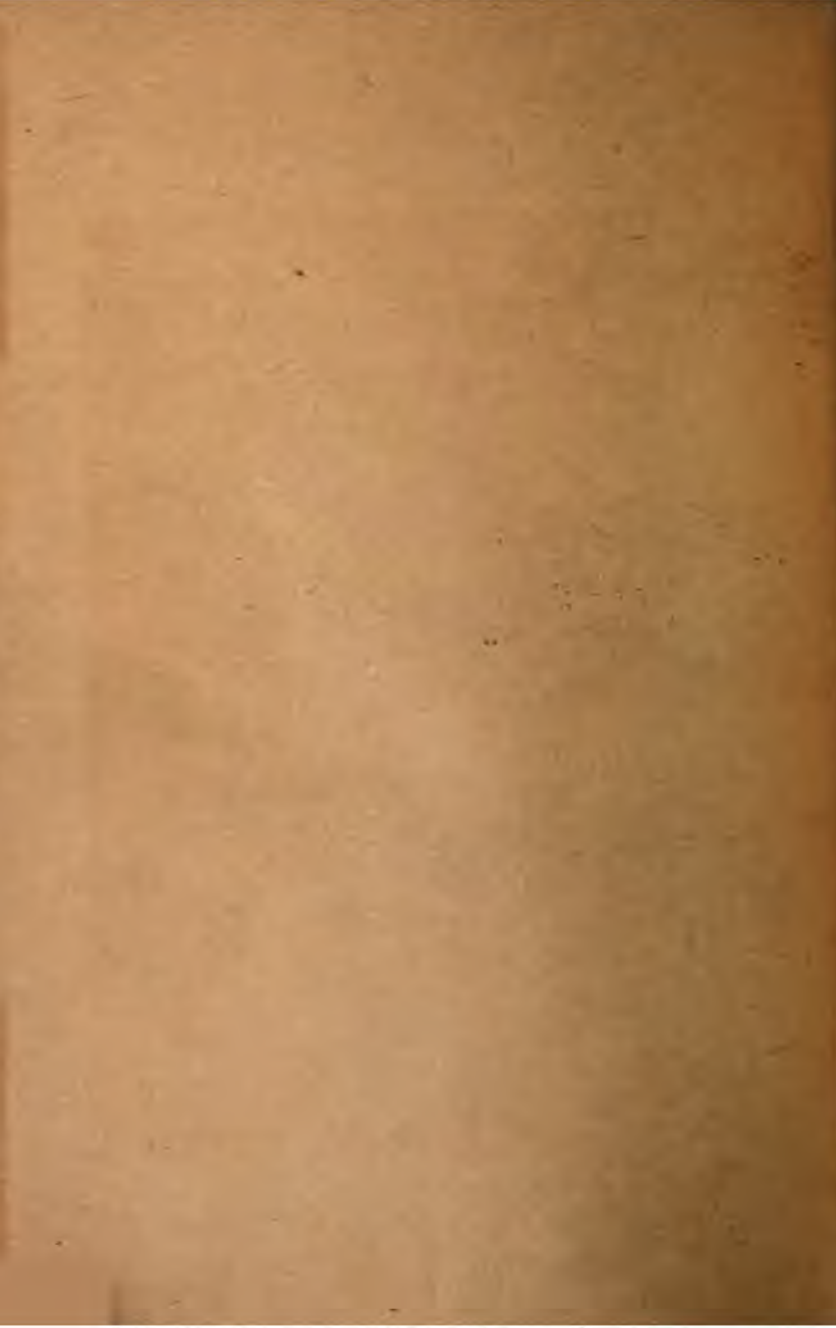
We are happy to learn, that, despite of "hard times" and the crusade of Know-Nothings against the *Tribune*, that the establishment never was in a more flourishing condition. We rejoice at this, not because we approve of all the principles and views enunciated by the paper, but for the simple reason that we regard it as the ablest, the boldest, and most independent daily newspaper in the country. There is a freshness, a vigor, and an earnestness in its columns, that is not to be found in any other Journal in the Republic. In our judgment the *Tribune* stands at the head of the American Press.—*Albany Daily Knickerbocker*.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS.—We cut the following from an article in the *N. Y. Tribune* of the 23d inst., headed "Ourselves." A true Editorial spirit pervades it. Heaven are any community that is afflicted with an editor who will, for the sake of a temporary success, cater for popular interests at the sacrifice of the public good, or who will lend himself to the furtherance of unworthy ends.—*Beloit (Wisconsin) Journal*.













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